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Anglo-Japanese Accord Seen by British Envoy; Oil Moving Up Danube

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 28, 1940

War Summary: Turkey Calls Up Recruits

Japan was suddenly wooed by Britain in an unexpectedly conciliatory speech by the British Ambassador to Tokyo. He declared the two Nations had the same objectives—lasting peace and preservation of their own institutions. He foresaw "full harmony" between them. London said this did not mean the British would recognize the Japanese new puppet government in China. The trend in Anglo-Japanese relations was a surprise to Washington. [Details: Page 8.]

British seizure of the Russian steamer Vladimir Mayakovsky off Japan has resulted in no strained relations between Russia and Britain, the British Foreign Office declared, denying reports of a Soviet protest. [Details: Page 5.]

France's Navy sustained its second mishap of the war with official word of an unexplained explosion aboard the destroyer La Railleuse, causing seven fatalities. [Details: Page 5.]

Oil for Germany began moving up the Danube. The first fleet of 30 barges began carrying 18,000 tons of Rumanian oil for the Reich's military forces. The Danube ice broke up last week after being frozen over since late December.

Turkey ordered all men of ages 40 to 43 to report beginning April 1 to recruiting offices. The measure is part of a general census of reservists which the Government is taking under its emergency powers.

In the air one British bomber was shot down by Netherlands fighter planes while flying over Netherlands territory. Another was reported by the Germans to have been shot down during a raid over Helgoland Bight. One German plane was reported to have been shot down over the northeast coast of Scotland.

On the Western Front minor engagements were noted between patrols at various points on the front.

N. Y. Senate Votes to Continue Milk Ads

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Continuation of New York's six-year milk advertising campaign, designed to increase consumption of milk and producers' revenue, until June 30, 1941, has been approved by the Senate. The bill, which went to the Assembly, provides an appropriation of $300,000 for which the State would be reimbursed by a tax borne equally by the milk producer and dealer.

Appraisers Named for Mexican Oil Properties

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Two experts were appointed today to evaluate properties of American, British and Netherlands oil companies expropriated by Mexico in 1938. The experts, one to represent the Government and the other the properties now managed by Petroleos Mexicanos, Government-controlled oil administration, were instructed to complete their findings by May 28. The Government has said their report would be the basis for payment of indemnity for the seized properties.

Teleki and Duce Agree on Balkan Peace Aims

ROME (AP)—Count Paul Teleki, Hungary's Premier, conferred with Pope Pius today in private audience. The meeting concluded a week's visit to Rome during which Count Teleki agreed anew with Premier Mussolini to help keep war out of southeastern Europe.

U. S. Court Pries Nazi Grip From Inheritance

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—Nazi Government orders that a $15,000 inheritance be transferred from the United States to Germany were blocked today by a permanent injunction issued by Superior Judge H. Z. Austin. The amount, held by the Bank of America, is part of the estate of the late William Veith. He bequeathed its earnings to a sister, Marie Veith of Vienna, with a provision that upon her passing it be shared by two sons, George and Theo Veith of Fresno. They and their mother, Mrs. Dora Veith, petitioned for the injunction.

Russian Warplanes Reported Over Manchukuo

TOKYO (AP)—A Domei, Japanese news agency, report from Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo, said today that Soviet Russian warplanes had made two separate reconnoitering flights over Eastern Manchukuo near the border of Siberia about 100 miles north of Possiet Bay.

Former Soviet Agent Sentenced to U. S. Prison

NEW YORK (AP)—Nicholas Dozenberg, former Soviet Army intelligence agent, was sentenced to a year and a day in Federal prison today on his guilty plea some weeks ago to an indictment charging use of two passports obtained by fraudulent statements.

Falange Marks Anniversary of Madrid's Fall

MADRID (AP)—Blue-shirted members of the Nationalist Falange, thousands strong, swung down main streets today in celebration of the first anniversary of the occupation of Madrid by Gen. Francisco Franco's civil war armies. The observances were a prelude to celebrations scheduled April 1, first anniversary of the last of General Franco's war communiqués—his announcement that the 32½-month struggle was at an end.

Danish Parliament Adopts Drastic Tax Plan

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The Danish Parliament has adopted a measure for a series of drastic new taxes, including a 10 per cent general sales tax, designed to pare down the deficit of 200,000,000 crowns (about $39,000,000) the Government faces for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

Vassar Publications Mark Anniversary

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—Vassar College is preparing to celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary, and the twenty-fifth year of Henry Noble MacCracken's presidency, with an elaborate publication program. Before the year is out, 23 works by members of the faculty, alumnae, and students will have been published.

In Washington: $910,398,918 to Jobless

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, announced that the 48 states, District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii distributed $910,398,918 in unemployment insurance benefits since the unemployment compensation system began operating on Jan. 1, 1938. Officials had no estimate of the number of persons who received benefits. They reported, however, that February payments were higher than in any month during the final quarter of 1939.

The Dies Committee voted today to cite George Powers, Pittsburgh Communist leader, for contempt for his failure to answer questions and produce Communist Party records. Action came at conclusion of a hearing at which Mr. Powers refused to give the Committee names of Communist Party members on the ground that "you're trying to blacklist our people in industry."

Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, estimated that fages, dividends, and other income in February totaled $5,554,000,000. This was 6 per cent more than the $5,247,000,000 estimated for February, 1939, but was below the $6,065,000,000 calculated for January, 1940.

Work Projects Administration enrollment decreased 7,499 between March 13 and March 20 to a total of 2,311,512. On March 22, 1939, there were 3,007,000 enrolled.

The House has completed congressional action on a bill by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama requiring mandatory deportation of aliens who have been convicted of or have confessed to spying or sabotage. The measure also would require deportation of aliens convicted of violating state narcotic laws.

Farley Humor Adds to Gift At Harvard

Special occasion made of first issue of stamp in commemoration of President Eliot.

James A. Farley, assuming his best informal manner, made friends at Harvard this morning with 12-year-old Charles William Elliot 3d, great-grandson of the Harvard president, treated an exclusive group of Harvard guests to a humorous New York political story, and made a short presentation speech in which his second sentence was a boost for President Roosevelt—all on the occasion of the first issue of the Charles William Eliot commemorative postage stamp.

The official ceremonies were held in the informal atmosphere of Harvard's Eliot House, undergraduate dormitory built in honor of the educator who was president of the University from 1869 to 1909.

Satisfied With Maine Result

Apparently nothing has happened to change Mr. Farley's plans since his Springfield pronouncement 10 days ago, that he would be a Presidential candidate, come what may. He seemed satisfied with the action of the Maine Democratic Convention yesterday which voted to send its delegation pledged to Roosevelt first, Farley second.

To reports that he might have captured the Maine delegation, if he had carried the fight to the convention floor, Mr. Farley had nothing to say.

He denied that his telegram to a California supporter advising him not to enter a Farley-pledged slate had national significance. "It's just a local situation," he explained.

Party of Invited Guests

Present to receive from the hands of the Postmaster General a special framed set of the newly-issued stamps were the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, only surviving son of the Harvard president, and Charles William Eliat, 3d.

Other members of the Eliot family, as well as Postmasters of Boston and vicinity, were among the 50 invited guests. George H. Chase, Dean of the University, served as host in the absence of Dr. James B. Conant, President.

It did not take Mr. Farley long to make friends. His first act, after greeting his host outside Massachusetts Hall, Harvard Yard, was to ask that Max Gaebler, Harvard junior and president of the undergraduate stamp club, ride in his special car to Eliot House.

While the police sirens screeched, and a motorcycle escort carried the procession toward Charles River, Mr. Farley learned about Mr. Gaebler's studies, his interests, his friends, and his college life in general. For this, Mr. Gaebler vouched later.

Once at Eliot House, Mr. Farley was the center of attention. He chatted amiably with the wives of the Eliot sons, met the Harvard professors and officials, and took a great liking to the little 12-year-old great-grandson.

The boy liked Mr. Farley, too, from the very first moment that he shyly asked his mother if he could get the Postmaster General's autograph, and looked up to find Mr. Farley beaming down at him, fountain pen in hand.

Stamp Club Pleased

When the time for the official ceremonies arrived, Mr. Gaebler stepped forward and, with no more than a trace of hesitation, introduced the guest of honor. The Stamp Club was very pleased, he said, to have been able to invite Mr. Farley to Harvard on this auspicious occasion. He was sure the moment would live in his memory for many, many years. And then, "without further ado," he stepped aside for his guest.

Before saying a word, Mr. Farley beckoned to Charles William 3d. Putting his arm around his shoulders, he handed him a framed "picture" of stamps almost as tall as the boy. Turning to the audience, he thanked them for his welcome and announced that the Great American Series had been the original idea of President Roosevelt, who felt that the distinguished services of such men as Charles William Eliot to the nation should be "commemorated for posterity."

A present from the P. G.: Page 13.

On With the Job

"Jobs for the Million"

Page 3

The Monitor Index

Thursday, March 28, 1940

Wonders of Research	3
Markham Visits the South	6
Local Arts and Theater Page	9
The Young Folks' Page	11
The Home Forum	12
"The time for thinkers has come" (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
Radio Timetable	14
Connecticut Letter	14
Sports Pages	16-17
Financial Pages	18-19-20
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	21
Review of Recordings	21
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24

Pleading the Cause of Trade Agreements

© International

Hull Program Finds Support

Frederick McKee of Pittsburgh, representing a delegation from the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, presents to members of the Senate Finance Committee a manifesto signed by 600 persons of all political parties urging the extension of the Reciprocal Tariff Trade Agreements. Left to right: Senators Tom Connally of Texas, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, Mr. McKee, Senators Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, and Pat Harrison of Mississippi. Senatorial debate on the program centers on the issue of whether or not the pacts should be submitted to the Senate for ratification. At present they need only presidential approval. The Administration is reported so deeply opposed to any such change that President Roosevelt might even veto the bill if it carried such an amendment.

House revolts on economy and labor: Page 2.

Allies Stay in U. S. Farm Market; Britain on Path to Closed Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—Revolutionary changes in Britain's economy—on lines similar to those by which Germany controls its currency—have been set in motion by two current developments.

The first is the operation of the strict control of the pound sterling, which has just been put into force on major exports.

The second is the "blocking" or ear-marking of pounds for certain purposes, in the new trade agreement with Norway, after the manner of Germany's "blocked marks."

Two Methods Compared

Although financial and trade circles realize the magnitude of the step, the general opinion in Britain is mainly concerned that nothing shall be left undone to convert the whole of the country's energies into a war machine at home and to make its trade resources bear the burden of this

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Sterling Control Watched by Hull

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 28

The possibility of Britain's new sterling control and the consequent sharp drop in sterling, infringing the currency sections of the British-French-American Tripartite Monetary Agreement of 1936 has aroused considerable interest in Washington.

Secretary Hull, referring to the question yesterday repeated the statement he made in his letter of Dec. 16 to Senator McNary in which he said that the Government was prepared to give full effect to the safeguarding provision of the reciprocal trade agreement with Britain "whenever adequate evidence shows that the depreciation of another country's currency has prejudiced the industries or commerce of this country."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The Allies will continue to take large quantities of American agricultural products during the coming year with decreases in some products being matched, in all probability, by increases in others, according to State Department officials most closely in touch with international trade.

Predictions that the Allies, especially Great Britain, will drastically curtail its purchases of American farm products in order to conserve its exchange reserve here and to strengthen its trade with other nations, particularly in Latin America, are considered here to be unduly pessimistic.

While admitting that the refusal of the United States to grant credit to Britain and France may force the latter to look around for other markets, the State Department points out that trade channels cannot always be diverted for the wish, especially during war-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Men in the News at the Capital—Chief G-Man, a Senator, Secretary of War, and Trust-Buster in the Limelight

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

J. Edgar Hoover: Outside of the President, the most nationally publicized figure in Washington today is the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, alias the chief G-man. And now that the F. B. I. is the object of liberal criticism that it is imperiling civil liberties by an indiscriminate prying into sabotage and subversive activities, the criticism frequently and irrelevantly focuses itself on Mr. Hoover's penchant for publicity.

The main issue cannot be judged categorically, but it is only fair to Mr. Hoover to note that his widely acclaimed administration of the F. B. I. did not begin with publicity and does not likely rest on publicity now. No friend of Mr. Hoover's ever claimed that he spends much time in resisting public notice for himself or for his department but there is a lot more to head G-man than a file of clippings and a patriotic speech.

This correspondent has no inside information (what, no inside information!) as to the validity of the civil liberties criticism now centering on the F. B. I., but the clue to J. Edgar Hoover's basic competence is the fact that the more his superiors get to know his work the more strongly they endorse him. Mr. Hoover, who has directed the F. B. I. for 16 years, has served many Attorneys General, and though some took office questioning Mr. Hoover they soon became converted to his side. This is true of the most ardent defender of civil rights in the Administration, the present Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson. It is well known that when he succeeded Frank Murphy he had his suspicions and doubts about the director of the F. B. I. Mr. Hoover today enjoys his active and forthright support.

Spokesman Also a Critic

Key Pittman: The Administration's chief senatorial spokesman on foreign policy is for the moment proving to be the Administration's chief senatorial opponent on foreign policy. Mr. Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, is leading the forces against the reciprocal trade treaties which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have characterized as America's central contribution to the peace.

Mr. Pittman's position is a faithful illustration of the problems which arise in dealing with any tariff legislation. Senator Pittman is understandably responding to the economic convictions of his locality where some specific industries have experienced more of the competition than the rewards of the increased commerce which has resulted from the treaties. Tariff measures are the most difficult kind of legislation on which to summon a national view but it is significant that while opponents of the pacts were at first arguing that American trade was suffering they have more recently turned from this thesis to legalistic grounds.

American Help for Allies

Harry H. Woodring: The testimony of the Secretary of War before the House Military Affairs Committee ends the pulling and hauling between departments and technicians over the sale of latest, fastest and best airplanes to the Allies. Mr. Woodring's statements signalize a needed unanimity which the President was prepared to impose if it didn't soon manifest itself without more prompting.

Concrete cases will still come up for consideration, but the guiding policy is to permit Britain and France to obtain the latest type of American warplane. The basic objective of this policy is to strengthen American air defense at one of its most vulnerable points by building up the productive capacities of its aircraft industries. The basic advantage of this policy is that by aiding the Allies to strengthen their air forces the United States is reducing the possibility of being called upon to use its own airplanes to defend the Western Hemisphere.

Trade and Labor Monopolies

Thurman W. Arnold: The Assistant Attorney General is carrying forward with new courage and new confidence the Justice Department's vigorous crusade against trade monopolies and labor abuses which, violating the antitrust laws, stifle free enterprise and force up prices.

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in the ethyl gasoline corporation case adds the highest legal authority to some of Mr. Arnold's main contentions and will now enable him to follow his application of the antitrust laws to the building trades by attacking patent pools in other industries which, through various devices controlling the use of patents, suppress competition and exercise a far-reaching restraint of trade. Also, for the first time this week a Federal court held that a labor union is subject to the antitrust laws when it begins to force restraints upon trade in matters which go beyond wages, hours, and other legitimate ends of union activity.

Mr. Arnold is carrying out a big, difficult and politically unpopular task. He doesn't care. He likes it, for he is convinced that he is engaged in a significant effort to restore free competition to private enterprise by rescuing it from restraints which in these important instances, industry and labor, not Government, have imposed upon it.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Allies Exclude Separate Peace; Welles Returns

Will President move for peace is question dominating all others at the national capital.

War Council pledges both Nations to unity in peace as well as war.

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Sumner Welles, sent to Europe on an exhaustive fact-finding tour by President Roosevelt, returned today to report in person to the Chief Executive on conditions in that war-torn continent. Affable, but silent as usual on his highly confidential mission, Mr. Welles was to entrain immediately for Washington.

The Undersecretary of State, guarding closely the tremendously important information gathered in conferences in Italy, Germany, France and Great Britain, arrived in the liner Conte di Savoia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Will President Roosevelt move for peace?

That question, more than all others, dominates the capital today as Sumner Welles, the itinerant Under Secretary of State, steps from the Conte di Savoia in New York and hastens to Washington to deliver to the White House in person his confidential report on the European war.

After Mr. Welles reports, will the President act?

This vital question cannot, of course, be answered categorically. Mr. Welles' report, his interviews with the heads of the principal European governments, his interpretation of the probable course of the war and the probable prospects of the peace are not yet available either to the President or to Secretary of State Cordell Hull because they have not been entrusted to the cables. Unless Mr. Roosevelt discloses the main conclusions of his Under Secretary, these conclusions will immediately be subject to heavy guessing, some of it plausible, some of it fantastic.

Cannot Anticipate

While it is not possible, therefore, to anticipate the President's reaction to a report which has not yet been submitted, it is possible to record, from the most responsible sources, the setting—the framework of attitude and judgment among those most influential in the State Department and at the White House—in which the report will be received and which will determine to an important degree the events which are likely to flow from it.

Any developments in the field of American foreign policy, in the near future including any steps, or lack of them, which may grow out of Mr. Welles' report, will likely have their roots in these basic circumstances which can be set down as follows:

There is an increasing disposition, amounting almost to determination, to avoid putting the United States in the position of sponsoring a mediated peace which would leave the independence of small nations as insecure and imperiled as before the war began.

One segment of the European fighting was ended with the Russo-Finnish treaty. This was a "negotiated peace"—of a kind—and its terms were so humiliating to American ideals that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull could hardly wait for the proper questions to be asked in order to deny that the United States had anything to do with the mediation which brought these terms into being.

It is recognized that any negotiated peace in the present stage of the war, if it were to be successful, would have to rest upon guarantees which would be acceptable only if the United States joined in underwriting them. The United States is not planning on underwriting any such guarantees.

Relieved Pressure

Increasing clearness of this last point—namely, that Hitler guarantees cannot form the basis of a European peace unless the United States comes in on the peace—together with the impact of the Russo-Finnish treaty, have greatly relieved the recently growing pressure on the White House to do anything and everything to stop the war on the ground that any kind of peace would be better than any kind of war.

The President's initiative is invariably guided to a large extent by the requirements of public opinion and those who were inclined to press "appeasement" on the White House are realizing that the mediation of any kind of peace is not as politically popular as some guessed.

From all of these factors the most careful judgment in Washington is that a peace move on the part of the President is not expected at this time and that the greatest value of Mr. Welles' trip may prove to be keeping the United States from moving in the right direction at the wrong time.

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Great Britain and France in the sixth meeting of the Supreme War Council today pledged themselves neither to conclude an armistice nor treaty of peace except by mutual agreement and to work together after the war "in all spheres for so long as may be necessary to safeguard their security."

They also solemnly declared their purpose "to effect the reconstruction with the assistance of other Nations of an international order which will ensure the liberty of peoples, respect for law and maintenanceof peace in Europe."

The Allies decided further not to discuss peace terms before arriving at a "complete agreement on the conditions necessary to ensure to each of them an effective and lasting guarantee of their security."

Meet at Downing Street

The Council met all day in a sunny back room of No. 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's residence, with Paul Reynaud attending for the first time as France's new Premier.

Only shortly before the result of the lengthy session was announced in a communiqué a British diplomatic offensive in the Balkans was seen foreshadowed in the disclosure that the British Ambassador to Turkey and Ministers to Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia had been recalled for consultation with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax.

Nine leaders from each nation attended the supreme war council meeting.

War Council's Report

The text of the Communiqué follows:

"The sixth meeting of the Supreme War Council was held in London today. The Council assembled in the morning and a further meeting took place in the afternoon.

"Great Britain was represented by Mr. Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Oliver Stanley, and Sir Kingsley Wood, who were accompanied by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Sir Cyril Newall, Sir Dudley Pound, and Sir Edmund Ironside.

"France was represented by M. Reynaud, M. Campinchi and M. Laurent Eynac, who were accompanied by M. Corbin, M. Alexis Leger, General Gamelin, Admiral Darlan, General Vuillemin, and General Koeltz.

"The Prime Minister expressed gratification at being able to greet M. Paul Reynaud on this occasion for the first time as President du Consiel (Premier).

"The Supreme War Council passed in review developments in the strategic situation since their last meeting and decided on the future line of action.

Agreement Extended

"In the light of the results achieved by the agreement of December last signed by Sir John Simon and M. Paul Reynaud and desiring to extend the scope of this agreement to all spheres affecting the interests and security of the two nations, the two Governments have agreed to the following solemn declaration:

"'The Government of the French Republic and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland mutually undertake that during the present war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

"'They undertake not to discuss peace terms before reaching complete agreement on the conditions necessary to insure to each of them an effective and lasting guarantee of their security.

"'Finally they undertake to maintain after conclusion of peace a community of action in all spheres for so long as may be necessary to safeguard their security and to effect the reconstruction with the assistance of other nations of an international order which will ensure the liberty of peoples, respect for law and the maintenance of peace in Europe.'"

British envoys in Balkans recalled for consultation: Page 4.

Junior Red Cross Aids Young Finns

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The American Junior Red Cross has cabled $3,000 to a relief fund for Finnish children.

Red Cross information is that 275,000 young Finns are homeless because of wartime destruction and the ceding of territory to Russia.

House Revolts on Economy and Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Amidst some of the most dramatic scenes that have occurred in this session of Congress, the Roosevelt Administration suddenly comes face to face with a House revolt of still undetermined extent on two cardinal matters of policy.

With a whoop and a shout a runaway spending bloc yesterday defied the Roosevelt budget and burst through economy restraints for the first time this session. In a few hours $67,000,000 had been added in unbudgeted items to appropriations for the National Youth Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps in the beginnings of what looked like a spending stampede which leaders sought to quell today.

At the same time, by the paradox of purported "economies," another majority in the shifting coalition of House blocs, struck at the New Deal's two basic items of labor legislation. Instead of increasing the President's budget in this instance, the majority reduced the amount for an item of wage-hour law enforcement, and began today a determined drive to reduce the amount budgeted for the National Labor Relations Act.

Significant Action

Each of these developments, if carried through, is deeply significant.

The big spending drive has been long awaited in the House. Professions of economy-mindedness have been frequent, but experience has shown that they must be taken with caution. It has been assumed that the Senate would lead the way in opening up the pre-election spending, and that the House would fall in line.

Last week the Senate revolted against the budget and added some $200,000,000 to the Farm Bill. Yesterday the conflagration spread to the House.

Mr. Roosevelt's official attitude is expressed in his budget message last January, calling for adherence to the budget, and urging new taxes. His unofficial attitude is indicated by the White House announcement yesterday that the question of increasing the $1,000,000,000 WPA appropriation would be left to Congress. The big WPA item follows immediately after the Farm Bill and the present omnibus Labor Department-Security Administration measure.

"Passing the Buck"

Interpreted in Congress, Mr. Roosevelt's attitude is that of "passing the buck" to Congress. Under the constitutional division of powers Mr. Roosevelt can initiate a budget, but the purse-strings are held by Congress. The House seemed in a mood to cut the purse-strings yesterday.

No less significant is the drive against the two basic New Deal labor laws. These are included in the present appropriation fight only by an accident in coming under the same omnibus appropriation bill. But the "economies" practiced against these two labor divisions are thrown into all the sharper relief by the willingness to spend for other groups.

Putting the whole thing in brief, here is how matters stand:

By vote of 134 to 109 the House yesterday tentatively granted the CCC next year $280,000,000, instead of $230,000,000 recommended by the budget—A $50,000,000 increase.

By vote of 144 to 133, it tentatively raised the budget figure for the NYA from $85,000,000 to $102,450,000—a $17,000,000 increase.

By vote of 115 to 148 the House refused to restore the $1,035,000 cut in the wage-hour budget made by the Appropriation Committee, leaving an amount of $5,105,000 as the bill stands, which is an increase of $1,643,000 over the current year.

The House opened debate today over the NLRB appropriation, which was cut $337,000 below budget recommendations by the Appropriations Committee to a total of $2,843,000, compared to $3,189,600 for this year.

If the cuts below the budget in the two labor laws take effect it will indicate a significant House revolt. These are key legislative enactments of the New Deal. Though the gross sums are small they represent big percentages of the amount allocated, amounting to a slash of 16 per cent below the budget for wage-hours, and about 10 per cent for NLRB. The latter would see its Economics Section, which supplies the so-called "Brandeis briefs" supplementing legal arguments to the courts, knocked out by the slash.

A "Balanced Budget"

"If this law is not efficiently and effectively enforced it ought to go off the books," declared Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts yesterday, appealing for a restoration of the wage-hour cut. "If you allow this cut to go through it will cut the contemplated personnel by one-third. It would mean a reduction in the inspection force of 350 men. This would be a crippling reduction."

Mr. Casey's plea was voted down.

Meanwhile the House spending revolt raises the whole question of a balanced budget all over again. No hint was given by House spenders of any new taxes, or desire to stay within the present debt ceiling yesterday. There was a "what's the use" attitude, following the Senate farm relief boost of last week. The "savers" adjourned the House hastily in the midst of the debate to stem what looked like a rout, and sought to restore their lines for today's battle.

NEW YORK BOUND?

The 26 story Beekman Tower is unusual among New York hotels ... it's part of the city but not of it ... conveniently located on smart Beekman Hill just 6 blocks East of Rockefeller Center. 400 cheerful outside tower rooms commanding marvelous views of city and river. Excellent location for automobilists. Fine restaurant. Daily from $2.50 single $4 double

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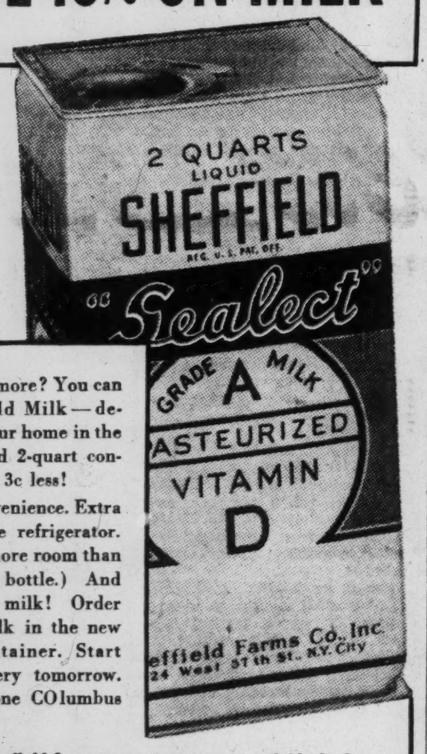

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SHEFFIELD FARMS

Sealect MILK

Spend vs. Thrift Debate at Peak On CCC Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The climax of the tumultuous House debate between "economizers" and "spenders" came in the following dramatic appeals to members by respective leaders, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia and James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada, yesterday.

Voicing a warning against unbudgeted items in the Civilian Conservation Corps appropriation, Mr. Woodrum tried to halt a spending stampede. He cried:

"I do not yield to any member of the House in my appreciation of the importance of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the work it has done. Last year when the budget cut the CCC by $50,000,000, I led the fight to reinstate the amount. I would be perfectly willing to join in a movement to prevent the reduction of the CCC camps, but I say to my colleagues, in humility, respecting your judgment as I respect my own, that I think what we have done is a tragic thing in the history of this country.

"This action has shown a reversal of the spirit which the Congress adopted in the beginning—to try to live within the budget estimates, to try to hold down appropriations and keep down the deficit in order to avoid taxes or raising the debt limit.

"If we are now going to go ahead, pell-mell, and appropriate, then I submit to you that it is intellectually honest and legislatively honest to decide how you are going to pay the bill. Are you going to have a tax bill or are you going to raise the debt limit and borrow the money. You know as well as I do that the Congress has no idea of doing either at this session.

"Very much more important, my fellow Americans, than keeping a CCC camp in my district is to try to protect the economic foundations of this country, and today they are in danger."

As Mr. Woodrum turned away and members of the economy bloc broke into wild applause and "spenders" sat glum in their seats, Mr. Scrugham immediately took his place.

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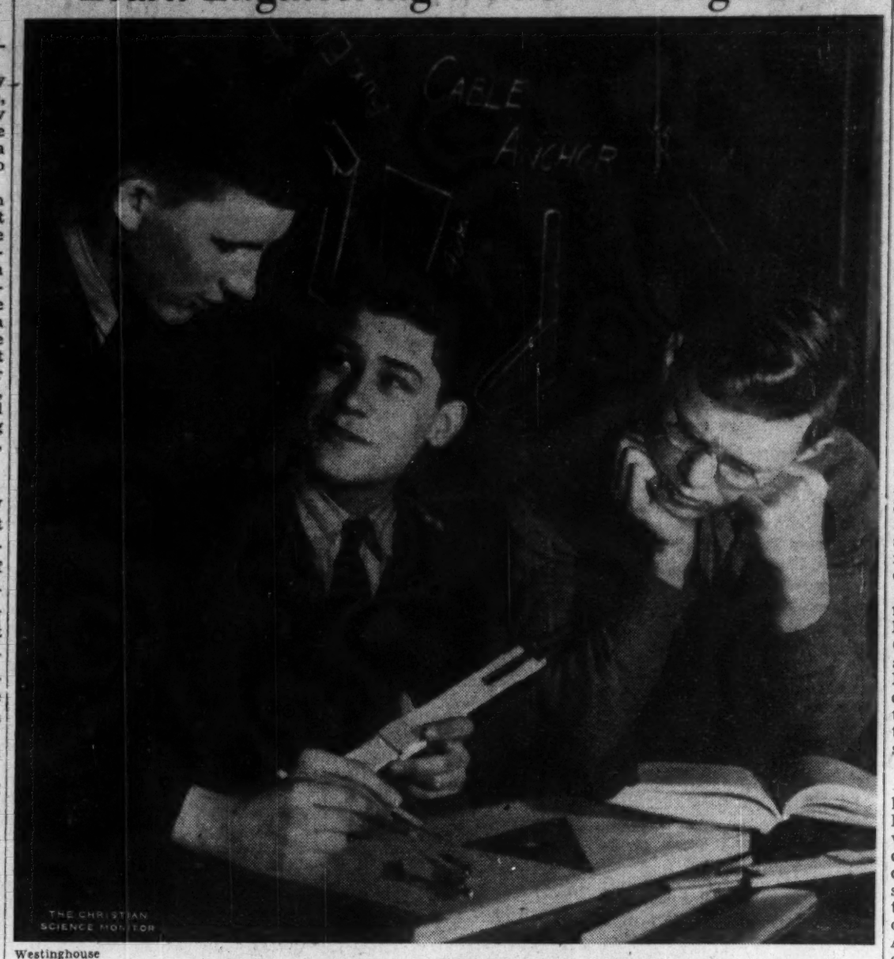

Westinghouse

Carnegie Tech Freshmen Achieve Perfect 'A' Averages

These George Westinghouse Scholarship winners in their first year have set something of a mark for future freshmen to aim at. They are, left to right: Elmore J. Greening, Austin, Minn.; William W. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, and Milford C. Tassler, Silverton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Confessions Reveal Crimes In Brooklyn Gang Pursuit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—A tale of gangster killings on a nation-wide front, but centering chiefly in Brooklyn and Sullivan County, is being unfolded from day to day, like a crime serial, in the office of William O'Dwyer, Kings County District Attorney. Persons close to developments said that confessions obtained by Mr. O'Dwyer and Burton B. Turkus, Assistant District Attorney on the O'Dwyer staff, were serving to clear up more unsolved murder cases than had ever before come to the attention of any prosecutor in any of the five counties of New York City at one time. The list of confessions is being added to daily, they said, and now relate to nearly 30 homicides.

Verification of this was had from Samuel J. Foley, District Attorney of Bronx County, in an announcement that as a result of leads by Mr. O'Dwyer in the Brooklyn uncovering, he now had "definitely solved" the murder of Irving Penn, an executive of a big music publishing house, on July 25, 1939, as Mr. Penn was leaving his home in the Bronx on his way to business. Mr. Penn was mistaken by gunmen for a key witness in a criminal case being prosecuted by Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, and was shot down by "trigger men" in an automobile.

Mr. Foley said that Lazarus Black, described as the man "who placed the guns in the murder car" had weakened under his wife's influence and that he had "talked" to the Bronx County grand jury for an hour. He will go before the inquisitors again on Friday, Mr. Foley added. He described Black as having been a "hustler" for a dice gambling game operated by Martin (Buggsy) Goldstein, one of the leaders of the Brooklyn gang which Mr. O'Dwyer is rounding up. Goldstein is now in prison in Brooklyn.

Held as Witness

Another important witness held in Brooklyn was described as Charles Workman, who was arrested with Albert Tannenbaum in Coney Island on Sunday on vagrancy charges. On application of Mr. Turkus, Workman was held in $100,000 bail by Justice Philip A. Brennan, of the New York State Supreme Court, as a material witness in the murder of Joseph Rosen, who was shot and killed in his candy store in Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sept. 13, 1936. Mr. Turkus told Justice Brennan that Workman was the contact man between the Louis (Lepke) Buchalter gang and the Brooklyn murder-by-contract syndicate.

"He is one of the most important figures involved in the investigation today," Mr. Turkus added. "This man has had many skirmishes with the law; and in asking that he be committed, it is not as though we were invading a constitutional right."

Mr. Turkus handed Justice Brennan an affidavit by John J. McDonough, of the detective force, assigned to Mr. O'Dwyer's office, that Workman if permitted to go free on bail, probably would be "spirited away from the jurisdiction of the Court or probably put to death, in order to keep his mouth shut against giving information to the authorities." Mr. Turkus added that Workman was needed in the investigation of the murder-by-contract syndicate. Later he told newspaper reporters that the killing of Mr. Rosen was one of numerous contract murders the Brooklyn syndicate had committed "for a price" for various other underworld figures.

Among the more important confessions made to the Kings County prosecutor, it was continued, was that of Abe (Kid Twist) Reles, charged with being one of the leaders of the murder gang. In police parlance, Reles is "singing," to save himself from the electric chair, his confession, like that of Black in the Bronx, being attributed to the influence of his wife, who urged him to talk to save their child from the stigma of having a father who paid the supreme penalty in Sing Sing prison.

"Agreement" Reported

Reles, it was said, has revealed a "working agreement" between the murder syndicate and the gang which has operated on the Brooklyn waterfront, and which found Peter Panto, a waterfront labor leader, "an annoying influence," because he attempted to reorganize the longshoremen's union. Two men took Panto from his home on July 14 last, and he has not been heard from since.

Reles has a criminal record of arrests that run the gamut of crime from assaults, the possession of narcotics, bootlegging and robbery, to several charges of murder. In this record there have been few convictions. He is now being held after indictment for murder.

More than a score of murder cases in which the syndicate was said to have been involved are being investigated, one of these being the slaying of Joseph (Spider) Murtha in Brooklyn in March, 1935.

Miss Florence Nestfield was reported to have told the Kings County District Attorney that she was walking in Atlantic Avenue with Murtha, when two gunmen pushed her aside and killed him. She was said to have identified Max (the Jerk) Golob, and Frank (the Dasher) Abbandano, alleged "trigger men" for the gang, as slayers. Golob is being held without bail in Brooklyn on a charge of first degree murder, and Abbandano on charges of having received stolen property. The grand jury has been asked by Mr. O'Dwyer to indict both of them for the Murtha killing.

One hundred and fifty detectives have been assigned to Mr. O'Dwyer's office to help him track down members of the syndicate. Simultaneously the Kings County District Attorney announced that he had discovered "a connecting link" and expected to be able to indict three men for the murder of George Rudnich, a police informer, who was stabbed as a warning to police informers interfering with the operation of rackets.

Reports in law enforcement quarters here today were that crime leaders and their henchmen in Brooklyn and Manhattan were raising a fund to pay for the defense of the men now in Mr. O'Dwyer's net. The gang leaders aim to hire the best criminal lawyers in the country to defend the heads of the murder-by-contract syndicate and their trigger men, the report said.

Mr. O'Dwyer gave credence to the report, which he characterized as not without foundation. "From what I have seen in the last few days," he remarked, "there is some basis for that information."

Political Aspects

The uncoverings by Mr. O'Dwyer and his conduct of the Kings County prosecutor's office is seen in competent quarters here as having a threefold significance:

1. Kings, the most populous County in New York State and long the object of criticism because of alleged lax law enforcement, now is determined to have a thorough clean-up.

2. That a man who has graduated into the ranks of foremost criminal lawyers after having started as a New York City policeman, where he gained wide knowledge of criminal ways, has been found to do the clean-up job; and in this, Mr. O'Dwyer is making a record as brilliant as the criminal prosecution work of William Travers Jerome, Charles S. Whitman and Thomas E. Dewey, the "aces" of the New York District Attorney's office.

3. That, as a result of his Brooklyn clean-up, Mr. O'Dwyer will be projected prominently into the New York City political picture with the mayoralty as his background, when the present Fusion administration of Mayor La Guardia ends its second term now being rounded out.

Mr. O'Dwyer is a Democrat with the solid backing of the Frank V. Kelly organization, which took over the machine of the late John H. McCooey, for many years boss of Brooklyn, where the biggest array of down-State votes is rolled up on election days.

'Work-Learn' Students At Top of Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 28—Carnegie Institute of Technology's honor list published today, disclosed that three "work-learn" students who are combining practical shop experience with their technical studies, were the only members of the freshman engineering class to achieve perfect "A" averages for the first semester.

Holders of George Westinghouse Scholarships, the students are William W. Carter of Fort Worth, Texas; Charles P. Greening of Austin, Minn.; and Milford C. Tassler of Cincinnati, Ohio. The record also shows that all three attained the additional distinction of receiving perfect grades in analytical geometry, a second semester course elected by them in preference to the regular first semester course in mathematics.

Under the George Westinghouse Scholarship plan, 10 students are selected annually to receive $50 monthly over a five-year period while they complete their technical studies at Tech in conjunction with training in Westinghouse plants during two semesters and the summer vacation periods.

Also on the honor list which carries all students attaining a record of "B plus" or better, were seven other holders of Westinghouse awards, indicating that half of the 20 to receive these scholarships so far have made unusual scholastic records.

Inquiring Halted

DETROIT (AP)—Taking of testimony in preliminary examination of a group of individuals charged with conspiracy to protect gambling and vice in Wayne County was halted by the State Supreme Court. The action came on a petition by six defendants, who sought to "waive" preliminary examination and avoid the presentation of testimony before formal arraignment.

Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson had ruled they must submit to preliminary examination, after counsel for the grand jury which indicted them expressed fear that key witnesses now on hand might not be available for the later arraignment.

Fight Frost With Plane

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Harold Bachman kept the frost away from S. B. Chapin's peach orchards with an airplane. All night long Bachman "hedge-hopped" the trees, creating a constant wind of varying temperature and thus preventing formation of frost on the tender buds and blooms.

Religious Education Bill Goes to Lehman for Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27—Added to the list of measures before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today for his signature or veto is a bill to excuse children from public school clasrooms for religious observances and education under rules to be established by the Commissioner of Education. The measure was passed by the Senate and Assembly yesterday in the form of two identical bills, having been introduced in the Senate by Frederic R. Coudert (R) of Manhattan, and passed by a vote of 46 to 1, and in the Assembly by Matthew J. H. McLaughlin (D) of Manhattan, and approved by a vote of 113 to 7.

Under the present law, absence from classes is permitted only for causes allowed by general rules and practices of public schools. Similar bills have been introduced in the Legislature each year for several sessions, but this is the first time any have been reported out of committee and passed.

The New York County Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Teachers' Guild and Teachers' Guild Associates of New York had urged the Legislature to turn down the Coudert-McLaughlin measure, holding that it violated American traditions of separation of church and state.

Industrial Inquiry

Meanwhile the Committee headed by Irving M. Ives, Republican Assemblyman from Norwich, which has been investigating industrial and labor relations, will continue its work and broaden the scope of its inquiry to ascertain the cause and extent of the exodus of industry from the State. The Assembly Rules Committee included in the supplemental budget reported out yesterday an appropriation of $25,000 for continuance of the Committee's work.

The Committee has already presented a labor law reform program to the Legislature as a result of its survey and all save one or two of its recommendations have passed the Legislature or are in process of passage.

The Assembly has before it today the pari-mutuel bill passed by the Senate yesterday and indications are that the Lower House will vote changes in the measure to make it more nearly conform with objections Governor Lehman found with the bill as passed by the Upper House. The Assembly will probably continue the present Racing Commission with a membership of three instead of adopting the four-member, bipartisan Commission proposed in the Senate measure and may make further changes to satisfy the Governor, it was indicated.

Housing Measure

The Assembly passed and handed to the Senate a bill to offer inducements and opportunities for the investment of private capital in the clearance, replanning, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of blighted areas of New Yory City. Known as the Urban Redevelopment Corporations Law, the measure holds that housing required the employment of private capital on an investment, rather than on a speculative, basis.

Simultaneously, the Senate downed the proposed constitutional amendment to revise the judiciary article, whose original provisions would have given to the Court of Appeals power to handle removal proceedings against judges; to merge the Court of General Sessions of Manhattan and the County Courts of other boroughs in New York City with the Supreme Court, and provide for establishment of a Tenth Judicial District on Long Island. It was defeated by a vote of 20 to 15.

The Senate took favorable action on the bill designed to end widespread "rumor factories" caused by grand jury investigations of public officials. The bill permits anyone who has reason to believe that the grand jury is investigating a charge that he has committed a crime to demand the right to appear before that jury and testify in his own behalf and call other witnesses with the permission of the jury.

Budget Bill Reported

The Assembly Rules Committee meanwhile reported out the supplemental budget bill totaling $1,791,000 which takes care of the tag ends of the Republican fiscal program, legislative investigating committees and corrections in the Governor's budget agreed to by his office and is scheduled for passage on Friday.

Both Houses passed and sent to the Governor a bill banning sale and possession of fireworks save at licensed exhibitions after Aug. 1. Advocates said the general public demanded that fireworks injuries be cut and opponents held it would throw 200,000 persons out of work.

Canadian History Written In Liberals' Big Majority

OTTAWA, March 28 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Liberal Government piled up the largest parliamentary majority in Canadian history as scattered returns from the general election gave still further support to the Governmen's conduct of the war against Germany.

With only five seats still in doubt and one to be filled by a deferred election, the Liberals had won 177 of the 245 seats in the House of Commons. Furthermore, Liberal candidates were leading in each of the five undecided elections.

The National Government Party, principal Opposition group, which includes the Conservative Party, won only 38 seats. The other two Opposition groups, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the New Democracy Party, won eight and seven seats, respectively.

The remaining nine seats went to scattered minor parties.

The previous record majority was that held by the Mackenzie King Government in the Parliament, which the Prime Minister dissolved on Jan. 25—169 seats.

The Prime Minister can count on the support of 183 members, including three Liberal-Progressives and three Independent Liberals.

While this total was based on the civilian vote, it was regarded as unlikely that the ballots of 90,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen would cause more than a few turnovers when they are added next week.

Of the five yet doubtful seats, four were in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan—and Liberal candidates were either leading or making a close fight of it at last reports.

As returns approached completion in the west, the Liberal Party's sweep extended deep into every Province. By Provinces, the Government won as follows:

Prince Edward Island—All four seats.

Nova Scotia—11 out of 12.

New Brunswick—5 out of 10.

Quebec—61 out of 61 (including 3 Independent Liberals).

Ontario—55 out of 82 (two Liberal-Progressives also won).

Manitoba—13 out of 17 (one Liberal-Progressive also won).

Saskatchewon—11 out of 21.

Alberta—6 out of 17.

British Columbia—10 out of 16.

Prime Minister King is expected to meet the new House of Commons in early May.

Alberta Vote Close

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 28 (AP)—The Social Credit Party of Premier William Aberhart today moved to within one seat of a majority in the Alberta Legislature as four of its candidates were re-elected on second counts of ballots cast in the provincial election of March 21.

The Social Credit members elected reached 28, with 11 of the 57 legislative seats still in doubt. Seventeen Independents and one Labor candidate have been elected. Nine Social Credit advocates led in the remaining races.

Waterway Treaty Signing Believed Near Possibility

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Signature of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway treaty is anticipated by observers close to the State Department as an aftermath of the overwhelming victory of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in the Canadian elections.

The treaty was virtually ready for signature, they said. The signing has been held up by the King Government until the elections were out of the way.

The waterway was not an issue of the campaign, but the Canadian people knew Mr. King favored it.

Calling for a deep seaway which would permit ocean vessels to penetrate to Great Lakes ports and also develop extensive hydroelectric power, the treaty is now at Ottawa.

A draft treaty was prepared following a visit here of Canadian officials and experts two months ago. It was approved by American officials and sent to Canada. It is understood that several minor changes have been made by Canada, but that its substance meets with the approval of the King Government.

President Roosevelt has indicated he will submit the treaty to the Senate at this session of Congress, if it is signed.

Following the return of James H. R. Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, to his post, Secretary Cordell Hull said yesterday he had not heard anything from Mr. Cromwell after the reprimand Mr. Hull issued last week, reproving Mr. Cromwell for an outspoken pro-Allies speech.

Asked whether Mr. Cromwell's return to his post could be interpreted as squelching rumors that Mr. Cromwell intended to resign, Mr. Hull said he had heard nothing in connection with such rumors.

Mails Money Sans Address

ST. LQUIS (AP)—Carelessness in mailing letters has reached a new high in St. Louis. Someone placed a "substantial sum" of money in an unaddressed envelope and dropped it in a mailbox. Postmaster W. Rufus Jackson said the money was being held awaiting a claimant.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Job Plenty Declared to Mean Public and Private Spending

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Tenth of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million"

By Arthur E. Burns

Work Projects Administration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Economists are notorious for their differences. But most economists agree that this country's dominant economic need is more spending for investment purposes. They also agree that there has been a chronic deficiency of private investment for over 10 years. This deficiency has affected all parts of the economic system. The cost, measured in terms of unemployment and low national income, has been staggering.

The trouble broke upon us with the drop in investment expenditures in 1930. Belatedly, the Federal Government more than doubled its annual expenditures, to offset this decline in private investment outlays.

But too little was spent by the Federal Government. The decline in private investment left an enormous gap which Federal spending did not fill. Consequently, total investment spending, public and private, fell short of the amount required for full employment. This total is still too small. Both public and private investment spending must increase substantially if most of the 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 out of work today are to be re-employed.

The magnitude of this reemployment is evident when it is realized that investment-type expenditures totaling at least $20,000,000,000 a year will be required to wipe out unemployment and raise national income to some $90,000,000,000 a year. Can private investment expenditures be expected to reach this volume within the next few years? Last year, private investment outlays amounted to $11,000,000,000. Can industry by itself produce the other $9,000,000,000? We can answer with certainty—Not this year and not next year.

Using Labor Resources

In the 1920's, investment spending averaged $15,000,000,000 a year, practically all of which was private. This was sufficient to bring about the high levels of employment prevailing during that period. In the 1930's, however, this average dropped to $9,300,000,000, $7,000,000,000 of which was private investment. These figures must be contrasted with the $20,000,000,000 a year we now need for full recovery. In considering the respective roles of private enterprise and government, it must be emphasized that to regain 1929 levels of investment, production and employment is not enough. The reasons are twofold:

First, the labor supply is now greater by some 6,500,000 workers—an increase of about 600,000 each year. In 1929 there were 34,000,000 people working for wages and salaries out of a total of 35,800,000 available for such work. In 1939, the total available for work had increased to 42,500,000, those working averaged only 31,500,000. Obviously, this increase in labor supply means that our problem is one of expansion far beyond 1929 levels.

Production and Population

The second reason why we must exceed former prosperity levels is increased efficiency, or technological improvements. Late in 1939, we were producing at the 1929 rate with about 2,000,000 fewer workers employed. Because of technological advance, the expansion of investment and production must exceed the increase in working population, if chronic unemployment is to be avoided.

What, then, must be done? Two things, primarily. First, Government investment spending should increase in order to make up the deficiency of private investment spending. Second, consumption spending should be encouraged by shifting the tax burden from consumption to idle savings.

These two aspects of policy are essential for the reason that national income and the volume of production and employment all depend upon a large volume of spending. This fundamental proposition is undeniable. We must spend our income—either on consumption or on investments. Any part of our income that is saved must immediately find an outlet in some field of investment. If the individual saver does not invest the funds himself, private enterprise or Government must borrow the funds. Or the Government must tax this part of income and spend it. Otherwise, purchasing power is withdrawn from the spending stream without being returned, and national income, production and employment will decline.

Encourage Investment

Since private industry is not spending enough now, and probably will not spend enough in the next few years, public spending must go on. Indeed, public outlays ought to be increased over present levels and, at the same time, further encouragement should be given to private investments. We need more, not less, spending, both from private and public sources. In recent years, spending by Government and industry has been insufficient. Obviously we cannot get more spending by spending less.

It is true that we need more reliable indices to guide public spending policy. The volume of Government investment spending should be related directly to the deficiency of private investment spending, or to the amount of unemployment, or to national income. On all these bases, Federal spending has not been large enough.

It is also essential that Government spending be established as a regular and continuing policy—as long as the need exists. Thus far, public spending has been on an "emergency" basis. This is not conducive to certainty and stability in business. More certainty in public spending would encourage increased private capital outlays.

It is also essential, on economic grounds, that the Federal Government maintain the lead in public investment policy. State and local taxes place a relatively heavier burden on consumption than do Federal taxes. Since we need more consumption and more investment, we should not finance one at the expense of the other. Similar reasoning argues against over-emphasis on self-liquidating projects, because a large share of the receipts from such projects are in the nature of regressive taxes.

Employment and Tax Reform

For the same general reasons, Federal spending should continue to rely heavily on borrowing. The public debt in this country is no real problem, and no danger whatever will be encountered from further substantial increases. The real danger is that in a period of prolonged unemployment we spend too little. No serious consideration should be given to a balanced budget until full employment is approached and basic tax reforms are instituted.

This brings us to the question: What direction should government spending take? While old-age benefits need to be broadened and other benefits provided, the basic problem in a period of economic retardation is unemployment. Therefore, the emphasis in spending should be placed on work. Long-term idleness of labor and other resources result in enormous waste. When millions of workers cannot find private employment for years on end, economic commonsense requires that they be given public employment. Any other policy is a policy of waste.

On Public Account

The broad outlines of a program of work have been established. But much more needs to be done. Hardly a beginning has been made in low-cost housing; the construction of several hundred thousand units a year, in rural areas and towns, as well as in large cities, would provide a substantial field for public investment. High-speed highways through congested urban areas would provide the opportunity to invest billions of dollars of public funds. Extensive conservation work, too, offers splendid opportunities for the investment of public funds.

The fields suggested are those which offer little attraction to private investment. Only public investment is feasible here.

We need these things. The millions of unemployed need the jobs and industry needs the business which a big public investment program would start. We have everything it takes—men, money, materials, and machines. We have more than industry can use. We cannot afford to waste these resources. Through a public investment program, we have the opportunity to use them for the material benefit of all.

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Wonders of Research: With Spade

Ancient university site of Buddhists excavated—Eclipse expected to affect radio.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excavators in two archaeological centers have been uncovering imposing ruins that tell the story of Nalanda, an ancient university in northeastern India, and Persepolis, capital of Darius the Great in Persia.

In the province of Bihar, India, the ponderous ruins of a university that flourished there 1,500 years ago have ben laid bare. It was the Buddhist college and monastery of Nalanda, where some 10,000 students and 1,200 professors were in residence. At some distance from the main buildings, an enormous artificial mound buttressed by brick walls, towers over the flat plain. That the center flourished for a long time, is quite apparent from the fact that excavators find the walls were rebuilt at least once upon the half-razed ruins of earlier structures.

Although the chief halls and palaces of Darius and Xerxes in Persepolis have long been exposed, hundreds of natives under the direction of archaeologists from the University of Chicago labor to excavate the lesser ruins of mud-brick chambers nearby.

When Alexander the Great at the head of his victorious army overran Persia in the fourth century B. C., he plundered the splendid palace of Durius; and here one finds one of the most impressive ruins in the world, the more so because it fell at the height of its glory and did not gradually wither away. After climbing a 40-foot stairway to a vast level terrace, one sees an imposing gateway which includes giant stone bulls with two tall pillars behind.

Skygazers Prepare

In response to popular interest in the coming annular or "ring" eclipse of the sun on April 7, the dramatic spectacle of this solar blackout will be reproduced in the dome of the Hayden Planetarium throughout the month of April. A special eclipse projector has been designed by Ernest Deike of the Planetarium's technical staff.

Researchers of the National Geographic Society, the National Bureau of Standards and the Carnegie Institution of Washington will "listen" to a partial eclipse of the sun on April 1, according to a bulletin from Washington. The observers, who will measure variations in radio reception during the event, will operate from an automobile trailer laboratory somewhere near San Antonio, Texas. Radio signals are expected to be weakened during the eclipse because partial darkness at great heights may cause changes in the ionosphere, or "radio ceiling."

Boy Taken Among Baboons

The story of the "baboon boy," a South African native about 13 years old who was nurtured by baboons and behaved like one until rescued by a party of hunters, is authenticated, according to Dr. John P. Foley Jr., of George Washington University, by evidence presented to him by Dr. Raymond A. Dart of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, S. A.

Natural scientists have always been reluctant to listen to stories of human youths alleged to have been brought up by wolves, apes, etc., but this one seems authentic. Dr. Foley says in Science, the organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that the boy was captured when he proved slower than the group he was with, in running away from the hunters. After a year of "civilizing," he was turned over to a farmer, for whom he has been working.

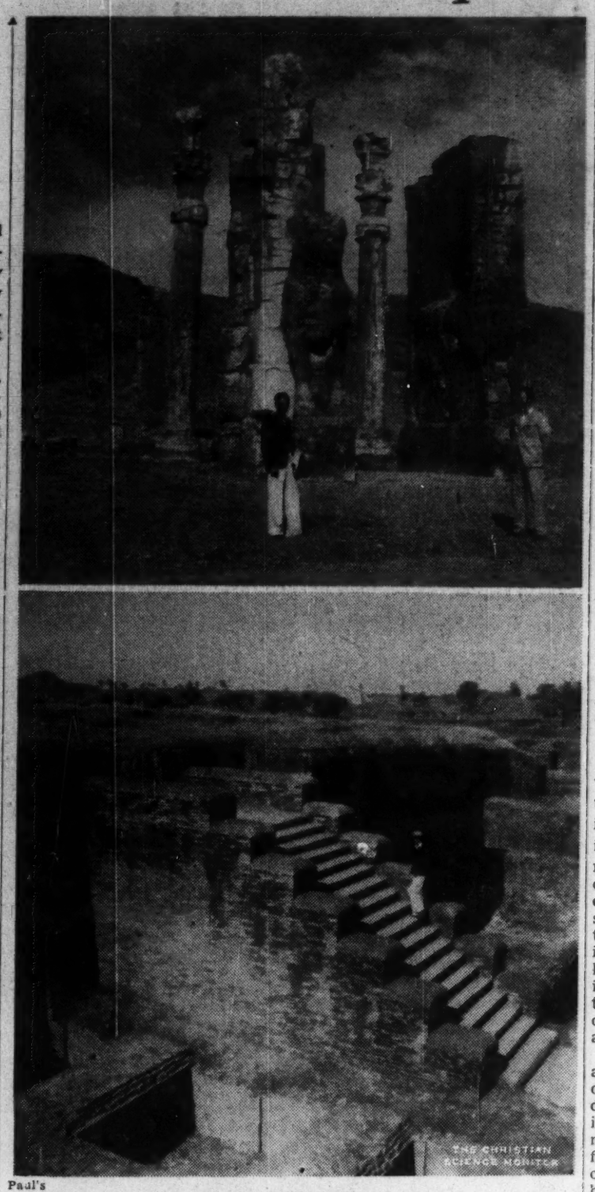
His arms were abnormally long and his haunches developed for jumping around and walking on all fours. He mimicked a baboon and exhibited other animal-like mannerisms, according to Dr. Foley, including a violent dislike for bathing, and a tendency to "monkeyshine." In food, he preferred raw corn and cactus. Today, he has become a dependable worker and is reported "remarkably intelligent." He has learned the use of language and has been able to relate some details of his past.

Enumerators of Indians Prepare to Camp Out

HOLBROOK, Ariz., March 28 (AP)—Traders, trappers and missionaries will carry camping equipment along with census supplies to count some 45,000 noses on the 50,000 square miles of the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The region, extending into New Mexico and Utah, is the largest and most primitive to be covered by Uncle Sam's enumerators, says Byron F. Hunter, District Census Supervisor.

"Most enumerators are assigned an area of a few city blocks," Mr. Hunter added, "But in southern Utah we have on district 135 miles long."



Paul's

Archeologists Keep Right On

Upper: Persepolis, capital of Darius the Great of Persia; gateway of palace, incorporating stone bulls. Lower: Ruins of college and monastery that flourished in province of Bihar, northeastern India, 1,500 years ago

New York State to Refuse Gift Of Untermyer's 160-Acre Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28—The State of New York will refuse to accept the estate of Samuel Untermyer, whose passing on March 16 at Palm Springs, Calif., left Greystone, his 160-acre home at Yonkers to the State. Following a conference between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and State Republican leaders it was decided that the State is in no financial condition to accept the gift which was to have bee converted into a public park and gardens.

Mr. Untermyer's will gave the State six months to agree in writing to accept the property for the purposes intended, it became known when the will was filed for probate in Surrogate's Court here yesterday.

Last August, Mr. Untermyer was considering giving Greystone to the City of Yonkers, providing the City would agree to maintain it, or if Yonkers was unable to accept it, to Westchester County. At that time he estimated that Greystone's upkeep would cost $100,000 a year. Nothing came of the tentative negotiations entered into with Yonkers and Westchester officials.

Greystone was opened to the public for eight days in October, 1939, by Mr. Untermyer, and persons were able to view the 260,000 chrysanthemum plants, the outdoor sundial made entirely of living plants, the fountains and the orchid display, which require the services of 35 gardeners.

Mr. Untermyer made it clear in his will that his bequest to the State does not include the contents of the mansion nor the stained glass windows and statuary.

His will also made provision for a bequest of $100,000 to the Hebrew University in Palestine, on condition that certain stipulations are fulfilled, involving the raising of a fixed sum of money by that school.

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NEW YORK

Investors Found Ready When Taxes Lighten

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Tenth of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By Hugh S. Magill

President American Federation of Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In considering the causes of unemployment we must first recognize the fact that the greater part of our vast army of unemployed in America wish to secure jobs in private industry, and not on public relief. Therefore, whatever contributes to the welfare and expansion of private enterprise and the creation of new jobs will tend to lessen unemployment and, conversely, whatever tends to discourage private initiative and private enterprise contributes to unemployment.

There are certain elements essential to successful private enterprise. First comes individual initiative, inspired by an ambition to render some worthwhile service and at the same time to be independent and self-supporting. Next there is the necessity for the investment of sufficient funds to meet requirements for the building or expansion of the industry planned. Then comes the need for workers. This opens up new jobs. And finally there must be sufficient profit to pay just wages to the employed and yield a fair return on the funds invested. Unless those who invest their funds receive a reasonable return, they will withdraw their investment, the enterprise will fail, the workers will lose their jobs, and the ranks of the unemployed are increased.

Investment in Each Worker

The average investment to provide one worker with a job is between $7,000 and $8,000. In some industries it is less than this, but in others, as for example the railroads, the investment per job is over $20,000. It should be perfectly clear to anybody that in order to supply jobs to the unemployed there must be incentive for the investment of funds in the establishment and expansion of private industry, and that anything which tends to stifle the free investment of funds reacts to destroy jobs and adds to unemployment.

Those acquainted with the trials and tribulations of the managers of private industry during the past decade realize keenly that mounting taxes have been one of their most serious concerns. Taxes come first and must be paid. Thousands of business enterprises have failed because, after paying taxes, they were unable to meet their pay rolls and other requirements. Millions are unemployed today as the direct result of these conditions.

During five of the depression years, American productive enterprise paid out nearly $27,000,000,000 more than it took in. In three of those years, all corporations, taken together, great and small, had losses totaling $3,500,000,000 before taxes. Nevertheless, they had to pay $7,500,000,000 in taxes, putting them $11,000,000,000 in the red. In the face of these facts, can anyone wonder why unemployment has increased rather than diminished?

A careful survey of 163 typical corporations made by the American Federation of Investors in 1939 showed that these 163 companies had an invested capital of over $40,000,000,000; that this capital had been furnished by more than 6,500,000 stsockholders; that the total number of employees was 2,854,382; that the total taxes paid by these 163 corporations in 1938, (Federal, State and local), was $1,643,466,791. This was 61.6 per cent of the net earnings of these companies before taxes were taken out, and approximately double the total taxes paid by these same companies in 1932. The total taxes paid by these 163 companies averaged $2.73 per common share of stock, whereas the dividends paid to the stockholders who furnished the $40,000,000,000 of capital averaged only $1.33 per share.

Earnings Insufficient

This survey further revealed that the total taxes paid by these 163 corporations amounted to an average of $576 per employee. The net earnings of 34 of these companies were insufficient to meet their taxes which, nevertheless, had to be paid, leaving the companies in the red. Fifty-three of the 163 companies listed were unable to pay any dividends to their stockholders. In the face of these incontrovertible facts, can anyone doubt that exorbitant taxation contributes mightily to the destruction of private industry and consequently to unemployment?

This same conclusion was reached by a group of labor leaders, prominent in the American Federation of Labor, who recently met in Miami, Florida, and gave to the press a signed statement on Feb. 4, 1940, from which we quote:

"Unemployment can only be overcome through the creation of work opportunities for working men and women in private industry. This is the real remedy for unemployment. . . . One great drag upon industry during the past seven years has been the burden of taxation that has been imposed upon big and little business. There are literally thousands of industrial and commercial concerns which have been forced into red figures by taxes imposed on flagging business."

We all concede that reasonable taxes are essential to the maintenance of good government. However, when governmental extravagance and waste increase the tax burden beyond reasonable limits, an injustice is done to millions of thrifty citizens whose savings constitute the backbone of industrial investment. Unless they receive a fair income on their investments, our system of free enterprise will break down. This will mean fewer jobs, lower wages, an increase in unemployment, and finally the drying up of the sources of taxation from which must come the necessary relief funds for the worthy dependent.

Gainful employment is dependent upon private enterprise. If private enterprise is to survive and prosper, it must have the united support of millions of common people—workers, savers, and investors—in upholding its rights and safeguarding its interests, interests which contribute to the welfare of all.

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ROUND-TRIP COACH FARES AS LOW AS 1½¢ a mile

A DOUBLE REDUCTION! Twenty per cent cut in one-way fares! Round-trip fares also substantially reduced!

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And note that round-trip fares are based on the new economic principle—the rate per mile dropping with distance. *Thus the farther you go the more you save.* In fact, between many points the fare is as low as 1½c per mile. Never have you been able to travel so cheaply, any day and every day, *by train.*

And BY TRAIN means the safest, most dependable and most comfortable form of travel ever developed! That's what makes this *double reduction* so important.

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From New York to . . .	One-Way	Round-Trip
Chicago	*$18.20	*$27.25
St. Louis	*21.15	*31.75
Cincinnati	15.05	22.55
Cleveland	*11.45	*17.15
Pittsburgh	8.80	14.10
Buffalo	*8.75	*13.50
Detroit	14.70	20.30
Washington, D. C.	4.50	8.10
Montreal	8.45	14.55
Syracuse	*5.80	9.85
Wilkes Barre	3.05	5.85
Binghamton	3.90	7.35

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RIDE RELAXED, free of responsibility! Stroll about when you wish. Dine as you ride. Enjoy the scenery, chat, read, or rest in a soft upholstered seat in a modern air-conditioned coach. Arrive at your destination refreshed and feeling fit.

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Enjoy LOW PULLMAN FARES

Both one-way and round-trip. And remember! . . . it costs *less* to travel in a Pullman berth now than it did to travel by coach just a few years ago.

ASK ABOUT THE ECONOMY OF UPPER BERTHS

EASTERN RAILROADS

Baltimore & Ohio . . New Jersey Central . . Chesapeake & Ohio . . Delaware & Hudson
Lackawanna . . Erie . . Lehigh Valley . . New York Central . . Nickel Plate
Norfolk & Western . . Pennsylvania . . Pere Marquette . . Reading . . Wabash

Reds Seem Undisturbed Over Recall of Envoy

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP)—Russians appear to have taken France's demand for the recall of Soviet Ambassador Jacob Surits, and the Kremlin's acquiescence, with good humor.

Newspapers limited their accounts of the affair to the statement published by Tass, the official news agency, which said France had objected to the wording of a telegram which Mr. Surits signed for transmission to Joseph Stalin on the occasion of the Russo-Finnish peace.

This telegram rejoiced in the failure of "the plans of the British-French warmongers who attempted to fan the flames of war in North-eastern Europe."

The Tass statement quoted the Soviet Government as saying that it saw no substantial ground for France to object to Mr. Surits on the score of the telegram, but that since France had raised the question of confidence in him, he was being relieved of his duties.

The French Ambassador, Paul Emile Naggiar, left Moscow early last month on the grounds of ill health.

The Army organ, the newspaper Red Star, without reference to the diplomatic situation, carried an article attacking what it termed the imperialistic record of France in Tunis and Indo-China and that of Great Britain in Egypt and the Far East.

In contrast, it said the U. S. S. R. never had suppressed the sovereign rights of small countries but, instead, was their friend and protector.

The Communist organ Pravda, meantime, said that proposals for a defensive alliance between Finland, Norway, and Sweden was arousing indignation among the people of those countries.

[A recent Tass statement said Soviet Russia must regard such an alliance as aimed at the U. S. S. R. and in contradiction of the Russo-Finnish peace treaty.]

Pravda said the alliance proposal was "a plan by the incendiaries of war to trap again the escaping neutrals."

"Workers," the newspaper added, regarded the plan as a projected bloc against Russia, born under pressure from the British and French.

U. S. Envoy Travels

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP) — United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt is leaving Moscow today for a two-weeks trip through Southern Russia "to get acquainted with the country." It will be his first such journey since his arrival here last August.

The Ambassador will travel by regularly scheduled trains and plans stops at Kiev, Bostov, Tiflis, Batum, and Odessa, touching the shores of both the Caspian and Black Seas. He said his journey had no political significance.

Communists 'Win' 98 P. C. of Vote In Poland's Election

MOSCOW, March 28 (AP)—More than 98 per cent of the voters in Russian Poland cast ballots for the official list of Communist and "Nonparty" candidates to the Soviet Russian Lower House of Parliament in the election last Sunday, it was announced yesterday.

In the election of members of the Soviet of the Union (Lower House), 7,743,210 ballots were cast for the Communist and Nonparty slate, 8,132 ballots were declared invalid, and in 143,629 ballots the names of the candidates were crossed off.

In the election of members of the Soviet of Nationalities (Senate) 7,743,965 ballots were cast for the official list, 8,955 were declared invalid, and in 142,941 ballots the names of candidates were marked out.

Finland Starts Broad Plans Of Reconstruction

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 28 (AP)—Finland made a start last night toward rebuilding the Nation on the ashes of an unhappy peace.

Premier Risto Ryti, at the first session of his newly constituted Government, presented the following program:

1. Speedy inauguration of a comprehensive national reconstruction as the "most important task facing the Government."
2. A "foreign policy of peace and neutrality."
3. The Government "must aim at creating friendly confidential relations with all nations," thus "consolidating the international position of Finland and guaranteeing promotion of the reconstruction work."
4. "Our defense must be planned and built up with a view to the new conditions and the experiences gained."

Blacks to Open Alexandria House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Hugo Black, Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Black, have consented to open their Georgian house in South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va., for the benefit of the Alexandria Association, when that organization sponsors its seventh tour of old houses on Saturday, April 13, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Black residence has been known in Alexandria for 100 years as the Snowden home, and so it was from 1839 to 1912, when it passed from the family.

Flush with the street, and having a half-acre of garden, the house has defied the elements as well as time. Much of the fine woodwork has been removed or destroyed, but the perfection of proportion of the rooms is indestructible. The hall arch and stairway remain untouched and convey some idea of the former treaty of the woodwork, and general elegance of the house.

Hoover Tells Of Peace Aid For Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28 — More than 2,000,000 Americans contributed to the Finnish Relief Fund, which has passed the $3,000,000 mark, and the program of Finnish reconstruction is receiving the same generous support, according to an announcement by Herbert Hoover, National Chairman, made from California and released at Fund headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, here today. Mr. Hoover's message revealed that 525,000 homeless refugees who had fled from the ceded territory to Finland were in need of aid which could hardly be furnished by a government intent on restoring and expanding the national industrial and agricultural output as quickly as possible.

"The problem ahead is one of getting the several hundred thousand people who were driven from their homes by the war or who have been forced out of the territory ceded to Russia into permanent homes again," Mr. Hoover said.

"I have had inquiries as to how these funds are being distributed in Finland," he continued. "We have made remittances in cash to a special civilian relief committee created by the Government under the chairmanship of Former Premier Aimo K. Cajander, with which relief supplies could be bought where they were most quickly available. Our American representatives of the Fund have been members of this committee, with Mr. Robert Maverick, of Texas, now in charge. Special relief committees were organized by districts throughout Finland and our reports indicate that there has been efficent and successful handling of the relief needs."

Many Americans Help

In addition to the 525,000 refugees who "saved an insignificant part of their possessions," a cablegram from Mr. Maverick, made public by Mr. Hoover, estimated that Finland's dependents were increased by 8,000 to 10,000 widows and 20,000 to 30,000 orphans. Property losses by civilians, his message said, included 4,565 houses destroyed or greatly damaged in the retained area of the Republic and complete destruction of the homes of 50,000 people. Nine churches and 46 hospitals had been completely destroyed or damaged, Mr. Maverick's preliminary survey of the situation in Finland revealed.

Mr. Hoover said that thousands of dollars had been received by the Fund since the Finnish-Russian peace and the appeal from President Kallio of Finland to aid the rehabilitation program for refugees. An average of $27,000 a day in contributions had been received since the Finnish Relief Fund was established Dec. 8, he said.

"This is truly a movement in which every division of American life has participated," he added. "There have been 2,000,000 or more contributors, for most of the funds were raised through small gifts."

From Other Sources

A total of $5,750, approximately one fifth of which came from the ship's staff and crew, was raised for Finnish Relief on board the steamship Kungsholm, of the Swedish-American line, before the vessel returned her on Tuesday from a two months cruise to the South Seas. It was forwarded to the Finnish Ambassador in Stockholm.

Taisto Maki, Finnish track star, who has broken all records established from two to six miles, will compete with America's best runners in a meet at Madison Square Garden Sunday night for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund. His coach, Paavo Nurmi, holder of many Olympic titles, said that scarcity of automobiles in Finland has been responsible for giving Finnish runners the fleetest legs in the world.

"We're an old people, but a young nation," Mr. Nurmi said. "Automobiles were not as plentiful in our country as they might have been when we were building after the first World War. We needed the money for other things."

Utah Lawyers Plan Public Advice Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Legal "clinics" to acquaint people of small means with rules and technicalities of the law will be held in several Utah cities in 1940, to improve relations between members of the legal profession and the public, under a program adopted by the executive council of the Utah State Bar, junior section.

Lawyers will take turns contributing their services to the clinics, which are expected to perform a community service by supplying legal information before possible entanglements arise. In country sections, districts will be organized with a clinic located in a designated community in each district, said W. Lee Skanchy of Ogden, retiring President.

Driving Jokes Don't Apply

Schulze

Mechanized Corps Scenes in Britain

Members of this British women's transport organization are not only serving at home but overseas. (1) A duty-call came through to headquarters during the night—ready in 21 seconds. (2) Changing a wheel. (3) An officer thinks out a knotty problem. (4) Getting down to it. (5) Yes, indeed, there is plenty of push here.

British Women at Auto Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—That joke about women drivers goes out of circulation as women drivers come into circulation in Britain's war effort.

A short while ago the first 30 British women drivers went to France. There they now drive automobiles for any purpose, for military service, for evacuation, and for supplies. They belong to the Mechanized Transport Corps, the members of which are seeing service in Great Britain as well as overseas.

Duties taken over by these women are not easy. The work is hard and the hours of duty long. For instance, 16 members of the Corps work in 24-hour shifts at Lambeth, London, always ready for a call to act as chauffeur to an important person or to ferry "rush" supplies.

A London County Council school has been their home since the outbreak of war. They are always in uniform. They get their own meals and service their own cars. They are smart, too. The stop watch proves that when a call comes, all 16 can be ready at the wheel in 21 seconds, from quarters to driving seat.

Hundreds of British women enroll every week at headquarters. An intensive examination is given every candidate and only women who are really first-class drivers are accepted. These have to go through a special course for care and maintenance of vehicles and minor road repairs, for driving in convoy and in gas masks, for black-out driving, and map-reading.

The Mechanized Transport Corps was formed in February, 1939, by a body of experienced women motorists—some of them with war experience—with the object of training women in all subjects necessary for service with the fighting forces and with the Civil Defense organizations. The officers are trained in organization and discipline. There is a quartermaster unit consisting of members trained in domestic science for running hostels. A special workshop section, consisting of a certain number of skilled mechanics ,takes an advanced course of training under an expert instructor.

Reich Studies Allies' North Neutrality View

BERLIN, March 28 (AP)—The Allies' attitude toward the neutrality of Norway and Denmark, whose territorial waters provide Germany a sea-lane from the north, is being watched with "the most profound attention," authorized German sources declared today.

They said the Reich was reckoning with the possibility that the Western Powers might "assume the right to police territorial waters" of the Northern Nations, in view of a statement issued in Paris last night.

Informed quarters left no doubt such a step would be met by German counter-measures.

Line Drawn Among Neutrals

The semi-official French news agency, Havas, in a statement outlining the Allied attitude toward neutrals, made a sharp distinction between active and passive neutral nations.

It said recent activity of British warships off Jutland was due to "the passive attitude" of "certain neutral governments" permitting Germany to carry on a regular "war traffic."

The Allies intend to police "doubtful" neutral waters, the statement declared.

The German press echoed a statement today in Reichführer Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter that the Western Powers "probably still hope in this wise, after the failure of intrigues in Finland, to make a battlefield of the whole north."

Say New Bases Wanted

The press insisted the purpose of the Allies' interest in neutrals was to gain means for "blocking legitimate German imports of ores from the Northern States and ultimately obtaining new bases for the British Fleet."

"Despite conflicting reports from Paris it is plain to see that the so-called active neutrality which the Western Powers ask of the Northern States is benevolence toward the west on one side and virtual cessation of normal relations with Germany on the other hand," said an authorized source, declaring Germany was "alert" to the situation.

Passivity Blamed

PARIS, March 27 (AP)—The recent activity of British warships off Denmark's Jutland is due, authorized French circles said today, to the Allies' determination to police neutral waters where the "passive attitude" of "certain neutral governments" has allowed Germany to carry on a regular "war traffic."

Ever since the Altmark incident of Feb. 16, when the British raided the German prison ship in Norwegian waters, the Allies have been determined to police "doubtful" neutral waters, it was stated.

"The passive attitude of certain neutral governments has perverted the very sense of neutrality," said a statement issued through the semi-official Havas News Agency, "and it is to re-establish the equilibrium thus compromised that the Allies are limiting their action."

France and England, the statement added, will continue to regard with "understanding and sympathy" the "actively neutral" countries which endeavor to enforce respect for their neutrality.

British Envoys in Balkans Recalled for Consultation

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The British Ambassadors to Turkey and the Ministers to Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia have been recalled for consulation with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax.

The move, which was interpreted as foreshadowing a British diplomatic offensive in the Balkans, was announced by the Foreign Office news department as coming from "authoritative" sources.

The envoys are expected to arrive in England early next month, when Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Rome, also is expected in London.

Dual Significance Seen

Authoritative sources said "the only thing possible to infer at the moment" from the announcement was that Lord Halifax wished to confer wtih men on the spot about German and Russian "economic and diplomatic offensives in the Balkans."

They asserted it was impossible to enlarge on the statement at present.

Britain and France were believed to be arranging immediate consultations on means of intensifying the war against Germany and on what status to assign Soviet Russia in the conflict.

It was reported that the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, discussed at some length yesterday with Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky the degree of neutrality to be accorded Russia by the Allies.

Russian Attitude in Doubt

The impression even existed in some British quarters that Russia is becoming uneasy over her diplomatic position and the effects of her alignment with Germany.

Whether she is actually seeking to recover favor with Britain and France is not known, however.

France's Premier Paul Raynaud was reported to advocate a more rigid policy toward Russia and treatment of her as virtually a war ally of Germany.

The British Government was said to feel, however, that Russia still could be kept from any closer co-operation with the enemy camp.

Further steps to wean Italy away from Germany also were expected to be projected by the Allies, with France possibly taking the lead in new approaches to Rome.

Britain's Best Noise-Maker Enriches Radio Programs

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — We often hear of people barking up the wrong tree. Today, for a change, there is news of a gentleman barking up the right one. And doing it so successfully that he has arrived at the very top. He is Mr. C. A. Ladbrook, cause of many effects at the headquarters here of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Ladbrook can be described as Britain's champion barker. He can also be described as Britain's champion frog-croaker, elephant-trumpeter, and parrot-screecher. They say, too, that in his private capacity he does a very good lawn mower.

Although not listed professionally as an animal mimic, Mr. Ladbrook is such a good one that his talents are in constant demand for portraying the utterances of animals, birds, and reptiles which may have speaking parts in radio productions. There are rivals in this line, of course—some of them on gramophone disks — but for sheer quantity, quite apart from quality, Mr. L. has got them all beat.

Skilled by Long Practice

The Ladbrook career as a noise-maker dates back to the pioneer days of radio in Britain, when programs were diffused from station 2LO at Savoy Hill. It was then his lot to take a hand in synthetic earthquakes, waterfalls, motor brakes, horses' hoofs, and other things of that character.

In those times the lads of the Effects Department had to be ready to reproduce any species of noise at short notice. Which explains why, on a certain evening, young Mr. Ladbrook was suddenly asked to impersonate a little dog in a play.

Being an adaptable sort of man, he obliged after a few practice yelps, and his performance before the microphone was so distinguished that it led to his being regarded, before long, as the official understudy for several beasts of the field. Not to mention several beasts that one would go to some lengths to keep out of the field.

The producing of sound-effects is a most important phase in the presentation of radio entertainment, and program directors insist upon complete faithfulness in the simulation of noises incidental to the script. Although they have a most efficient service of their own, right on the spot, with Mr. Ladbrook as a star turn, they do not hesitate to go outside for talent, if necessary — as when they engaged a free-lance neigher to make just one equine interpolation during a comedy feature.

Some Expensive Moments

This job occupied only a matter of seconds. But it cost the B. B. C. a pretty penny, since the expert had to be given, not only a neighing fee at professional rates, but also his feed and a round trip of about 250 miles, London-Bristol-London.

It isn't often that amateur noise-makers get a break before the microphone. One can recall, however, a certain instance when the efforts of one such performer gave everybody a break—the man himself, the microphone, the B. B. C. and innumerable receiving sets.

This achievement had all the qualities of the unexpected, because it occurred when a railway guard, appearing in the partly extemporized human-interest feature "In Town Tonight," suddenly decided to round off his "interview" with a realistic flourish. This he did by whipping out of his pocket the whistle with which railway guards start railway trains on their journeys, and, before anyone could stop him, blowing a shrill blast into the microphone.

This theatrical gesture certainly "brought down the house." But not in the sense intended. For, with so sensitive an instrument as the microphone involved the effect was cyclonic.

Since that day, the B. B. C. has appreciated more than ever the cunning art of its Effects Department. And Mr. Ladbrook.

Chilean Papers Run Into Strikes In Effort to Bring About Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Publishers in Chile, differing from Bolivian and Peruvian colleagues, who solved their wartime newspaper problems by accepting official assistance and raising sales prices, have attempted to overcome their difficulties by a straight economic solution.

Increased cost of newsprint and other production charges led them along paths of economy. Resistance to labor demands for more pay in depreciated pesos has resulted in a succession of strikes.

The first strike produced a combination of mechanical and editorial workers, but the move failed owing to lack of public sympathy. No newspapers appeared for three days. The Government declared the strike illegal, and publication was resumed.

A second strike occured within one month. This time only the mechanical workers were involved, and from the commencement employers and editorial employees cooperated in producing skeleton editions.

Many of these were extraordinary productions. For several days, El Diario Illustrado printed its editorials by electroplating manuscript. El Mercurio's advertisements were largely typescript. Publishers, editors, and reporters labored in the press rooms.

No political scruples stood in the way of co-operation. Communists helped Conservative and Socialist Liberal publishers, All worked together and within one week four and eight-page editions were increased to practically normal size. Then, of course, the routine differences for political opinion were resumed.

There was one exception to this gallant effort. La Nacion, the Government newspaper, whose business and editorial management is subject to political appointments, failed to "come out" until the sixth day of the strike. The reasons have yet to be divulged but the general opinion was that it was a poor showing to be made by a State-directed enterprise.

The newspaper owners, whose case was supported by the Government, contended that the strike was illegal because it was called while negotiations proceeded with the men in the presence of official representatives.

The main difference related to a higher and single wage scale demand for the industry. The Government issued a statement recognizing the illegality of the movement and declaring "liberty of work" with full protection. With these guarantees metropolitan publishers went ahead with the recruiting of lineotype operators and printing assistance from the provinces.

Britain's Silence Drive Catches Naval Officer

LONDON (AP)—A naval officer was convicted March 28 in court martial of "careless talk" as the Admiralty drove against gossip which might aid the enemy.

The officer was deprived of his commission. Details of the offense were not made public.

Dallying of One Worker Caused Strike of 500

LONDON (AP)—A two-month strike of 500 workmen repairing Waterloo Bridge has ended. The men went out on Jan. 27 because a fellow carpenter was dismissed for dallying too long over his tea, but the contractors said they finally decided not to press for his reinstatement.

WELCOME TO THE ABBEY— NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL!

FOR the first time in years New York has a brand new hotel—the 22-story Abbey! A step from Radio City. 5th Avenue and all theatres. Large, quiet, de-luxe rooms, all with private baths and radios. From $2.50 single—$4 double. Excellent food. Garage adjacent. . . .

Stay here and enjoy maximum comfort at minimum cost! State when you expect to arrive and a choice room will be reserved for you. John J. Jennings, Manager. . . .

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HOTEL ABBEY

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Keep This Pure Delicious

MOLASSES CANDY

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Famed for its FLAVOR

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French Warship Explodes; U-Boat at British Base

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—France recorded its second warship mishap of the war yesterday with announcement of an explosion of undisclosed origin aboard the 1,378-ton destroyer La Railleuse, resulting in seven fatalities.

The first loss was the 4,773-ton cruiser Pluton which sank after an "accidental explosion" early last September off Morocco.

[An Italian version of the La Railleuse's explosion appeared in Stefani, Italian News Agency, which stated that the vessel was broken in two March 23 by a blast as she was leaving Casablanca, Morocco. More than 100 sailors were believed killed, injured, or missing, the dispatch stated.]

Base Penetrated

By the Associated Press

Defense of Britain's harbors, and particularly those in which neutral vessels are compelled to anchor for contraband control examination, came under review following the news that a wide-ranging German submarine had penetrated the closely guarded contraband control base at Kirkwall March 27 and sunk a Norwegian freighter.

Kirkwall is one of the larger British contraband bases situated on the northeast side of Mainland, in the Orkney Islands. Numerous neutral vessels on northerly routes have been haled into Kirkwall for examination by British contraband control authorities.

Details of the sinking, released in London, reveal that the 3,794-ton Cometa, which was carrying a Norwegian cargo from Bergen, Norway, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, resulted in no fatalities.

Norwegian indignation over the incident, however, was seen in the newspaper Aftenblad, which assailed the British for taking the ship into the contraband base after the British consul at Bergen had reportedly cleared the vessel's cargo.

Daily Air Patrol

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—An Air Ministry announcement yesterday that a British scouting plane had bombed and sunk a German patrol vessel in the North Sea, focused attention on one active but little publicized British phase of the war—the coastal air patrol system—which was credited by neutral observers with halving the commerce-destroying effectiveness of German submarines.

Calling the Royal Air Force coastal command the sharpest new weapon employed against the submarine menace, one expert said it had "reduced by 50 per cent" Germany's chance of striking a telling blow at Allied shipping such as that of April, 1917.

Flying a mixed collection of bombers, scouting planes, and fighters, the coastal command pilots have traveled more than 7,000,000 miles since the war began.

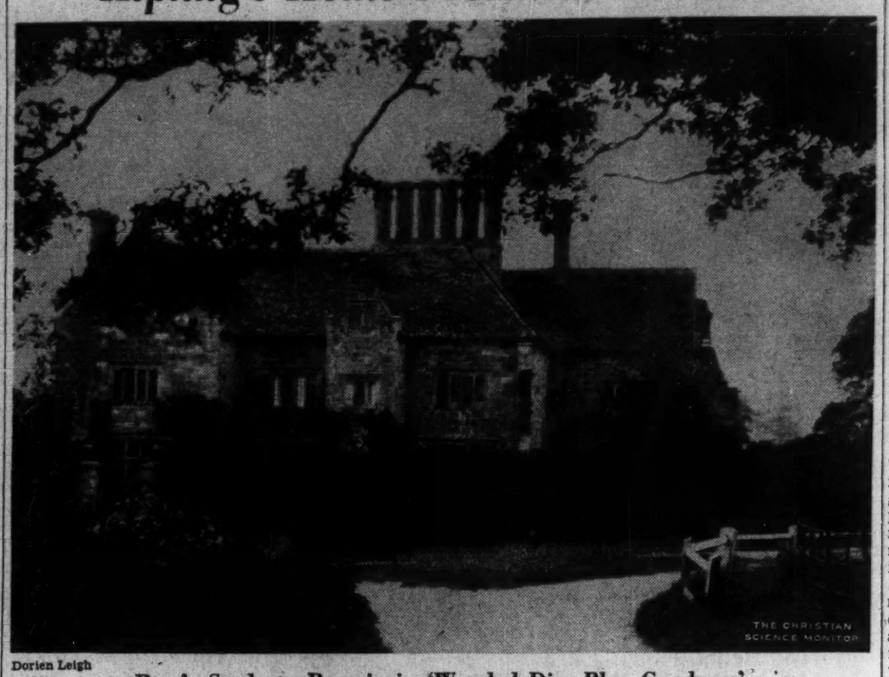
The pilots daily scan 3,000,000 square miles of sea crossed by Britain's vital shipping lanes.

The coastal command has attacked 60 of the more than 100 submarines it has sighted, and believes it has sunk 15 to 20.

Coastal planes have escorted more than 700 convoys without incident. They also have spotted many mines of the surface type.

Several times the planes have caught submarines "in the act" of attacking merchantmen. Because the planes' bombs are not as penetrating as depth charges which ships can carry, destroyers are called to such a scene whenever possible.

Kipling's Home Presented to Nation



Dorien Leigh

Poet's Study to Remain in 'Wooded Dim Blue Goodness'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURWASH, England—Rudyard Kipling's stone and mullion-windowed home in this village has been presented to the Nation. Mrs. Kipling has given it in her will to the National Trust. The hourse, which is called Bateman's, is more than three centuries old, having been built in 1634.

The National Trust does not intend to maintain the house out of its own resources, but is to bring into play its system of tenant-preservation. In various parts of the country the Trust owns several large houses which it lets to approved tenants at a nominal rent on certain conditions. It is seeking for a tenant for Bateman's. The main condition is that the tenant must keep in a good state of repair not only the house, but also its 300 acres of farmland.

Other conditions were laid down by Mrs. Kipling herself. The tenant must be approved by Lord Baldwin of Bewdley, who was a cousin of Kipling's. He must allow an old servant of the Kipling family, Mrs. Charles Isted, to live in one of the farm cottages, Oak Tree Cottage, at a rent of 7s. a week. Kipling's study is to be left precisely as it is now, and on certain days of the week some of the rooms of the house are to be open to the public. Mrs. Kipling has left £5,000 as an endowment of the house.

The environs of Bateman's figured in many of Kipling's stories. His early life was spent in India, which forms the background to his first books. Later he came to England, and settled down in East Sussex, which he described as "beloved over all." Bateman's is situated in the "wooded dim blue goodness of the Weald," and is the home of Puck of Pook's Hill. Batemans is considered a notable increase to the National Trust's possessions of the homes of the poets. It takes its place alongside Wordsworth's cottage at Grasmere, and his birthplace at Cockermouth, of which the latter was recently acquired. The Trust also owns Coleridge's cottage at Nether Stowey, where Coleridge one day was writing "Kubla Khan" when a gentleman from the neighboring village of Porlock looked in, and interrupted him so that the poem remains only a fragment. Wordsworth's birthplace was a fairly large house, but Bateman's, with its 15 bedrooms, is the biggest of all these poets' homes. The Trust also possesses Tennyson's Lane, a pathway leading to Tennyson's house at Aldworth, near Haslemere, which is owned by the Maharajah of Baroda.

'Flivver' U-Boats a Question Mark

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that Germany is producing "flivver" submarines less than one-fifth the size of United States' 1,500-ton submarines have just become current. It is declared that these small submarines have been in quantity production since October, and are to be completed at the rate of 100 a month when delivery begins. The reports say that these diminutive vessels, operated by crews of 12 men, are flimsy, oversimplified, and will have a limited cruising range.

A recent dispatch from London states that "informed quarters in Great Britain" expect submarine warfare on a large scale to begin within a short time.

Both of these reports are probably correct to a certain extent. The exact accuracy of the matter is one of Germany's jealously guarded military secrets, but it is probable that the figure for monthly submarine production is not as large as the reports would indicate.

However, it is known that Germany has embarked on a tremendous submarine building project, and that the type being produced is supposed to displace about 350 tons.

Depends on Supply of Engines

The German shipyards are busy welding together prefabricated parts that are produced elsewhere, but, as was the case during the World War, the supply of engines forms the bottle-neck.

Today it is believed that Germany will profit from the mistakes of the World War. Then Germany defeated its own submarine campaign by failing to adopt a standard design of submarine, and then proceeding with a vigorous building program.

Prior to well along in 1918, the construction of German submarines was seriously retarded by the Army's refusal to release sufficient skilled artisans to handle the accumulation of work in the shipyards, and by the Naval authorities unwisely persisting in continually changing the designs of submarines.

Small, medium-sized, and large submarines were indiscriminately taken in hand, the displacements running from 127 to 1,500 tons.

When the mistake was rectified, a standardized design of 360-ton submarines was undertaken, and the necessary mechanics were released by the Army, but it was too late to affect the result of the war.

In October, 1918, the program consisted of 376 submarines under construction or projected, the work being distributed among 11 shipyards. The project anticipated the delivery of 13 submarines in October, 22 the following April, and by August an output of 33 a month was planned.

Composite Design Indicated

Germany began the present war with three classes of submarines that displaced 250, 500, and 750 tons respectively, and it is reasonable to suppose that the standardized type is a composite design that embraces many specifications, plans, patterns, and the experience derived from operating existing types.

Germany will scarcely make the mistake of building too small a submarine. Such an error resulted in 18 very small UB-boats being laid down in November, 1914, to fit certain Diesel engines already completed for another purpose.

This class displaced 127 tons, had a maximum speed of six knots, and the very limited cruising radius of 1,650 miles. Although delivery began in two months, and all were completed within six months, these vessels were unsatisfactory in performance and the type was not repeated.

The commanding officer of one of these sumarines gives a vivid description of the acrobatic feats it performed when a torpedo was fired, and refers to the vessel as a "sewing machine."

In July, 1918, Germany placed an order for 92 UF-boats which were to displace 360 tons, to have a 3,500-mile cruising radius, and a surface speed of 11 knots. These boats were to be manned by crews consisting of two officers and 28 men.

It appears to be a reasonable surmise that the present design of submarine is a modern version of this type which embodied the results of the experience of four years of submarine warfare.

It seems possible that, if mass production can be properly organized, submarines of this type can, by the use of electric welding and the subordination of all other marine construction activities, be completed in 7 or 8 months, or even less time, and at the rate of 30 or more a month.

Consequently the expectations of "informed quarters in Great Britain" may soon be realized, but there is no reason to believe that the new German submarines will be flimsy, oversimplified "flivvers" that are operated by crews of 12 men.

Germany's submarine construction in the World War, when that country was much harder pressed for materials than it now is, was excellent in both workmanship and design.

Provincial Camps Train Youths In Forestry Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Some 200 young trained foresters will be available to the provincial government this spring as a result of the forestry camps conducted in Saskatchewan last summer.

Five forestry camps were operated last year, each having 41 youths on its rolls. Three were located in the north and two in the south. The students received training in woodcraft, forest protection, forest botany, entomology, and forest mensuration, while numerous addresses on citizenship and health were given by local men and physicians.

The students also received practical training in fireguard construction, road clearing, forest thinning, pruning and clearing and culvert and road building. Many of the trainees were employed during the winter season by timber concerns cutting timber in the northern sections.

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Swiss Neutrality Illuminated

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—By an unusual and, what is termed "unofficial," agreement between the French and the Germans, powerful electric beacons have been lighted on the French and German banks of the Rhine six miles north of Basel, Switzerland, to warn belligerent warplanes away from neutral Swiss territory.

The difficulties of avoiding neutral territory have increased in recent weeks. Only today a British bombing plane found itself over Netherlands territory with two Netherlands fighter planes in hot pursuit. The bomber crashed in flames. One of its crew was killed, the others being interned.

Persistent belligerent flights over Netherlands territory had caused the Dutch to inaugurate special measures to prevent these breaches of neutrality.

Similar complaints were made by the Danes during the British air raids against Sylt, March 20, although the identity of the offending planes, as often happens, could not be definitely determined.

The return of favorable weather, with the prospect of redoubled reconnaissance work and possibly raids in massed formation has increased the probability of airmen going astray over neutral territory and the neutrals have strengthened their anti-aircraft defenses accordingly.

British fliers today shot down a German warplane off the northeast coast of Scotland, but acknowledged the loss of two of their own, one being that which was shot down by Netherlands planes, the other not having reported since starting off on reconnaissance flight over Helgoland Bight.

U-Boat Interned By Norwegians

OSLO, Norway March 28 (AP)—A German submarine which became stranded in Norwegian waters two miles off Odden was interned with its crew today at the Port of Mandal, on the southern tip of Norway.

A Norwegian warship towed the submarine into harbor.

The German Minister to Oslo asked that the submarine and crew be freed on the grounds that the vessel took refuge in territorial waters because of bad weather and engine trouble.

The Norwegian Admiralty, however, ruled after an inquiry that the submarine was stranded due to an error in navigation and that engine trouble resulted from the stranding.

The submarine was identified as the U-21, 250 tons, and naval authorities believed she was being used as a training craft since there were nearly 50 men aboard, almost twice the normal complement.

Police Act in New Zealand To Halt Antiwar Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Upon final Government warning that anti-war activity will be suppressed, the police of the Dominion have been given powers to check subversive moves.

These powers, gazetted as public safety emergency regulations, amount to decrees, and go far beyond anything previously in force here, tight though the censorship regulations have been. Under them, the Police Commissioner may arrest anyone who makes a statement likely to cause disaffection, prejudice recruiting, interfere with the national effort, cause resistance to the enforcement of the law, or even cause undue public alarm. A statement likely to interfere with production is also unlawful.

Until a few days before the issue of the regulations, the antiwar movement, embracing the so-called Christian Pacifists, Communists and other left wingers, had suffered little interference. The most that happened to them was infliction of fines for obstruction of traffic.

Since the new Government action, the Rev. O. E. Burton, leader of the Christian Pacifists, has been arrested for holding a public meeting in defiance of the law, and jailed for one month. Earlier Deputy Prime Minister Peter Fraser had personally sought out Mr. Burton and pleaded with him to abandon his campaign. Mr. Burton, who served four years as an officer with the New Zealand forces in the World War, now opposes war.

The strength of the anti-war movement which the Government assails is difficult to assess. It is not large; probably no more than 10 per cent at the most. But it is noisy. One of its strongest slogans is that against the draft.

The Government's chief objective at the moment is to keep this a volunteers' war. The antiwar campaign, it is held, by its influence on recruiting, might finally make this impossible. Leaders of the campaign say they encounter large and sympathetic audiences. Communists claim enlarged membership for their Party. But since Communists have never been strong here, these claims are not considered to mean much. More serious is regarded the threat to the Government from the left wing. The danger at present is that extreme leftists may use the opportunity of the war to push for socialization at a faster pace than Government leaders are prepared to adopt.

Racing Bill Retarded

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Opponents said today there was little chance that a bill to legalize horse racing in the District of Columbia would receive Senate approval this season.

British Detain Russian Cargo; London Denies Rumor of Rift

HONG KONG, March 28 (AP)—British naval authorities announced today that the Soviet steamer Mayakovsky had been intercepted by a British warship near Japan and was being detained for examination of her cargo of copper and metals.

This was the second action known to have been taken by the British fleet in the Pacific. The Russian 2,492-ton Selenga was detained Jan. 13, and still has not been released.

[The British Foreign Office earlier denied that British-Russian relations had been strained because of the British blockade operations in the Pacific. A Foreign Office spokesman said that Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, has had several talks with the Ministry of Economic Warfare over the detention "but that is all."]

The Mayakovsky was en route from the United States to Vladivostok. It was not known whether she was being taken to Hong Kong or Hanoi for examination.

In London it was stated that although Hong Kong, British Colony on the South China coast, had not been formally established as a contraband control base, a belligerent power had the right under the rules of warfare to bring in captures at sea to any of its ports for examination.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—The Russian freighter Vladimir Mayakovsky, reported detained by the British in Hong Kong, carried a cargo of copper and molybdenum valued at $2,000,000 during the vessel's peculiar movements up and down the Pacific coast last month.

Twice the 2,261-ton craft cleared California ports for Seattle but failed to call there. Department of Commerce officials said this was a violation of the customs declaration law and would be settled with the ship's agents.

The Vladimir Mayakovsky, after transshipping 5,000 tons of copper bullion and other metals from a United States flag freighter at Manzanillo, Mex., put in at San Pedro Feb. 7 to repair a damaged rudder and take aboard 200 tons of molybdenum, used for hardening steel.

The latter, consigned to Vladivostok, had been lying in transit sheds for weeks while Russian interests sought fruitlessly to dispatch it aboard a neutral vessel.

The San Pedro repairs were made in a day, and the ship sailed Feb. 8 for Vladivostok via Seattle. After almost reaching that Puget Sound port, however, she turned around and came back to San Francisco.

She stayed here from Feb. 17 to 19, ostensibly for repairs. She was kept under heavy guard, and Federal officials had no record of repairs being made. She loaded ship's stores and 525 barrels of Diesel oil and again cleared for Seattle and Vladivostok.

She never again touched an American port and Government attempts to contact her by radio went unanswered.

Golden Future Seen Awaiting Highlands of New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—A report on native culture in the hitherto unexplored portion of the mandated territory of New Guinea—the western portion adjacent to Dutch New Guinea—has been submitted to the Commonwealth Government by Assistant District Officer J. L. Taylor, who led a patrol, which was in the field from March, 1938, to June, 1939, and which surveyed an area of some 20,000 square miles.

Mr. Taylor declares that the recently discovered highlands make New Guinea a land between a second Java and a second New Guinea, a much greater country than has generally been believed, a country with a golden future. He proposes the reservation of the highlands for European settlement, as in Kenya, and points out that white settlers could provide plenty of employment for natives not wishing to cultivate land for themselves. Europeans could engage in dairying and cattle-raising and could grow quinine, coffee, tea, pyrethrum and vegetables of many kinds.

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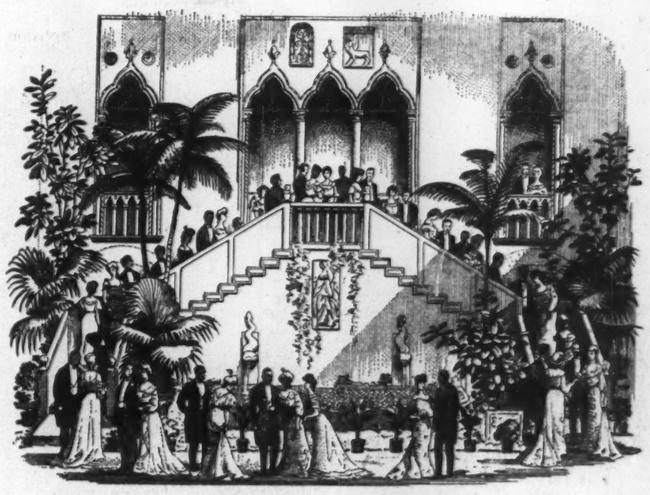

★ 1903 ★

The year 1903 marked the completion of Fenway Court, Mrs. Gardner's Venetian Palace. Closely following the old traditions and customs of Italian palazzo construction, the building has, for example, no steel girdered frame, a fact that raised much public conjecture and amazement. With much of the building material imported from Italy, it was designed, erected and furnished to be a perfect setting for one of the most famous and valuable art collections in America. Since 1924 a public museum, it has an atmosphere like no other in the world.

IT was a different world in 1903 when distinguished Bostonians first mounted the horseshoe stairway in Fenway Court at its brilliant opening, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter.

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'Street' Calm on Sterling Control

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28 — Wall Street has taken with comparative equanimity the recent tightening of foreign exchange control by the British Government which has been accompanied by violent repercussions in the rate on "free sterling" in New York.

The new rule requires that American buyers of British tin, rubber, and certain other commodities must pay for it, in effect, in the form of "controlled sterling," which means sterling costing approximately $4.03 per pound, though "free sterling" is now obtainable in New York at prices between $3.45 and $3.50.

This policy will have the effect of making Americans pay heavily for those particular commodities for which non-British sources can hardly be found, regardless of the price.

The policy similarly, by permitting purchase of other British goods in "free sterling" which otherwise might be bought from Britain's competitors, enables the British in effect to conduct foreign trade warfare with a sharply depreciated currency.

Thus it seems to enable the British to have their exchange cake and eat it, too. Lastly, the effect of this use of the exchange market by British authorities is to cut the value of what sterling Americans still own by, so far, nearly 15 per cent.

Necessities of War Accepted

Despite these implications there is little or no resentment in Wall Street against the new British move. For one thing, sympathy with the British cause cushions a reaction which in peacetime would have been quite sharp. Britain's wartime necessities are taken into account and it is realized that the difficulties imposed upon America by the growing use of weapons of economic warfare is as nothing compared with the effect of many European neutrals.

Some decline in sterling is felt as inevitable in view of the extraordinarily "unfavorable" balance of trade which Britain has been running since the war began, and which has greatly increased since the turn of the year. British imports in January exceeded exports in value by nearly $250,000,000, and the February import excess came to nearly $200,000,000.

Despite British efforts to encourage exports and curb imports this unbalance is expected to continue and few exchange experts in New York feel that the British could prevent sterling from suffering a rather sharp decline in the face of such an unbalance. The only other way in which Britain could support sterling would be to accelerate its shipments of gold and it is realized that if London is preparing for a three-year war it cannot be too open-handed with its gold reserves.

Increased Prestige for Dollar

Lastly it is felt that the decline in sterling must inevitably increase the prestige of the dollar and of New York as a foreign exchange market to the ultimate detriment of London. Dollar exchange is now practically the only important world currency not subject to restrictions on its use. The channeling of many American purchases through official or blocked sterling has dried up a good deal of demand for free sterling and so aggravated its decline, and though "free sterling" is now only a fraction of the total market its decline is a measure of the prestige of British money abroad.

The sterling picture now begins to resemble the situation in German currency, with blocked $4.03 sterling playing the role of the "free" 40-cent mark, which, incidentally, is not free at all, and "free sterling" somewhat analogous to the "registered mark" in New York, which fluctuates between 10 and 25 cents depending on the volatile conditions of supply and demand.

Ever since the war began British control moves have been blanking out or nullifying clauses and sections of the United States trade agreement and by-passing the so-called "tri-partite currency agreement." Numerous Americans goods for which the United States obtained reciprocal trade concessions are now barred from Britain or bought elsewhere under official duress, and $3.50 sterling looks suspiciously like a competitive depreciation for the stimulation of exports. But if there is any move for retaliation in this country, or for abandonment of the reciprocal trade agreement or the tripartite agreement it will not come from Wall Street.

Flour Puts 'Bond' In British Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In one of Britain's largest automobile plants, 500 tons of flour are consumed in a normal year, in the production of cars.

This flour, equivalent to about 11,000 loaves of bread each week, is mostly used in foundry work. It is mixed with sand used in making the intricate "cores" into which molten metal is poured, and its purpose is to give the sand sufficient "bond" until the core is baked.

'Vo-Ags' in Arizona Show Parents New Ways to Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Vocational agriculture is changing the farming practices of Arizona. Student farmers at 29 high schools and two junior colleges, from classes in the classroom and in practical "projects" at home, are accelerating the swing from a one-crop system to general farming and livestock raising.

Arizona is just beginning to feel the influence of agricultural education. Enrollment of student farmers this term is 1,400, a rise from 478 ten years ago and from 1,006 in 1937. Today there is a hefty leaven of "vo-ag" students and graduates among Arizona farmers, boys who enjoy farming enough to study it and to improve their methods of doing the old, familiar things.

"It is rarely that a boy will enroll for vocational agriculture who is not encouraged to do so by his dad," says Arthur G. Snyder, State Director of Vocational Education. "This means that the father is himself interested in improving his methods. Often he learns more by proxy than the son does directly."

First thing a boy does when he enters a "vo-ag" class is to become a Future Farmer. A chapter of the Future Farmers of America is an auxiliary of every Arizona high school agricultural department. The F. F. A. movement is going so strongly in Arizona that its State President, Kenneth Julian of Mesa, was elected national secretary at the national convention in Kansas City, Mo.

A winner of oratorical contests, he is in demand at Farm Bureau meetings and for radiocasts. Thousands of Arizonans who had only the vaguest ideas about Future Farmers and vocational agriculture are now well informed, because they have heard the details explained by Kenneth Julian

Next thing the student does is to plan and budget his project, with the assistance of his "vo-ag" teacher who is also his F. F. A. chapter adviser. He may go in for dairying, beef cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry, or the growing of any crop.

Kenneth Julian

President of Future Farmers of Arizona and secretary of the national organizations at his home near Mesa.

Mississippi Leaps to Prosperity

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the eighteenth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Jackson is dominated by Mississippi's new State Capitol, which is the most imposing in the South, except the even newer one made by Huey Long for Louisiana.

This grand edifice is a sign post, directing Mississippi away from a sad past toward a good future. The spirit behind it has aroused such hopes that new buildings have sprung up all around it.

Posters claim for Jackson "the fastest growth of any city in the South." Appearances and figures seem to justify the claim. Within two decades the city has tripled in numbers. A chauffeur told me: "Last year we had 65,000, this year we've got 70." The chauffeur wasn't far ahead of the Chamber of Commerce.

Jackson is booming. It has excellent large new hotels and they are so full that one frequently finds no room in them. It has splendid new insurance buildings, a new high school, of which any country would be proud, very imposing new churches, a very fine new Court House, a large, well built Y. M. C. A., an abundance of well-equipped stores, wide, well-paved, busy streets.

Jackson, though founded long ago, has become a young town and is filled with new citizens. Most have settled here since 1920.

Money-Makers

And they didn't come to retire. They were brought by hopes of making money. One of the most recent lures is oil, or the hope of oil. Derricks are springing up around here. Mississippi is being rocked by the tumultuous hopes that have moved Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana. Men imagine oil gushing from the ground and money pouring into their safes.

So far, the borings have brought forth more natural gas than oil. But when gas comes, can oil be far behind? Indeed, oil has already come. It is reported that on March 1, 1940, 24 wells were yielding oil in the Yazoo field. "More than 6,000,000 acres are under lease by the oil men."

However, oil is not the principal factor bringing settlers to Jackson. The rapid growth of Mississippi's capital began long before its discovery of oil. A new Jackson has come into being because a new Mississippi is being created.

If you should wander up and down, over this land, you might not notice that. In fact, you might see eroded fields, tottering houses, deserted mills, ghost villages, and as likely as not you would say, "Mississippi is going to ruin." You might even add that "About the only pleasant things in Mississippi are the old plantation homes in Natchez," which dainty hostesses in entrancing hoop skirts show to guests from all over America.

Museum Mansions

But if you should say that, you would be wrong. Those hoop skirts, ruffles, and high-pillared houses, surrounded by lovely gardens of glowing flowers do not represent dynamic, constructive Mississippi; they are just precious museums, as the Court of Versailles or the tomb of Tutankhamen. They were built by slaves, as were the Pharaoh's tombs, and the children of those slaves are still here. That is a dominant Mississippi reality. In 1930, more than half the inhabitants of the State were Negroes. This rich land has only 1,000,000 white inhabitants, although it is larger than the State of Pennsylvania with 10,000,000 inhabitants.

Closely connected with this is the fact that Mississippi is more agrarian than any other state in the Union. Seventy-nine per cent of its people live in the country. It had only three cities with as many as 20,000 inhabitants each in 1930. Eighty-eight per cent of its gainfully employed worked at agriculture. Sixty-four per cent of its total income came from agriculture. Of its cash crop income, 90 per cent came from cotton alone. There is probably no other state in the world so dependent upon one crop as Mississippi was until recently.

Masses Assertive

Mississippi "has no hydro-electric power production facilities of its own." Until 1925 it had no electric power transmission lines. Its roads were not good; its schools deficient. All of these are official data taken from State publications. According to a Mississippi Governor, Hugh White, the "citizenship was bowed beneath burdens of hopelessness and despair."

Such was "old Mississippi," as portrayed by its own Governor, in an address he gave at Wichita, Kan., in 1939. It was in a deep abyss. But it is getting out. A new Mississippi is being formed.

The first basic element in this change is the creation of a new source of political power, namely, the masses of poorer white people. For several decades, all white people were agreed to subordinate every issue to the race problem. But in the course of time there came a differentiation within the white group. The less favored gave their attention to vital economic questions. The mass of poor white people began to assert themselves and to clamor for progress. They put their champions in power—and not only in Mississippi, but all over the South. Demagogues or leaders of Demos have gotten authority. Some have been violent; others dictatorial; not a few dishonest. It is a sad historical fact that champions of the masses often deceive the masses. Still, in the South, and especially in Mississippi, leaders of the "people" have imposed reforms. This State is benefiting from them.

Power and light brought in from neighboring states by two Mississippi companies have become available for all towns and cities, 5,265 miles of lines having been laid. Only in villages do you find lamps, though there are still plenty of them.

Excellent roads have been built. They came late, but for that reason are all the more welcome. You can travel easily and rapidly over every main line. There are 2,000 miles of pavement.

Mississippi's educational advance surpasses that of almost every other state. The State spends more than half its income on schools.

More is being accomplished in the realm of crop differentiation than in most other places. Three years ago, soy bean culture was introduced. Mississippi now has a larger acreage in tung trees than all the rest of America together. The production of livestock is increasing. One frequently sees first-class farms with large barns and good new silos. Co-operative dairying is making some headway. With 300 milk plants, Mississippi now claims to lead the cotton belt in milk products. In four years the acreage of winter legumes was quadrupled.

From 1930 to 1935, total farm acreage increased 13 per cent, but cotton decreased by 36 per cent. Food and feed crops increased by 63 per cent; pasture acreage by 22; the number of cattle by 66 per cent, and of swine by 26 per cent.

The greatest advance, however, has been the growth of industry. The State Government has established a regime enabling municipalities to aid private industry. They can put up plants for the use of manufacturing concerns. The purpose is partially to industrialize the most rural area in America.

The system seems to have brought good results. For instance, between 1933 and 1935 the value of manufactured products increased by 68 per cent; the value of retail sales by 26 per cent—by 1938 the increase was 100 per cent. The number of establishments opened in two years reached 390.

In 1926 industrial capital in Mississippi amounted to $84,000,000; in 1936 to more than $2,000,000,000.

This isn't much yet. In fact, it is only a beginning, but a beginning that will slowly lead to a new society.

Allies Stay in Farm Market

Continued from Page 1

time. It is doubted if the British, in the face of rising production costs at home and the slowness and expense of convoy transportation, can exchange sufficient goods for Latin-American farm products to injure American agriculture seriously.

This position has received two-point confirmation during the past few days. In the first place, commercial circles close to the British Embassy today denied reports that Great Britain was planning to limit drastically purchases of American cotton in favor of that grown in Brazil.

It was pointed out that during the seven months ending March 1, 1940, Great Britain bought nearly five times as much American cotton as during the corresponding period a year previously and that this had resulted in a surplus that would have necessitated eventual import curtailments even without a war.

In the second place, there is the new British ruling that certain commodities can only be exported to certain destinations in return for dollars, apparently to obtain additional exchange here. While this added exchange might conceivably be diverted toward the purchase of munitions, State Department officials feel confident that much of it will go for American agricultural goods.

Nor is any British plan for increasing its sales to Latin America expected to affect adversely Secretary of State Cordell Hull's regram if Congress extends the agreement-making power for another three years.

It is felt that many Latin-American nations would not only hesitate about tying themselves commercially to the chariot of a nation at war but that past experiences with the German barter system has made them wary of any but straight, open trading. It is for this reason that Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program is expected to have particular appeal at this time.

At the same time, however, State Department officials emphasize that they are prepared to fight with all the commercial and financial weapons at hand any major blow at American industrial or agricultural trade.

Opinion here differs radically as to the amount of exchange the Allies have available in this country. Official British circles in Washington are said to feel that their resources cannot be made to cover more than one and one half to two years of buying at the present rate and that an intensification of the war would reduce the period materially.

On the other hand, some of the best informed American circles hold that the Allies have greater resources than are generally believed and that talk of an imminent shortage is preparatory to an ultimate effort to obtain credit through repeal of the Johnson Act.

One State Department trade expert averred that if the British did decide to curtail their purchases from American farmers it might easily be in the hope of starting a substantial movement in this country for relaxation of the anti-credit ban.

There is one final angle to the British trade question that State Department officials are watching very carefully. That is the effect that any drop in British trade with this country would have on Congress and on public opinion.

Britain on Path to Closed Economy

Continued from Page 1

changeover in the best possible manner.

Britain in fact is moving rapidly along the path to a closed economy—the same path by which the Reich has been trying to defend its currency.

The great difference between the two countries is that Britain is part of a great sterling unit, including the Empire and countries like France and Belgium, which hold closely to sterling. It controls large supplies of raw materials.

When therefore, as at present, it needs all the dollars it can lay its hands on for purchase of goods in America, it is able to demand that certain of the goods it sells to America be paid for in dollars, instead of in pounds, without feeling any serious effects in its general economy.

Germany, using similar methods, without the saleable raw materials at its disposal, is at once threatened with the dire consequences of its policy mainly in the shape of a reduced standard of living in the country.

It is true that the restrictions placed upon the pound have had the effect of forcing sterling down to as low as $3.45, as against the official rate of $4.03. This is due to the fact that some holders of sterling abroad, on realizing that sterling, by the new ruling, could not be used in buying some of Britain's most important commodities, such as tin and rubber, began selling sterling when the new ruling was first announced March 9 and have since continued intermittently, until sterling fell to its present low.

Monopoly in Some Lines

This is not so low as the rate registered in 1932, when sterling went down to $3.18, although that was before the 1934 devaluation of the dollar. Nor is it so important, since at that time the whole of the foreign exchange business was transacted in sterling at those rates, whereas today most of the business is transacted at the official rate of $4.03, which is enforced by Britain in payment for the special commodities referred to.

In other words, the commodities which Britain is mainly anxious to sell, including in addition to tin and rubber, furs, whisky and jute, comprise those goods over which Britain exercises almost monopoly control, while the goods left to the free, uncontrolled market are of less consequence and less value.

The new measures for the control of the pound in territory outside the sterling area supplement those which were introduced just before the outbreak of the war last September. They provide that the above-mentioned commodities can be exported to certain destinations only if paid for in foreign exchange made available to the British exchange control organization in one of several specified currencies, which include dollars, gulden and belga.

This means that the Government acquires immediate control of its foreign exchange thus obtained. The British exporters, moreover, cannot sell their goods for sterling which they might obtain in foreign markets.

Brought Under Bank's Control

The demand for sterling in the markets abroad therefore has been restricted. Sterling abroad has been deprived of the support of remittances from London. It is being brought completely under the control of the Bank of England.

If the downward trend in sterling continues, then whatever uncontrolled sterling still existed abroad would be used to buy British goods which are not on the present controlled list. This would result in fewer dollars arriving in London against British exports of such goods as textiles.

The British countermove would naturally be to extend the list of goods for the sales of which foreign exchange must be supplied to the Government.

Concurrent with such foreign exchange regulations, Britain has been developing new clearing agreements with neutral countries which have also the definite aim of steadily depriving the free markets of the demand for, and supply of, sterling.

Thus, for example, the recent trade agreement with Norway arranged for "a pound for pound" clearing between that country and Britain.

According to the term of this accord, the whole of British payments to Norway for imports from that country are specifically earmarked for purchases by Norway from the sterling area.

This means that automatically all business in free sterling between both countries disappears.

This trade is done at official foreign exchange rates and will be largely a mere matter of accountancy.

The arrangement with Norway works out comparatively simply, since the trade balance between Britain and Norway allows an equitable arrangement without recourse to a third country's trade.

The clearing arrangement with Sweden is different from that with Norway, since Sweden's purchases from the sterling area fall too far short of its sales to that area.

Concession to Sweden

Britain might have followed Germany's example and attempted to have produced a balance of direct trade through such a bilateral agreement. But the result would most probably be an accumulation of balances which would grow until they would become virtually frozen. This both Britain and Sweden desire to avoid.

Instead, Britain concedes to Sweden the right to use any balance of sterling which might accumulate in its favor to finance purchases in certain specific countries outside the sterling area.

These specified countries are those whose balance of payments with Sweden more or less equalize or complement the payments between Sweden and the sterling area. The two countries agreed upon are Belgium and Brazil.

Naturally, the sterling which is liberated from the Anglo-Swedish clearing will find its way into the free market, but this will not be so great and should be easily controllable by London.

The recent Anglo-Spanish agreement has also freed the Spanish debts frozen in Spain since the beginning of the Spanish civil war True, it has been done by a loan from the Bank of England, but that doesn't eliminate the fact that the wheels of Anglo-Spanish trade can now begin to run smoothly again.

Coal Miners Shot On Way to Work

SOUTH PITTSBURG, Tenn., March 28 (AP)—Coal field gunmen yesterday ambushed 40 miners en route to work, wounded 10 to 15, and held them all prisoners briefly to warn them against operating reopened Battle Creek mine.

George R. Cain, company superintendent, blamed the trouble on miners from near-by Whitwell and Palmer, where mines are operated under Congress of Industrial Organizations contracts. He said they had contributed living funds to the idle Battle Creek miners, most of whom later joined the rival American Federation of Labor union. The Battle Creek mine normally employs about 50 men.

"I don't think we will take a part in it so long as it is no worse than it is," said Deputy Sheriff R. H. Lane at Jasper.

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Dewey Launches Drive for Illinois Votes

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey made his first personal bid for Illinois votes today in his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination.

In a 300-mile swing across the State from St. Louis, Mo., the New York District Attorney made a half-dozen platform appearances. Tonight he is scheduled to deliver a major address in the Chicago Stadium.

The Illinois invasion is part of Mr. Dewey's quest for popular support in the State's advisory primary April 9, in which he is unopposed for the Republican Presidential indorsement.

Mr. Dewey's one-day excursion through Illinois—whose block of 58 National Convention delegates will be the largest among the Corn Belt States—was part of a Mid West campaign tour.

After Illinois he enters Wisconsin where he is contesting with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan for control of Wisconsin's convention delegation in that State's primary April 2.

Before the departure from St. Louis, J. Russell Sprague, the New Yorker's campaign manager, answered a statement issued in Washington by Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts charging Mr. Dewey had "publicly indorsed the internationalist policies of President Roosevelt."

Mr. Sprague called the statement "inaccurate and misleading" and said "the Congressman from Massachusetts obviously is campaigning in Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Illinois."

'Erosion' Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28—"Erosion — the steady wearing away of standards of integrity in national government"—formed the foundation of the detailed charges Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate, hurled against the New Deal Administration here last night.

Speaking under auspices of the Missouri State Republican Central Committee in the St. Louis Auditorium, New York's prosecutor built his case bit by bit against the New Deal and its leader much as he would build a case against an offender on trial before a judge and jury.

"The Moral Issue" was the formal title of the address, but Mr. Dewey began and finished on the thought of erosion—a term that has especial significance in this or any "grass roots" area.

From "erosion" to "failure" to "deficit" and back again, through itemized charges relating to "court packing," "broken pledges," "purging," and other negative phases of national administration, Prosecutor Dewey wove the thread of his case against the New Deal.

"Failure has followed every step of this Administration," he declared. "Failure to conquer unemployment, failure to restore prosperity to agriculture or business. This failure was inevitable because, underlying all its policies there has been a fundamental lack of integrity—a cynical disregard of the principles of common honesty.

"This lack of integrity is shown in three principal ways: broken promises, contempt for the Constitution, and flagrant abuse of power."

Cites Roosevelt Pledge

The Democratic Platform of 1932, President Roosevelt's public acceptance of it "100 per cent," and subsequent abrogations of its provisions were dealt with at length by Mr. Dewey. He cited the promise of "a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards," and charged that "six weeks after he took office, the President deliberately took the country off the gold standard."

And "on Feb. 18, 1935," he added, "our highest court held that abrogation of the gold clause was 'repudiation with all the wrong and reproach that term implies.'"

Mr. Dewey held up before his "jury"—which included a large unseen audience on the Mutual radio network and via Station WOR in New York—the 1932 Democratic Platform's promise of "a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of Federal Government," and Mr. Roosevelt's affirmation of it with the words: "That I pledge you, and nothing I have said in this campaign transcends in importance this covenant with the taxpayers of the country."

He pointed out that in its first fiscal year following these pledges "the New Deal spent nearly $6,500,000,000, an increase of more than $2,000,000,000 over the expenditures of the last Republican year."

He declared that this was not a temporary breach of faith, but that deficits and an unbalanced budget continued to grip the Nation's finances, with ever-mounting totals up to the present fiscal year, in which "the spending will be more than $9,000,000,000 and the deficit more than $4,000,000,000."

The prosecutor-candidate then summed up his charge in the realm of finances thus: "The platforms were worthless. The promises were false. . . . The Administration tries to excuse this reckless spending by claiming it is necessary for relief and recovery. But even the alibi is false. . . . Well-meaning men can make promises, but it takes character to keep promises. . . . We must have an Administration with the will to do what it says it will do."

The Guffey coal bill was Mr. Dewey's vehicle for making the point of his disbelief in the President's high regard for the Constitution. ". . . The President took a solemn oath," he said, "to 'preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.' And "On July 5, 1935, the President showed how much he respected the Constitution. Pressing on a hesitant Congress the Guffey coal bill he wrote: 'I hope your Committee will not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation.'"

Mr. Dewey recited the facts that Congress passed the bill and the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.

Charging the President attempted to "pack" the Supreme Court with younger justices, Mr. Dewey said that "just one month later, while he was using the bludgeons of patronage to force this bill through Congress, the President appointed as a Federal judge a man who was 68 years of age."

Then came the "purge" story, related in dramatic courtroom style. Also a recital of the airmail contract investigation, the flying of the mails by the Army, and the disastrous results.

A "brutal rule or ruin policy," Mr. Dewey termed the ouster of air-line executives who, he said, were "smeared by the New Deal to trump up a fake scandal against its predecessors."

The dismissal of Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood and the removal of William Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission formed the basis of additional charges.

"These are only a few examples of the erosion of character in this Administration," Mr. Dewey declared. "These are things thinking men remember. These are the things which have bocked the progress of America for seven years. This country was built on the principles of personal and government integrity. It will go ahead again when those principles are restored.

". . . We are a people slow to anger. But given just cause, our wrath is mighty. Not in decades have we been faced with such a fateful choice."

Geyer Withdraws

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—Legal status of a proposed Democratic Convention Delegation pledged to a third term for President Roosevelt is in doubt because of the withdrawal of Representative Lee E. Geyer (D) of California, third member to quit the compromise ticket.

Mr. Geyer reported his withdrawal in Washington, explaining he could not "see through the prevailing confusion" in the California Democratic political situation. He said he could better serve his constituents by refusing membership on any of four competing slates. His defection followed the withdrawal of former Senator William Gibbs McAdoo.

Under state law, two delegates from each Congressional district are required on convention slates. Geyer's action upset this balance.

First to withdraw from the slate was Lieut. Gov. Ellis E. Patterson, now nominal head of an unpledged delegation seeking a place on the May 7 primary ballot.

Supports Roosevelt

WAUSAU, Wis., March 28 (AP)—Gerald J. Boileau, Progressive leader and former Representative, urged Wisconsin Progressives and Liberal Democrats March 27 to unite in support of "officially endorsed Roosevelt-Farley delegate candidates" to the Democratic national convention.

"If we Progressives and Roosevelt Democrats divide our strength, there is a possibility of this state sending conservative delegates to both national conventions," he said.

"We should, therefore, unite behind the group of Roosevelt delegates who are best organized and who are most likely to carry the Roosevelt banner to victory."

There will be two slates of Roosevelt-pledged Democratic delegate candidates in the Wisconsin primary next Tuesday. The "officially indorsed" candidates are backed by Charles E. Broughton, National Committeeman. The opposition slate carries the designation "state conference indorsed" candidates.

Gannett Sees Peril

NEW YORK, March 28—Frank Gannett, returning to his home State by plane after a speaking tour that carried him to Jamestown, N. D., told the Women's National Republican Club here today that "the danger of a third term" was more apparent than ever.

"The danger of the third term—the danger of leaving power too long in the hands of any one man—should be more apparent now than at any time in history," said Mr. Gannett. "'We have built up new instruments of public power,' Mr. Roosevelt tells us. 'In the hands of a people's government,' he goes on to say, 'this power is wholesome and proper.' But, he concludes, 'in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy such power would provide shackles for the liberty of the people.'

"But I say to you, that in all history there have been no hands—no human hands—that were safe to trust with dictatorial power.

"The danger of the third term should be more apparent today because the horror of dictatorship is arising not only out of history books; the world is living with it, suffering from it, dying from it."

Blasts New Deal

UPPER DARBY, Pa. (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, assailed the Administration March 26 on grounds of extravagance, deceit, and invasion of personal privacy.

In an address prepared for a dinner in honor of Representative James Wolfenden, dean of Pennsylvania's congressional delegation, Mr. Martin asserted curtailment of "bureaucratic propaganda," elimination of waste and overlapping in Federal agencies would mean savings which "could supply our immediate needs in national defense expansion. . . . The first step in national defense is a sound and honest federal budget."

Mr. Martin accused the Administration of trying to focus attention on international problems to distract attention from its "follies and failures."

Criticising census questions, he asserted the issue they raised was significant in that it again illustrates the core of the whole New Deal philosophy—the idea that every aspect of life must be organized, controlled, directed, and supervised by an elaborate scheme of prying bureaus and commissions in Washington. That doctrine is the great challenge to America in the 1940 elections."

Akron Acts to Make More Jobs for Men

AKRON, Ohio, March 28 (AP)—The City Council asked Akron's rubber companies, department stores and the School Board yesterday to discharge women employees whose husbands have jobs and replace them with unemployed men.

Councilman R. C. Ryder advanced two arguments in support of his proposal: (1) "Help end unemployment," and (2) separate employment is responsible for "one out of every two divorces."

Marines Change Band Leaders

© Harris & Ewing

Capt. Taylor Branson Retires

Right: The famous Marine Band parades. Left: Captain Branson conducts the band.

Branson Turns Over Marine Band To Son of Conductor He Succeeded

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Capt. Taylor Branson, the first son of native American parents to lead that all-American outfit, the famous Marine Band, unpacked his beloved baton today for the last time.

This is his retirement day.

Hereafter, William H. Santlemann, Jr., will guide the slim white stick over the musical unit that stirred the colonial air with its first notes more than a century and a half ago.

"It's been a good life with the band," said Captain Branson, who has put his music into as many American homes as any man alive, "and no matter who leads it, the Marine Band will always be great."

The surrender of the baton is history repeating itself, for the man who takes it up is the son of the man who handed it to Captain Branson.

The ruddy-faced straight-backed musician joined the Marine Band 41 years ago as a musician—expert on the violin and clarinet.

Under the elder Santlemann, Captain Branson became the assistant leader in 1921, and it was then that his full talent expressed itself.

When the elder Santlemann retired, Captain Branson became the second Washingtonian to lead the unit. The first was John Philip Sousa.

Captain Branson's music came from his father, who, as a country fiddler used to perform at Maryland fairs.

"He couldn't read a note," the Captain recalled.

In retirement, Captain Branson will live in Washington and give as much time as he can helping to develop high school bands.

Doesn't he have a son he could hand over the baton to?

"I have one who's almost old enough," laughed the Captain, "but music never appealed to Albert."

Virginia Lacks Funds For N.Y. Fair Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — When the New York World's Fair reopens next month, the Commonwealth of Virginia will have no exhibit there.

There is no money with which to rent space or to resume operations.

Virginia's World Fair Commission did not recommend that the exhibit be continued. The Governor did not include any appropriation in his budget. The General Assembly of 1940 considered the matter in committee, but took no action. It would have cost between $15,000 and $20,000 to carry on for another season, the Virginia Conservation Commission reported.

Originally the exhibit was planned and executed under an appropriation of $35,000 from the General Assembly of 1938. This was not enough, so the Governor authorized an expenditure of $30,000 additional. Most of this was spent before the first World's Fair ended.

'Friends of the Land' Launch Vast Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28 — A vast new conservation movement, eventually to become world-wide in its scope, has been launched here with the founding of "Friends of the Land."

Sponsors of the new group, which has just held its first meeting, include such well-known conservationists as Morris L. Cooke, first head of the Rural Electrification Administration, Chairman; Stuart Chase, author of numerous conservation articles; Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, former Undersecretary of Agriculture; Jay N. ("Ding") Darling, cartoonist and founder of the National Wildlife Federation; and J. Russell Smith, Professor of Economic Geography at Columbia University.

Founders of "Friends of the Land" are planning to have their organization act as a clearing house for conservation information from all countries.

It will aim to stimulate consideration of conservation subjects in colleges and by private organizations.

In time, it hopes to sponsor traveling fellowships for conservationists to travel abroad and advise foreign governments as to conservation methods developed in other lands.

Magazine Planned

A magazine, to be called "The Land," is to be edited by Russell Lord.

Charles W. Collier, son of John Collier, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is Executive Director of the new organization.

Born of an anxiety that war may divert public attention from conservation, the new group, its sponsors believe, may eventually play a large part in preserving world peace, since dwindling natural resources in relation to increasing population have been an important factor in arousing nations' imperialistic ambitions.

"'Grapes of Wrath' need not have been written if 'Friends of the Land' had been successfully organized 100 years ago and this nation had heeded its message,' said Mr. Darling in a letter read at the organization meeting.

To Attract Youth

"We have already more conservation organizations than we have conservation," he said. "They have failed in the past because of general habit of bird specialists talking only to bird conservationists, forestry experts talking only to those who are tree conscious, soil technicians talking to those interested in land, and water conservationists, if any, talking in terms of hydraulic power and urban uses to people whose chief interest lies in exploitation of natural resources rather than balanced management. There is still a great need for organization in the field of conservation."

Mr. Cooke is hopeful that the new conservation drive may be dramatic enough to catch the imagination of youth and perhaps furnish a "moral equivalent for war." "We intend especially," Mr. Cooke says, "to get more and better material on the technique and significance of land and water conservation out to young people.

"A wartime psychology fixes attention on devices of slaughter and destruction. It diverts human effort and ingenuity from studies and devices to perpetuate the source values of human kind. All friends of conservation, in this and all countries, need now to move and speak out together as never before."

Included on the supporting committee of 100 behind "Friends of the Land" are such important personages as Dr. Albert Einstein, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, Dr. Charles E. Beard, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, David Cushman Coyle, Oliver La Farge, Paul Sears, C. A. Dykstra, Paul Kellogg, and Aldo Leopold.

Urge 'War Gardens'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Cultivation of "war gardens" to conserve food supplies, will be pushed by the War Gardens Committee of the Montreal Parks, and Playgrounds Association, it has been announced. The gardens, patterned after plots cultivated in 1914-18, are run along the lines of the community gardens.

An effort is also being made to develop more interest among Montrealers, particularly children, in the care of front and back gardens and in the growing of flowers. A campaign will be opened this spring to stimulate this interest.

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Philippine Currency Sound as Dollar

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Money cuts queer capers in most parts of the Far East today. If you are caught taking too much Japanese money into or out of Japan, or removing hundred-yen notes, no matter how indisputably yours they may be, you are likely to wake up in jail. In Shanghai the value of the Chinese dollar dropped so far that suddenly all coins disappeared, because it was profitable to melt them up for the metal—and then the new paper "small money" disappeared almost as completely because the Chinese exchange shops found that by cornering it they could charge seven cents to change a dollar instead of one cent as they used to. That gives some idea.

But in the Philippine Islands, not yet free of Uncle Sam's guiding and sometimes very firm hand, the peso is as sound as a dollar—sound as the American dollar, in fact. There is no excitement about any phase of money in this beautiful archipelago except the excitement of trying to make it, which ought to keep most people fairly busy because costs are about the highest on earth in some respects. Still, there is a lot of amiable loafing being done by a great many folk of various hues of skin and it is surprising how often the tired businessman is to be found getting more tired on the golf course or tennis court or riding to Baguio and back on gasoline at 30 American cents a gallon except in the mountains, where it's more.

A lovely, elaborate structure has been built up for the Philippine currency. The whole story has really been told when one explains that the peso is tied to the U. S. dollar, to sink or swim with it. Get that through your head and you have got the works, as of the present moment. (Of course such a splendid system is very well adapted to being picked up bodily at some future date and pinned on to, say, the Japanese yen! — but that is unlikely; history shows that there are a great many other more complicated and attractive ways of monkeying with a currency than that, if the freedom to start monkeying is granted to irresponsible hands as has been the case in a great many countries at one time or another.)

The system is, as stated, simple in its basic idea. But there has to be a mechanism by which this so-called "exchange standard system" actually works, for it would hardly be quite enough to lay it down as a rule that two pesos equaled one U. S. dollar, and let the matter go at that. The peso printing presses might start to turn, and finally somebody would say "Here are a lot of pesos and give me half as many U. S. dollars as per your promise of recent date," and there would be no U. S. dollars, which in turn would lead to considerable unpleasantness. In other words, the plan has to have some teeth in it.

Soundness Due to Experts

Considering the precarious or demoralized state of certain other important currencies, it may pay to look over what teeth have been put into the Philippine plan by the efforts (among others) of Drs. Conant and Kemmerer, the latter of whom will be partcularly remembered for the Kemmerer Commission which inquired into China's currency situation around 1929. In China, things weren't allowed to work out as the experts desired, and anyway, the situation was terrible to start with. In the Philippines, these American authorities had a field day with a clear start, dry track and good going all the way—so far.

Behind the exchange standard system are two funds—the Exchange Standard Fund which must be kept at a minimum of 15 per cent of all Philippines circulation, and the Treasury Certificate Fund in (a) a relatively small amount of U. S. dollars and silver pesos stored in vaults on Manila's Gibraltar, Corrigedor, and (b) U. S. dollars in the U. S. Treasury; this latter fund providing a 100 per cent cover for Philippines Treasury Certificates which represent the major share of the circulation.

Present Circulation

It will be noted that between them, these two funds provide for more than a 100 per cent coverage of the money circulated in the Philippines. With reference to the Exchange Standard Fund the point should be made that although 15 per cent coverage of all circulation is compulsory, in practice this runs higher and at the present time it is between 25 and 28 per cent. There is advantage to the Government in keeping the figure beyond 25 per cent, for above that, any income from the fund may be devoted to general purposes, although below it such income must be devoted to building toward the 25 per cent level.

The result of this system in practice is that for the ordinary man in the street, a peso or an American 50-cent piece may be used interchangeably. There is never any exchange to worry about or gamble on. There is no "black market." The Philippine money system is as solid as the United States.

Mr. E. D. Hester of the High Commissioner's office worked out for this correspondent a few figures on the situation as of the end of January, 1940. At that time there was a total of circulating and available money of 196,000,000 pesos, the amount actually in circulation being 192,000,000, and the gross amounting to 218,000,000. The Exchange Standard Fund stood as follows, amounts being in millions of pesos:

Philippine Islands coins	1
United States coins	2
In U. S. National Banks	6
In U. S. Treasury	40
Unclassed	1
Total	50

This 50,000,000 pesos represented 25.32 per cent of the money circulating and available, or more than 10 per cent in excess of the minimum requirement.

Fund Equals Certificates

The Treasury Certificate Fund must be 100 per cent of the Treasury Certificates, which came to a total of 170 million pesos. It stood thus:

Philippine Island coins	18
U. S. Treasury	155
Total	173

Adding the two figures gives a total of 223,000,000 pesos in all reserves.

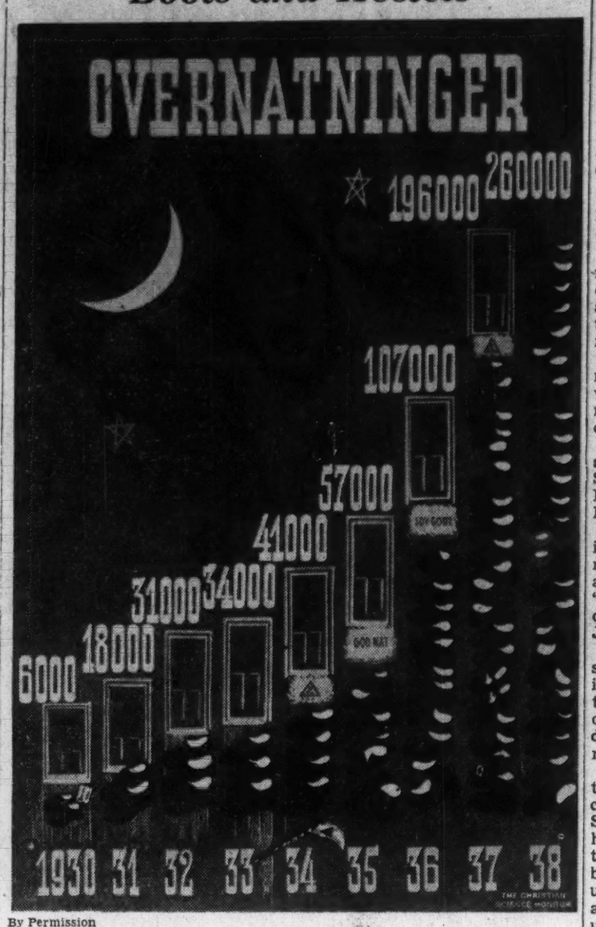
To get the 218 million gross circulation the following calculation is made:

Total money in circulation and available (of which 170 is Treasury Certificates, the balance being peso and half-peso silver coins, subsidiary 20 and 10-centavo coins, and five, one and half-centavo coins)	196
Approximate bank notes	6
Withheld in funds, or lost or destroyed	16
Gross circulation	218

Much of the foregoing is of rather technical nature, but it all adds up to iron control of the island currency. There is a tendency toward simplification of the whole issue toward Treasury Certificates, although some notes are still issued by the Bank of the Philippine Islands and the Philippine National Bank. Formerly, they had an issue of around 20,000,000 pesos, but this is down now to 6,000,000 pesos. The law requires them to have heavy deposits against note issues, so they cannot "run wild" in printing money.

Of course, the situation is held in check now by Americans in the Government, and with full independence the Philippine Republic will be on its own. What happens then is the Filipinos' own exclusive business. But meanwhile they have had the benefit of firm expert guidance rare in the world of today, and this guidance and control has had the result of preserving a model currency.

Boots and Hostels



By Permission

Graph of Danish Hostel Popularity

Ramblers who have stayed overnight at the Danish Youth Hostels are indicated by the chart. Below the doorways of the hostels may be seen rows of shoes similar to those in the graph.

'Rambling' Sweeps Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The rambling movement in Denmark has been marching on, with seven-league boots.

In 1930 when it was first organized there were only 300 members of the Vandrelaug (Wanderers' League), and the number of nights spent in the hostels then existing was only 660. In 1938 the corresponding membership figures were nearly 50,000 and for 1939 were 55,000. In Herbergs-Ringen, another movement, the numbers were in 1938, 260,000 and in 1939 they reached 350,000.

These figures show that Denmark is one of the countries of the world with the largest proportion of hikers to the total population. All these ramblers spent the night at one or other of the 200 hostels in the various towns and country places in Denmark.

Complete and Sanitary

Many of the hostels have been built by the local authorities, and the Corporation of Copenhagen is contemplating opening a hostel in one of the best centers of the city. The youth hostels are complete with dormitories, common rooms, kitchens, and all sanitary arrangements, and each is in charge of a warden.

Foreigners are welcomed at all hostels, the one condition being that they have membership cards from their own national youth hostel associations. They are charged 50 øre (about 10 cents) a night for a bed with woolen blankets, but each must in accordance with the international rules of ramblers bring a linen sleeping bag. At present there are 9,000 beds at the Danish hotels, but the number increases each year.

Many Tour Abroad

Thousands of Danish ramblers have visited the youth hostels of other countries, and the Danish Rambling Association has arranged 90 tours to other countries. Last year the longest one, in which 55 ramblers took part, was to the New York World's Fair, and niagara Falls. This tour lasted five weeks, the outlay being less than $200 a head. Thirty parties with 250 ramblers on tandem cycles, 250 on ordinary cycles, and 150 by bus and train, have been to England visiting London and the southern counties. The journey cost about £6 and included everything from the start at Copenhagen to the return there two weeks later. Five tours were arranged to Italy, and a large number to Germany, Norway, and Sweden.

Similar tours were made to Denmark from England and other countries, and the Danish hostels expect to open their doors to ramblers of every nation once more, as soon as traveling conditions return to normal.

U. S. Naval Moves Arouse Japanese

TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—The Japanese Admiralty views with "grave concern" reports that the United States is strengthening its naval forces based in the Philippines and is planning extensive maneuvers extending into the Western Pacific, Rear Admiral Shozaburo Kanazawa, naval spokesman, said today.

Admiral Kanazawa said he understood additional United States destroyers and submarines had been sent to the Philippines.

"Regarding the projected American maneuvers, the question is whether they are of an aggressive character and whether they will exceed reasonable geographical bounds," he said

The international dateline is generally considered the boundary of the Western Pacific, he said, but he declined to define "reasonable geographical bounds."

Admiral Explains

TOKYO, March 28 (AP) — Rear Admiral Shozaburo Kanazawa, naval spokesman, said today that Japanese steps taken in the Pacific Mandate Islands were for "purely commercial purposes."

His comment was provoked by Washington speculation over Japanese activity in the Islands, a total of 623 in three groups, taken from Germany during the World War.

[Japan was disclosed in Washington last week to have omitted all reference to whether she was fortifying the Islands from her 1938 report to the League of Nations on administration of the Mandates. In the preceding year's report she said categorically they were not being fortified. She is pledged by treaties with the United States and other western powers not to fortify them.]

Envoy Finds Anglo-Nippon Aims in Accord

TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, in a surprisingly conciliatory speech, forecast today an improvement in relations between Great Britain and Japan.

The two nations, he said, "ultimately are striving for the same objective, namely, a lasting peace and preservation of our institutions from extraneous, subversive influences."

At the same time, he announced that he and Lady Craigie would leave in April for a 2½-month trip to the United States on a "private holiday."

The Ambassador's audience at a luncheon of the Japan-British Society included Prince Chichibu, Princess Chichibu, and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

"Bearing in mind the declared intentions of the Japanese Government and the measure of success already achieved," Sir Robert said, "I have a definite feeling of confidence in the future of British-Japanese relations."

He said there was "room for satisfaction in the thought that the innate good sense of our two Nations . . . has prevented animosities of the moment from hardening into deep-seated resentment or permanent estrangement."

"It would be idle to deny that there have been serious divergencies of national policy and outlook," Sir Robert continued, "but what has struck me most is the extent to which the real differences have been overlaid by a mass of misunderstanding, misrepresentation, and, all too often, fostered by the unwelcome attentions of interested third parties. . . .

"Already there is growing in each country appreciation of the extent to which the actions of the other have been villified and misrepresented."

The Ambassador listed reverence for the throne, religious tolerance, and respect for traditions and customs as attributes Great Britain and Japan have in common.

"Japan and Britain are two maritime powers on the fringe of continents and vitally concerned in events on those continents," he noted also.

"The methods may, in some cases, differ but both countries ultimately are striving for the same objective, namely, lasting peace and preservation of our institutions from extraneous, subversive influences.

"It is, surely, not beyond the powers of constructive statesmanship to bring the aims of their national policies into full harmony."

Sir Robert said one of the purposes of his projected trip to the United States was to visit his son, "Bobbie," who attends the Woodbury Forest School in Virginia.

Reactions

LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Foreign Office sources said today that the speech of Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie in Tokyo, considered unusually conciliatory in some quarters, did not foreshadow British recognition of the new Chinese regime Japan is establishing under Wang Ching-wei.

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Sources close to the State Department exhibited surprise today at news of Britain's Ambassador's overtures to Japan. There was no official comment.

Georgia Keeps Old Stilesboro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILESBORO, Ga.—Stilesboro Academy, long a seat of culture in Bartow County, and one of the oldest existing educational buildings still intact in North Georgia, will be preserved and used as a clubhouse and social center

Recent effort to use the land on which the building stands, for a new consolidated school, was halted when it was realized that it would mean the razing of this old institution.

In the path of Sherman's march to the sea the building was left intact, while all around it were destroyed. It is said that Sherman's decision to preserve it came from his attention being called to a motto above the door: "For God and Country."

Basis for Labor Peace on Pacific Coast Accepted

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—Seven fundamental points which union longshoremen said could form the basis for a long-term waterfront labor peace were accepted March 27 by coast employers at the foundation for a contract.

The employers replied, however, that any permanent peace under a new contract must provide for guarantees of its observance, with payment of damages for nonperformance by either party.

Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, asked that the points be incorporated in a new contract just as they were in the present agreement.

"To this we readily agree," said F. P. Foisie, President of the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast.

Included in fundamental points which the union said were necessary for its protection were a six-hour day, union hiring hall, union employment preference, the right to respect picket lines, and the union right to discipline its own members.

Japan Extends Olive Branch To Western Trade in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — A conciliatory statement amounting to an olive branch tendered to Western businessmen is published by the British financial weekly, Finance and Commerce, from Maj. Gen. Sanetaka Kusumoto, Vice-President of the Asia Development Board. Apart from the Japanese Army, this board is regarded as the most important organization in control of affairs in the Japan-occupied area of China.

The Asia Development Board was established at Tokyo in December, 1938, and extended its activities to Central China in March, 1939. The general impression is that no arrangement regarding any form of business enterprise may be carried through in occupied China without the consent of its leading officials. The Japanese Premier is always head of the board in Tokyo. There are five large departments covering political, economic and "cultural" affairs, this last term being interpreted in a broad sense.

General Kusumoto was formerly military attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Peiping, and later served the Embassy in Shanghai in the same capacity. He spends his time in visiting various parts of the occupied territory. Through his many contacts with foreigners he has perhaps a better impression of the resentment which has been stirred by military interferences with trade and other foreign activities in China than have the majority of his fellow countrymen.

Regrets Lack of Confidence

To his interviewer, the General said he was "aware of the fact that many foreigners do not put confidence in the statements of the Japanese Government" and so he could not be surprised that there is a lack of trust in promises that things will improve. But he questioned whether there was a really fundamental cause for this feeling.

"The apparent fear that Japan intends to drive out foreign interests in China," he went on, "is based on the fact that foreign Powers, especially Great Britain and the United States, have more rights and interests in China than Japan herself. During the present conflict foreign Powers have been rightfully indignant because many of their rights and interests have been encroached upon. However, when normal conditions are re-established, it will be of the utmost necessity for Japan and new China to increase trade with third Powers for reconstruction in China. All third Powers' rights will naturally be safeguarded; otherwise, I believe, no co-operation would be possible."

After declaring that the conflict was "caused directly by the widespread anti-Japanese sentiments and activities of the Chinese people," the General insisted that foreign Powers have taken a mistaken course in supporting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, for the results have been unfavorable and Japan has been exclusively blamed for these consequences.

"Willing to Co-operate"

"I am of the opinion," he continued, "that the Japanese Government is fully and sincerely willing to co-operate with third Powers. . . . It is important that the new work of reconstruction should be carried on, and the Asia Development Board has been brought into being for this purpose. It is intended to be, in effect, a directing and supervising body, a centralized Japanese organization for co-operation with foreign Powers in China and with China herself. . . ."

Foreign critics, however, insist that they see no desire to let Westerners do more than provide goods, machinery, and capital on a bisis of subordination to Japan rather than of true co-operation, and they object to the monopolistic attitude of the Japanese. On these points the General laid no stress, although he expressed the view that damage done to foreign property would not go unredeemed. Many cases have already been adjusted, he declared, concluding:

"The Imperial Japanese Army never intended, and does not intend now, to 'drive out' other foreign Powers from China, but if the relations between these Powers and Japan were conducted wholly by the military they might prove difficult to be dealt with smoothly. That is, briefly, one of the important reasons why the Asia Development Board was established."

4,000,000 Bibles In Year for China

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, March 28

Despite the war, almost 4,000,000 copies of the Bible were distributed throughout China last year by American and British Bible societies, their local offices reported today.

Wells Criticizes Britain in War

LONDON, March 28 (AP) — Mr. H. G. Wells called the British Government "grossly incompetent" today and said Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax were "just playing about with the war."

The historian-novelist, speaking to the British Students' Congress at Leeds University, said the Government publication, "The British Case," was "calculated to damn us utterly in the eyes of America and all neutral countries and even in the eyes of our ally, France."

Mr. Wells said the publication showed that "we are fighting for the British Empire and imperialism" and that "if this is the stuff for which we are fighting, then it is foolish to fight."

To avoid catastrophe, Mr. Wells urged a single economic control for the world.

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Opera Season Opens Tonight with Strauss' 'Rosenkavalier'

Wide World Studio

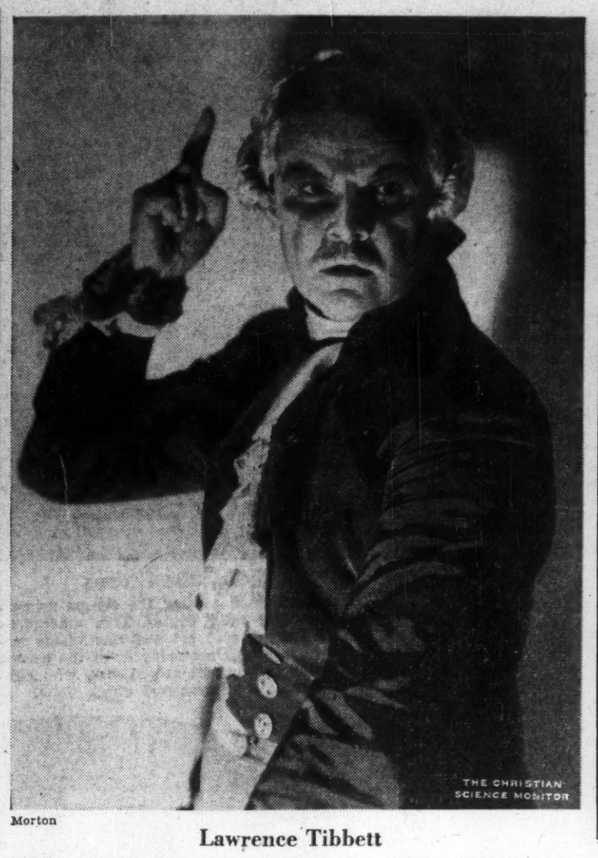
Zinka Milanov

Who will make her Boston debut in "La Gioconda" at the Boston Opera House Tuesday evening

Wide World Studio

Helen Jepson

As Violetta in "Traviata," in the Metropolitan's production Saturday evening at the Boston Opera House



Morton

Lawrence Tibbett

Who will make his only appearance of the Metropolitan Opera's Boston season as Scarpia in "Tosca," evening of April 6, at the Boston Opera House.

Wide World Studio

Ezio Pinza

As Mephistopheles in "Faust," to be given by the Metropolitan Opera on Saturday afternoon, April 6.

On Boston Stages

"There Shall Be No Night," which will bring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne to the Colonial Theater, Monday evening, is Robert E. Sherwood's eleventh produced play. His first was "The Road to Rome," produced in New York in 1926, and his most recent was "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," produced in New York in October, 1938.

Two of his previous plays have had their first performances in Providence. They were "The Queen's Husband" in January, 1928, and "This Is New York" in November, 1930. When "There Shall Be No Night" is acted there Friday, prior to Boston, it will be his third premiere in that city.

"There Shall Be No Night" is the third Sherwood play to have the Lunts as its stars. They have appeared previously in "Reunion in Vienna" and "Idiot's Delight." It seems that they read this newest Sherwood play on Feb. 11 while on a train en route from New York to their farm at Genese Depot, Wis., where they planned to take a two-months holiday following their long tour in "The Taming of the Shrew." That was a 19-weeks tour. They telegraphed Sherwood the same day that they would return to New York after a week to start production of "There Shall Be No Night." And they did.

Sherwood got the idea for the play Christmas Day while listening to a broadcast from Finland by William L. White. The broadcast was called Christmas in the Mannerheim Line. Sherwood turned the idea over in his mind for several weeks. He started writing on Jan. 15, finished the play and delivered it to the Lunts 26 days later—on Feb. 10. They read it, as stated above, on the following day—the 11th.

Sherwood's speed in writing this play bettered by a little the actual writing time on "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." That took five weeks, or roughly 35 days.

"There Shall Be No Night" is presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild, and marks the first time these two organizations have united in the production of a play.

* * *

For "Hot Mikado"

Seats for "The Hot Mikado," which returns to Boston, Monday evening, went on sale at the Shubert Theater today. The engagement, which will be at that theater, is described as limited to a few weeks. The original cast, including Bill Robinson, is announced for the return engagement.

* * *

"Juno and Paycock"

Unofficial reports that "Juno and the Paycock" might pay a visit to Boston this spring, with Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood heading the cast, seem to be discounted by information in New York that the play will close at the Mansfield Theater there on April 13 so that Mr. Fitzgerald can be in Hollywood for film work two days later.

Youth Concert

Young people took possession of Symphony Hall again yesterday afternoon for the fifth concert in the present series given by 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Wheeler Beckett.

These programs, it may be recalled, are composed of works for which the audience has voted. It is significant that the Beethoven Seventh Symphony stood near the top when the votes were counted—so near that Mr. Beckett in making up the program for yesterday's concert felt that it should be the one long opus performed. The rest of the program included Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture, the "Valse Triste" by Sibelius, and an orchestral transcription of the Brahms Hungarian Dance No. 1 in G minor.

Having as usual supplied program notes by mail (these "forewords" are in good taste and should be very helpful), Mr. Beckett yesterday wasted no words but went about the business of presenting the music. A notation on the program gave the young people to understand that after the first movement of the symphony, the remaining three would be performed without pause. This was appropriate as part of the training in listening which these concerts are designed to foster. While there was again some restlessness during the performance of the symphony, for the most part the audience gave orchestra and conductor close attention and there was warm applause when the symphony was ended.

The Mendelssohn item also received praiseworthy attention, but it was unmistakable that the "Valse Triste" was more nearly within the experience of the young people, who demanded, and received, a repetition. Close attention also was given the Brahms Hungarian Dance.

The numbers were again conducted in Mr. Beckett's vigorous, decisive manner and the young people showed their approval when the conductor "stood" his orchestra several times during the afternoon.

The sixth and final concert will occur on April 10. The program will include "request" numbers, among which will be "Peter and the Wolf" by Proflofieff, and to close, the "Ride of the Valkyries."

G. M. S.

'The Human Beast'

The distorted mentality of a sex murderer provides the subject for "The Human Beast," which brings Jean Gabin and Simone Simon to the Fine Arts screen. It is scarcely more than a fragment from Emile Zola's 20-volume series in which the author put forth his theories of environment and heredity.

As film entertainment, this story of a monomaniacal railway engineer who murders his mistress—she is already an accomplice to murder—seems limited in appeal. Aside from certain clever uses of the cinematic medium, Jean Renoir's treatment appears justified neither by the fact that it relates its events to society at large, nor because it illuminates its characters with the light of understanding or compassion. There is little about "The Human Beast" that is not terrifying and horrible. The characters range from base to loathsome.

Its accomplishment is the dramatic use of the tension, the violence, of trains. The sights and sounds of train movement—driving, downgrade, clattering across bridges, screaming into tunnels, roaring around curves, throbbing into reverberative stations—are the most dramatic in the picture.

'Lady in Waiting'

Comedy in three acts by Margery Sharp, based on her novel, "The Nutmeg Tree." Directed by Antoinette Perry, with settings by John Root. Presented by Brock Pemberton, at the Martin Beck Theater, beginning on March 27, with the following cast:

Anthelmine.....Michelette Burani
Susan Packett.....Carol Curtis-Brown
Bryan Relton.....Stephen Ker Appleby
Mrs. Packett.....Lenore Chippendale
Julia Packett.....Gladys George
Griffin.....Anita Bolster
Burns.....Paul A. Foley
Rogers.....Guy Spaull
Sir William Warring.....Alan Napier
Esme Bellingham.....Mary Heberden
Willie Genocchio.....Walter Moore
Fred Genocchio.....Leonard Penn
"Ma" Genocchio.....Ethel Morrison
Bert Genocchio.....Albert Allen
Joe Genocchio.....James Decker

Drama Fete Plans At Union College

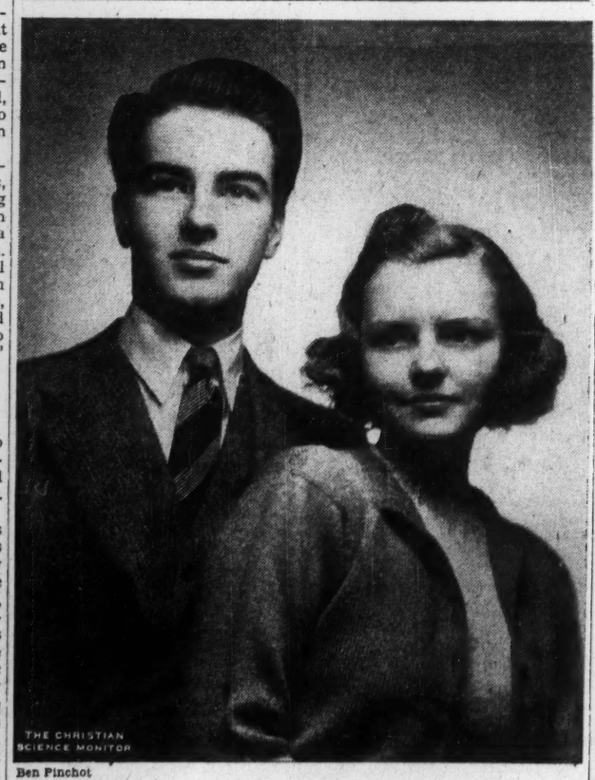
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Union College announces the sixth annual Mohawk Drama Festival and Institute for a summer program of eight weeks, July 8 to Aug. 31.

Festival and Institute trustees are Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College; Charles Coburn, director; Walter Hampden; Cary W. Snyder; Barrett H. Clark; Edward J. Clarke; and Dennis F. O'Brien.

Carl Glick, author, expert on community theaters, currently directing the Town Theater at Columbia, S. C., is named as chairman of the institute, and Kenn Randall as registrar. An addition to the institute faculty is Thomas Job of Yale University, former chairman of the English department at Carleton College and author of the comedy, "Barchester Towers." He has been appointed lecturer on playwriting and history of the theater.

Director Coburn announces Irene and Phyllis Marmein as choregraphers and dance instructors, and Andre Charise as fencing master and instructor in the men's dancing. Phyllis Marmein and Charise will be the premiere dancers in the festival productions.

The summer program will schedule seven plays for the outdoor theater on Union College Campus.



Ben Pinchot

Montgomery Clift and Elisabeth Fraser

In "There Shall Be No Night," Robert E. Sherwood's play coming Monday to the Colonial.

'Lady in Waiting'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The devisers of "Lady in Waiting," which brought Gladys George to the Martin Beck Theater last evening, seem to have overlooked the fact that the proper use of proportion, dimension, and perspective are as essential in playmaking as in painting. Margery Sharp's adaptation of her own novel, "The Nutmeg Tree," looks as if it were going to turn into a decidedly amusing prank after its clumsily written prologue. But as the play wears on, the humor of the situation wears off, the events become increasingly silly, and the characters behave like something out of a comic strip or a radio serial. Credibility doesn't exactly snap. It just sags from overloading and disintegrates quietly.

Miss Sharp's characters are a curious lot. Julia Packet, for instance. Julia's husband was killed in the war. Since then she has been making her living by being what is loosely described as a "theatrical," and by pawning her belongings. As the play opens, the bankrupt Julia has been summoned by her daughter, Susan, to the Packet summer home for a family conference to decide whether Susan shall marry young Bryan Relton.

Susan turns out to be a prig who has learned nothing about ordinary life in her scholastic pursuits of translating Racine. Bryan is a bounder. The Packets and their friends are either prigs or dull, with the exception of their French servant. Another exception is Sir William Warring, who recognizes Julia's true merits and marries her for the comic relief he feels she will provide from his hours in the British Foreign Office. By the end of the evening the characters have assumed the transparency of Chinese shadow puppets, with about the same proportion of movement.

After all this, it may seem contradictory to report that "Lady in Waiting" has a good many funny moments. But the law of diminishing returns sets in about the middle of the second act. The actors overact. Hocum gives away to slapstick, often of the more vulgar sort. One can read between the lines that this play was made from a popular novel. But "The Nutmeg Tree" has not transplanted well. When you cut your characters from the pages of an amusing novel, they must emerge looking more substantial than paper dolls.

Miss George, the Julia, is an attractive comédienne, and one regrets to see her relying increasingly upon sly winks and nods, pouts, moues, and other tricks to breathe liveliness into a pulp heroine. There is an obvious desperation to her endeavors towards the end of the evening. Like Miss George the rest of the cast suffer from the writing and direction. Their success and the success of "Lady in Waiting" will probably depend upon whether the strength of Miss George at the box office is enough to overcome a clumsy farce.

Opera Opening

The Metropolitan Opera Association opens its Boston season at the Boston Opera House tonight with Richard Strauss' comic opera, "Der Rosenkavalier." Erich Leinsdorf will conduct. Lotte Lehmann will sing the role of the Princess, Risë Stevens that of Octavian, and Alexander Kipnis that of Baron Ochs. Others in the cast are Marita Farell, Dorothee Manski, Julius Huehn, John Carter, and Carl Laufkoetter. Curtain at 8 sharp.

Photography at Camera Club

By Dorothy Adlow

Through March 31 the Ninth International Salon of Photography will be at the Boston Camera Club. There are 397 prints and 259 exhibitors. While there are a great many exhibits from Europe and Asia, the larger share of displays comes from Americans. It is a jury chosen exhibition, and rejection of offerings was due generally to technical defects.

Seen as a whole the exhibition reveals the amazing progress made in camera technique. Photographers everywhere profit by each fresh improvement in technical equipment. If the art of painting is rapidly losing its local and national character, it is needless to say the photograph is a greater equalizer still.

The Camera Club display reveals man's curiosity about inspiring, entertaining, and human subject matter. There are many portraits of varied racial types; there are landscapes marked for bright sunlight, overhanging mists, gleaming snow. There are pictures of birds, trees, buildings. Some photographers try to catch a certain mood, a quality of atmosphere, an amusing posture. Camera in hand, they are awake and aware, constantly in search of material which lends itself to black and white reproduction. It is a handsome exhibition, full of first rate examples.

* * *

Pottery and Pictures

Two exhibitions are to be seen currently at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street: ceramics by the two outstanding contemporary Japanese potters, Shoji Hamada and Kanjiro Kawai; and recent water colors by Sears Gallagher.

Kanjiro Kawai has spent a good part of his career at Kyoto, which is the center of the pottery industry in Japan. Up to a dozen years ago he was content to work on copies of historic works, but since then he has developed a distinctive style with original handling. He is notable for the fine glazes and beautiful coloring of his potteries which are adapted for daily use. Here at Doll and Richards we note the charming gradation of gray, brown, and blue. The glazes are lustrous, and the colors peculiarly well-suited to the heavy ironstone. Sometimes he applies calligraphic strokes with the brush for embellishment, thus achieving through a linear flourish a light touch which contrasts with the heavy material and robust shape.

Shoji Hamada's pottery is marked by beauty of form. He has not the tonal variety of his fellow artisan, though both aim for designs which are practical and pleasing to the eye. As years pass it becomes more difficult, because of machine-made production, to maintain the standards of craftmanship. There is a difference between the pottery art and the pottery industry. It takes craftsmen such as these to carry on persistently in an epoch of quick and large scale manufacture. But they will find in every community kindred spirits struggling also to maintain high ideals of handiwork and to encourage creative practice in the applied arts.

Sears Gallagher is a Boston water colorist who is impervious to voguish tendencies and new departures. He plies his brush peacefully and consistently. Mr. Gallagher's pictures are not vivid or fluent; their distinction is discovered through patient watching. They grow on one. The compositions, made with clarity and consistency of plan, take on spaciousness, and atmospheric subtlety. We feel the dampness in the overhanging mist, and there is, in the rocks and surf, something authentic that comes from study and intimate knowledge of the seashore.

Mr. Gallagher might be dubbed "classic" in his approach, for he seeks the typical, the characteristic, not the exceptional or the striking, aspects of a subject. He selects the lines of design which are the most enduring, the most balanced and dependable. His pictures are no mere impressions—mainly of Monhegan—they are carefully observed vistas which he has analyzed and refined and adapted to pictorial ends. The colors are more impressive when they are keyed high in silvery grays, or when they sink into velvet depths of violet as in the rocky cliffs.

* * *

Guild of Boston Artists

For the first time, Glenn G. MacNutt is exhibiting at the Guild of Boston Artists. His water colors will be on view through April 6.

Mr. MacNutt reveals himself a painter who is industrious, serious, and full of enthusiasm. He is coming to terms with a medium which is occupying the attention of many a young painter. He does not resort to the obvious clichés so commonly employed, nor does he choose subjects which are gracious and conventionally acceptable. We are inclined to believe from a general view of the Guild display that he deliberately sets himself difficult problems for the sheer stimulation which comes with the struggle. Particularly in pictures of beaches and boats does he seek difficult perspectives and odd and unexpected arrangements.

Water colors like "The Park" indicate that J. S. Sargent has been one source of inspiration. But the clear sharp depiction gives way to something allusive and filmy in the very wet "Rainy Day," and the smoke hazy "Burning Leaves." The latter is an amusing exercise which does not somehow come off as a water color. Mr. MacNutt's interesting subjects sometimes outrun his technical capacity to relate them as he perceives them; or perhaps they are not always subjects lending themselves to interpretation through water color. Experience is a great clarifier in this problem.

Items About the Dance

In connection with the current spring season of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Opera House, an exhibition of ballet sketches made for their recent productions will be shown at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, under the joint auspices of the Ballet Foundation and the Ballet Guild.

The display comprises the work of well-known painters and embraces Tchelitcheff's sketches for "St. Francis," Henri Matisse's for "Rouge et Noir," those of Eugene Berman for "Devil's Holiday," of Raoul Pène du Bois for "Ghost Town," of Count Etienne de Beaumont for "Gaîté Parisienne," Gontcharova for "Bogatyri," Christian Bérard for "Les Elfes," and Pierre Roy for Coppélia." It is expected that next fall the exhibition will be sent on tour.

* * *

Anton Dolin of the Ballet Theater is announced as guest instructor at the Ballet Arts School for the spring season. Classes, now being formed, will be held in Studio 61, Carnegie Hall.

Alexis Dolinoff, organizer of the Flamingo Ballet, who has presented interesting programs at the Barbizon-Plaza from time to time, has postponed his production of "Twelve Dancing Princesses," a children's ballet, which was to have been given its first performance at the Barbizon-Plaza on Saturday.

Screen News

John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Barry Fitzgerald, and Arthur Shields have been signed to roles in John Ford's filming of Eugene O'Neill's "The Long Voyage Home." Dudley Nichols is preparing the screen play.

* * *

Arthur Woods will direct "Busman's Honeymoon," adapted from Dorothy Sayers' novel by Monckton Hoffe, which will be M-G-M's next English-made film and will star Robert Montgomery.

* * *

M-G-M has acquired the screen rights to George M. Cohan's musical "Little Nellie Kelly."

Robert C. Vose Galleries

Francis Joseph Gyra, Jr., is to show his water colors at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through April 6. A native of Newport, R. I., Mr. Gyra now teaches there.

Water color with this painter is less a means of recording vistas seen than of conjuring imagery from imagination. At Vose's there are scenes of twilight across a bay, nocturnal views such as "Blitzkrieg," dramatic outbursts such as "Wreckage," all of which are painted for a prevailing dramatic note. Mr. Gyra feels free to play up contrasts, darken hues, promote extravagant effects because he is not obligated to follow any factual model. Yet despite the fact that he works from imagination he does not depart greatly from normal appearances, for his pictures prompt us to ask, "Where is this?" They are not obviously fanciful.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT LAST 3 DAYS Tonight, 8:30 SAT. MAT.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
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EVE'S: $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10 & 55c. THUR. MAT.: $2.20 to 55c. SAT. MAT.: $2.75 to 55c

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Mail Orders Now. Seat Sale Now
BILL ROBINSON IN PERSON Hot Mikado
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST OF THE SHOW DIRECT FROM BROADWAY
Eves. 50c to 2.50. Wed. Mat. 50c to 1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c to 2.00 Plus Tax.

WILBUR LAST 3 DAYS Tonight 8:30 MAT. SAT.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN "AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT"
A NEW COMEDY BY VINCENT SHEEAN
KENT SMITH · CATHARINE DOUCET · CECIL HUMPHREYS
Staged by MR. McCLINTIC
MON., $ 1.10, 2.20. SAT. MAT. 1.10, 2.75

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MAURICE EVANS
in
KING RICHARD II
Company of 40
Eves. $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat. $1 to $2.75

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Pinocchio
Plus NEW 2nd FEATURE
"HA! HE'S MAKING EYES AT ME"
Added — "INFORMATION PLEASE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol Flynn Miriam Hopkins
"VIRGINIA CITY"
also "Calling Philo Vance"

KEN. 0610 FENWAY THEATRE NOW!
Priscilla Lane · Thomas Mitchell · Alan Hale
"3 CHEERS FOR THE IRISH"
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
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"Immensely Funny" Anderson, Tour.-Amer.
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THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

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GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
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IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
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TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Produced by David O. Selznick
Gala Stage Revue • Symphony Orchestra

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

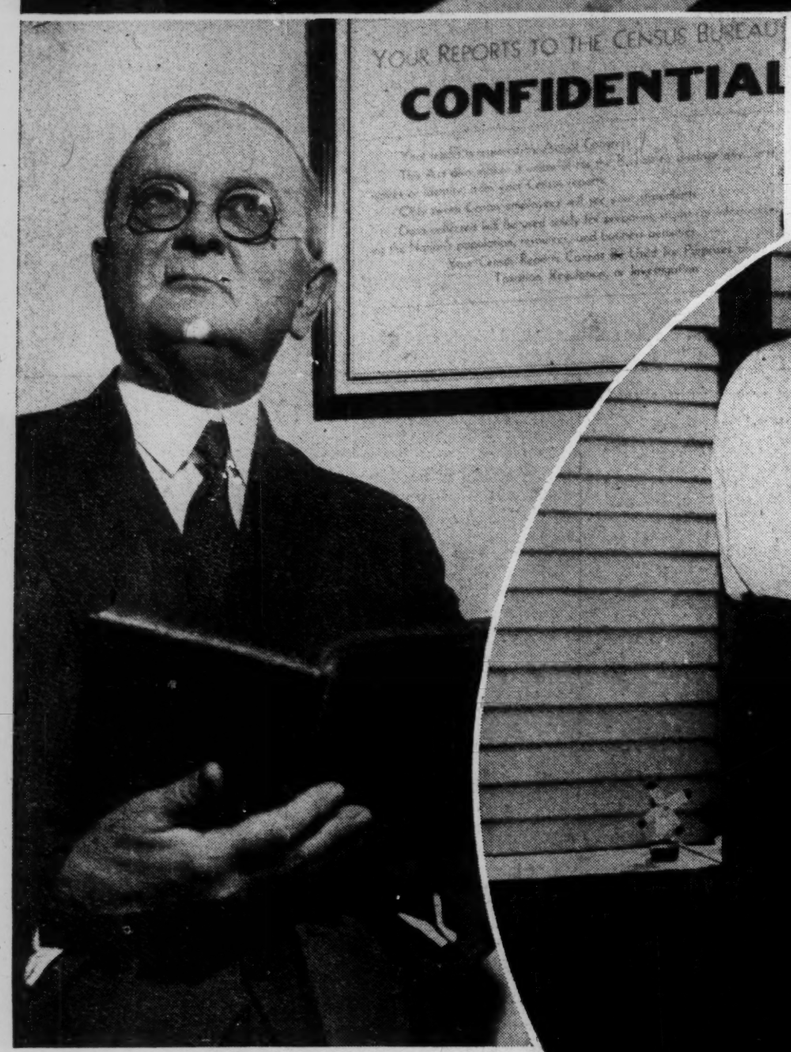
The Camera Takes a Trip Behind the Scenes With the Census Taker

Coding the Census

Here the job of putting the census returns "through the mill" begins. They emerge as coded figures, compact and unreadable except to responsible employees of the census staff. These workers are editors, who condense the returns and check them.

The Census Takers Go to School

Area and district supervisors attend classes conducted by the Census Bureau to learn the details of the gigantic task facing them. This particular class includes census leaders from New England, New York, and Northern New Jersey. The group is typical, says the Bureau, of the high type of men and women entrusted with the task of directing the census.

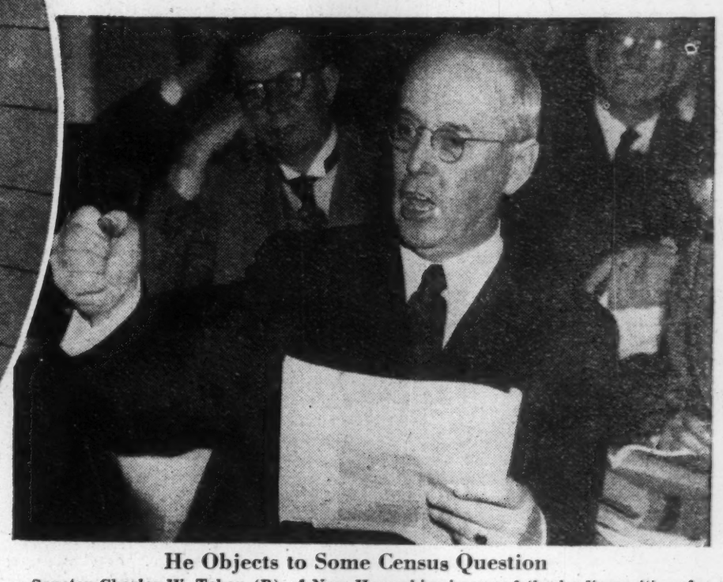


He Directs the Census

William L. Austin, Director of the Census, is shown here with a copy of the first census, while behind him is one of the thousands of signs being displayed in public buildings throughout the country. It tells the public what is expected of it and stresses the fact that all data collected is confidential and cannot be used for purposes of taxation or investigation.

The Census Taker at Work

Census enumerators are selected from citizens of each community and are given huge sheets of paper to fill in. Averaging about 15 minutes to a house, they start on a door-to-door canvass. Some enumerators walk, some use automobiles in more scattered communities, some use boats in the Delta regions of the South and along the Mississippi River. But they all fill in the huge sheets and send them to the Census Bureau in the Commerce Department at Washington.



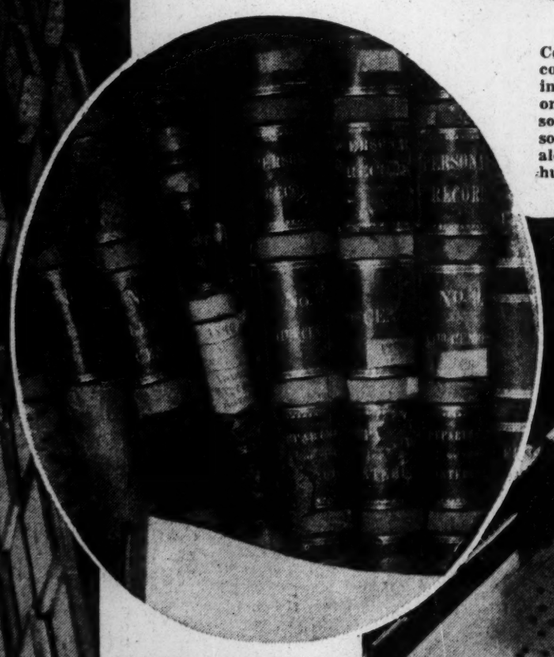
He Objects to Some Census Question

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire is one of the leading critics of those sections of the census questions that refer to income and other private affairs. Here he is appearing before a Senate Commerce Subcommittee with a sheaf of letters of protest against many of the questions. The chief objection cited was that it gave enumerators an insight into their neighbors' business.

© Harris & Ewing; Wide World

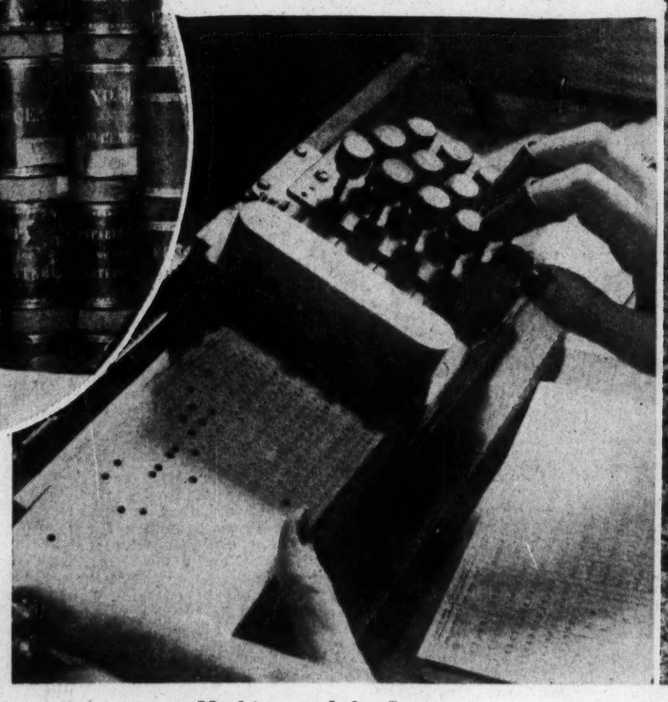
Filed Away

The coded cards, containing all the census information, are filed carefully away just in case the tabulated sheets should be lost or misplaced. Here is a Census Bureau worker looking up a card from the last census.



Census Facts

Sheets containing the census tabulations are bound in volumes and put away in vaults, where they are held until needed. In this huge vault are stored the tabulations of every census. The first census was taken in 1790 and this will be the sixteenth and by far the most extensive one ever devised in the Bureau's history.



Machines and the Census

Here is a close-up of the device which punches out census statistics. The few keys transfer the facts and figures from the enumerator's sheet to the card in different combinations. The code is kept secret and, due to its ingeniousness, compresses many facts on to one card.

Down on the Farm

The sixteenth decennial census is designed primarily to find out if the membership in the House of Representatives is correctly apportioned. But many questions have been added since the first census in 1790—questions about jobs, farms and produce, mines, transportation, income, and unemployment. Here one of the census enumerators gets some statistics from a farmer at work.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Nalli Chooses a Trade

A Story of Finland

By Nora Burglon

The birch trees were putting forth new leaves and the crows were sailing about overhead again. The snow which, a month earlier, had looked as though it might last forever, had begun shrinking. If one listened, it was not difficult to hear the water gurgling underneath the drifts. The sound was almost like a chuckle. Nalli, however, shared none of the joyfulness about him. He sat on the doorstep and felt miserable.

Inside of the house there was such a bustle and stir one might easily have thought it was Christmas again. The mother was taking out of the oven the last of the kalli-kuku cakes, which were really bread with fish baked in it, and the girls were packing the sea chests. It was again time for the spring fishing and the older male members of the family were leaving for sea.

Nalli, who was so big and strong that they had given him the name of Little Bear, however, had to stay at home. "You are the baby," Pekki had told him, with a kindly pat on the head. "What do you suppose mother would do if all of us men folk would suddenly leave?"

"Baby!" cried Nalli out loud, and threw the snow-ball he had been shaping down into the soft snow so hard, that the chickens, which had been scratching before the door, flapped off, scared.

Nalli wanted to go to sea too. Sitting at home here on the farm with nothing happening day after day, was not his idea of how things should be. He thought how much fun it would be to go to sea and come home at the end of the spring fishing with his pockets bulging with wealth.

"Here you have," he would say to his mother, "a thousand markkaa. I earned it all for you."

Running Away

However, his brothers had said that he must remain at home because he was the baby. There must be some way of managing so he might go to sea, too, he thought.

He thought of the youngest over at Salenpaa. They had meant to keep him at home forever, too, but he had fooled them. Run away, that is what he had done. The next they knew they heard from him in America.

"That is the thing to do," said Nalli to himself. "Run away. That is what I am going to do, too." He sat with his chin in his hand for some time while he thought that over. He would go to Petsamo just as his brothers were doing. However, they did not have to trouble packing a sea chest for him. He would go to sea under his own steam he told himself. All this fuss and furor. Huh. Early the next morning he would start out. There were plenty of cod boats looking for men at this time of the year, good strong fellows like himself.

The next morning before anyone was up, he slipped downstairs. The house was dark. He fumbled about for the food bucket he carried to school. His mother had packed his lunch the night before. With it under his arm, he set off down the frozen road. He was wearing his native boots today. The backward bending tips of them looked very fine this morning for he had oiled them last night. Fishing was hard on boots he had heard his brothers say.

Although he had set out hours before daylight for Petsamo it was far past breakfast time when he reached there. He made his way at once down to the quay. There was no lack of boats to choose from this morning. There were perhaps a thousand boats lying at their moorings here.

"Good morning," Nalli called to one of the head men. "Is your crew filled yet?"

The man glanced his way. Then turning to one of his workmen he said, "Shift that cargo there. The balance between boat and mast is not right." It did not look as though he meant to make a reply. Ah well, what did it matter? There were other boats.

The boy shuffled on.

"Good morning," he called to another head man. "I'm looking for a place as half-man."

"Go home and come back in six years," was the reply.

He asked at many boats. If he received an answer at all it was nothing he cared to hear. But at length he came to a boat where there was only one man. His craft was smaller than the rest too. "I'm looking for a place as half-man," said he to the other.

"You are?" cried the man. One could tell by the tone of his voice that he was happy to hear that. "Well, have you any gear?" he wanted to know.

The boy thought this must be a half-share boat, since the man had asked.

"No," said he, "but I have a twenty-five markkaa note in my pocket. I perhaps could buy in with you?"

"The very thing," said the man. "Come aboard."

Opportunity At Last

Now twenty-five markkaa (about 63 cents in American money) was Nalli's entire fortune and he had by no means intended to let go of the whole thing at one time, but this was an opportunity of a life time. "I have gear right here on board that you may buy," said the other. "So you need not run around and waste any time looking for equipment."

This transaction finished, the man hauled up his sail and put out to sea. The sun was just rising making ripples of gold dance about the boat. The air was fresh and the line squeaked in the halyard blocks. The sail creaked crisply and the wind whistled through the ropes.

Finally the shore was lost from sight. Nothing but a grey haze of shore line lay behind them. The man looked at the boy. "Here is where I lay the lines," said he. "Come over here and hold the tiller so the boat won't wallow."

The boy did as told, and surprisingly steady was the hand he put on the tiller. The man fed out the line. It trailed behind the boat for what seemed like a mile or more.

Nalli tended the tiller until blisters appeared on his unaccustomed hands, but he said nothing. A fisherman could not complain, he knew that.

By three o'clock that part of their work was finished and they started tacking for shore. The day had been a fine one for the man who owned the craft, but a vague sense of misgiving tugged at the heart of the boy. The boatman whistled happily all the way to shore. After the work of unloading was over, the fisherman turned to Nalli. "You've been a great help to me today," said he. "Tomorrow my crew will be here. We will be leaving before you get up in the morning, so good-bye."

"You mean I am not to go with you to sea any more?" Nalli cried. "I thought that I was to be a part-share man?"

Adrift Again

The man strode on and soon was lost from sight in the crowd.

Nalli was beside himself with disappointment. He took up his lunch bucket and sat down upon the quay to eat. He had been hungry for hours, but now somehow he could not swallow a single bite. Beside the sun was going down now and he was far from home. He had walked hours this morning before he reached Petsamo. It would be just as far back.

So he left the village and commenced trudging homeward. He had just reached the outskirts when he came on a strange sort of place he had noticed in the morning. Along the fence there were many long troughs of water, one splashing into the other. There was a man poking about in one of the vats now with something which resembled a fly net.

"Surely the fellow was not looking for butterflies in the water," the boy said to himself, and went close to the fence to get a better look at the other. To his amazement he saw that the vats were alive and moving with small fish. Before Nalli realized he was inside the fence asking the stranger all kinds of questions.

"No," was the reply, "I am not catching butterflies, but fish."

"Such little ones?" cried the boy. "Who would want to catch those?"

"That is the trouble," said the other. "There are too many people thinking of catching fish, and too few who think of feeding them."

"You see," the man continued, "we raise fish here and send them out to the various lakes and streams to grow up into big fish: Finland is so starved of soil that there is little on which to live for the creatures on which fish feed Some years, there is so little food for the fish that they eat their own eggs, then there is a scarcity of fish for years to come. For that reason we must raise little fish here or some lakes would soon become empty."

"We have a lake behind our stable at home," said the boy, "that has no fish in it at all. It has a fine spring above and a stream running out of it, but it has no fish in it for all that."

The man wiped his forehead as though he were warm. "If we only had people to take care of such lakes as that, and the fish in them, we'd soon have some there. I could send home a thousand minnows with you," he added, "but your lake has a granite bottom and the fish for that reason would have to be fed. If you'd not feed them they would soon disappear."

Well, now here was something different, thought Nalli. Why could he not be a fish warden?

"How would I get feed?" the boy wanted to know.

"Oh, you could dig worms for them," said the man, "or you could come in to the wharf for kegs of waste. Plenty of them to be had on the quay all the year around. Besides," he added, "if you want to take home a measure of fish with you, I'll leave you some feed for them every time I pass by. I'm going to drive by your place now. Do you want to ride along?"

As the boy helped the warden empty his measure of fish into the water, he was thrilled with the possibilities of a whole lake of his own filled with fish. They were tame, too. So tame they swam right up to the warden when he fed them.

Nalli was both tired and happy as he strode into the house that evening. He was thinking how his mother and sister must have been looking for him.

But instead of mentioning it, his mother said, "You forgot to start the fire this morning before you went to school."

The boy sighed. He had run away and they had not even missed him! Ah well, perhaps it was just as well, he told himself as he took his place at the table.

"Please pass the kalli-kuku," he said as he tucked the napkin under his chin.

Photograph through permission of The National Gallery, London

Gainsborough Paints His Little Girls

Artists' Children Series

Photographs collected and stories written by Marjorie C. Murphy

Thomas Gainsborough, tall and handsome in his ruffled shirt, his knee breeches and his powdered wig, stands in the doorway looking out into the dusky garden. Tea is over and his two little girls have run out to play. Margaret is the eldest, named for her mother. The little one is Mary. But their father calls them Peggy and Molly.

Out of his wide pocket he takes his well-worn sketch book and a bit of chalk. By the light of the candles in the hall behind him, he starts to draw the trees of the garden, dark against the evening sky. But a pretty sight catches his eye. Children are lovelier to draw than trees! His little girls, in their long satin dresses of yellow and gray, look like pale butterflies flitting about in the twilight.

As he watches them, a real butterfly floats past. Mary sees it and stretches out her hand for it. But Margaret holds her back. She has a look of mischief in her pretty eyes. And we know that Mary will never catch her butterfly, for Margaret has gathered up her little silken apron in her right hand; if the butterfly is really in danger, swish will go the apron; And off into the night will sail the little butterfly.

Down in the sketch book goes the first impression for Gainsborough's next painting. In the morning, he will have the children pose for a while in the studio, hand in hand as they were in the garden. And perhaps they will pose for a second or a third time, but not for long, for their father paints very quickly. Sometimes he paints a portrait in an hour when his whole mood is happy and he likes his models. And he always loves to paint children.

Soon this eighteenth century artist will move with his family from this happy home in Ipswich to the fashionable town of Bath, and later from Bath to London, where he will paint the King and Queen and their little Princes and Princesses. And in London he will paint "The Blue Boy" in his satin suit and his plumed hat, the portrait well known and loved by so many children of today.

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

XIII

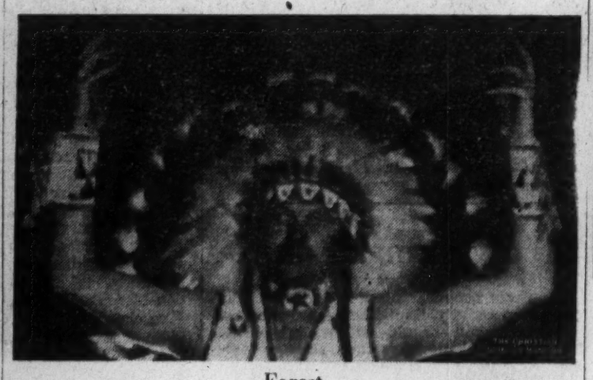
(The last installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday)

Long

Bring your left arm straight out in front of you and a little to the left, index finger pointing. Bring the right hand, also with index finger extended, up to left hand. Draw right hand back as if drawing a long bow string, ending movement with right hand in front of chest. (Origin: Drawing a long bow.)

Hard—Mountain

Hard—Strike your open left hand two or three times with your right fist. Mountain—Hold your closed right hand above your head, then make the sign for Hard.



Forest

Bring both your hands well above your head, fingers spread apart and pointing upward. Then sweep your left hand backward to the left, and your right hand forward to the right. (Origin: The spread of the trees over the ground.)

Hide

Hold your left hand in front of your chest, fingers pointing forward; hold right hand a little above this and pointing downward. Then carry the right hand downward and under the left hand, thereby hiding it.

Sorry—Sad

Make a circle around the place where your heart is supposed to be located; then carry your right hand forward and down, with the fingers partly closed, as if holding something. End the sign by making a circle around your heart again. (Origin: "I lay my heart on the ground.")

A Retreat

Across long stretches of
scrubby fields,
Winter retreats reluctantly,
dragging in her wake
ragged patches of dirt-serried
snow.
Hesitatingly she goes,
so willing to turn back.
But no one calls.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Books to Suit Many Tastes

Book Reviews

Nansen of Norway

Stars in a deep blue sky and the brilliant glow of Northern lights illumine the opening pages of "Nansen," by Anna Gertrude Hall, and set the mood of high adventure that was the life of this great explorer, scientist, and statesman.

Fridtjof's boyhood was spent on the farm of Store Froen up on the high hills above the city of Christiania. Close behind Store Froen stretched the vast and silent pine forest of Nordmarka. Here as a boy on ski breaking trails into its snowy depths he sensed his first keen thrills of exploration.

Upon graduation from college, his decision to follow some line of scientific research led him to take a trip on a sealing vessel to the Arctic Ocean. One thing this voyage proved clearly: that Nansen's scientific research would always be more than simply a collection of facts. His eager mind would steadily use those facts as a starting point for his original theories and daring experiments.

On the return voyage on the Viking, in passing the eastern coast of Greenland, Nansen climbed to the crow's nest to survey the ragged mountain peaks, the glaciers and snowfields beyond. At that moment came the dawn of a desire which six years later he was able to attain—making the first exploration trip across Greenland.

How Nansen engineered the building of "The Fram" and led the expedition to the Arctic ice pack makes a story of achievement tense with interest. Explorer—scientist—statesman! As statesman he spent the last decades of his life in gigantic undertakings for the welfare of refugee peoples. This part of the story opens for many readers new chapters of his greatness. "Forward" was ever his unconscious watchword—"A new ship on a new course" carrying mankind to ports of brotherhood and peace the aim of his humanitarian efforts.

The illustrations for the book are done by Boris Artzybasheff. They have a sparkling quality of sea and sky.

Land of the Pueblos

A volume of short stories from American writers of yesterday and today is "Golden Tales of the Southwest," by May Lamberton Becker. This is the sixth in a series of regional anthologies of "an America that has ceased to be."

It is a wide range of territory that is made vivid for us—the cattle lands of Texas, the cactus covered desert and ore-ribbed ravines of Arizona, the mesas and southern borderlands of New Mexico, and the sheep ranches of lower California.

The men and women through whose eyes we see these places—Mary Austin, Ross Santee, Andy Adams, J. Frank Dobie, Helen Hunt Jackson, Stewart Edward White, and John Steinbeck are not half of them—tell their tales of a people whether they be about gamblers, cowpunchers, cattle rustlers, Indians or ranchers, from close range experiences of their own living.

Facts in the News

An up-to-date manual of concise information upon current questions arising from radio news and headlines of the daily papers is the "War Supplement to Compton's Pictured Encyclopaedia." It deserves a place even in a small library as a reference guide on present day European affairs. It contains more than well arranged illustrative details of maps and pictures that throw light upon the course of events on battle fronts and behind lines. Its thoroughly objective and unprejudiced factual material gives definite aid towards constructive viewpoints.

A March of Men

"How They Blazed the Way—Men Who Have Advanced Civilization," by J. Walker McSpadden, vividly portrays a march of men down through the ages whose discoveries and inventions have spelled progress for those who follow after. Their achievements have been turning points in history.

In these adventurous stories, we meet face to face with them the people of their times and the problems they spent their lives in solving. One woman only—Madame Curie—is counted among these trail-blazers, and there are seventeen men, from Hippocrates, who lived in the fifth century before Jesus, to Henry Ford and the Wright Brothers.

This year, when the five hundredth anniversary of the invention of printing is being celebrated in various ways, some will turn with interest to the portrait of Johann Gutenberg and read the thrilling story of his first experiments in block printing, of his visits to the bishop at the Cathedral of Strassburg to whom he finally revealed his secret of the wonderful new method of making books.

Enterprising Heroines

Among the books for girls there has been a marked increase of stories with heroines finding jobs for themselves. There is hardly an occupation that has not been fictionized. In many instances these books have been written by women who are successful in the field of work they write about. This authentic background thus gives the basic value worthy of the growing popular interest this type of book receives. Among more than a dozen of these "career" stories recently published, there are a few to recommend this month as unusually entertaining reading.

In "No Vacancies," by Gertrude Mallette, Brenda Garrett is an up-to-date heroine whose clever resourcefulness will appeal to girls who want to think and do things for themselves. She does an excellent job as manager pro tem of an apartment house. One of the secrets of her success is that she enjoys people, and has a good time making things click.

Natalie Lamont in, "Natalie Enters Advertising," by Dorothy Dwight Hutchison, takes her "blow from the blue" which was no more college and marches on. She is ready for anything that comes her way. She lands a job in a New York advertising agency. Her experiences are told with zest and humor.

In "Singing Bird," by Janet Ramsay, Alice Enwright, after graduation from High School has the opportunity of training for an operatic career under the supervision of Madame Ingrid Palmgren of the Metropolitan. An intimate picture of musicians at work and play is delightfully given.

"Marcia's Farmhouse," by Margaret Widdemer, tells the story of two sisters, Marcia and Jessie Allen, who have a series of money making adventures in an old colonial farmhouse, the only place they could live in rent free.

Friends On the Wing

With the approach of spring, when we are interested in watching for the first birds to come again to the feeding stations outside our windows or in our gardens, it is a delight to come upon a book that is a true account of a friendship between a family of birds and two people—"The Beeps, The Flights and Cruises of Three Missouri Tree Sparrows," by Virginia Holton. At Kansas City Mrs. Holton and Beep, Sr., first met. The record of his habits in acting escort first on the short daily afternoon excursions into the country is the beginning of later almost incredible achievements in long distance following both by night and day. Not only Beep, Sr., but Mrs. Beep and Beep, Jr., became expert escorts and loyal companions to both husband and wife.

For more than a year the Holtons and the Beeps played with each other in and around Kansas City, then came orders from the Navy Department taking the Holtons to China for two years and a half.

It is a story of amazing interest, how the Beeps, all three of them, followed on the journey, from coast to coast in this country, across the Pacific, and into the interior of China. Even in a foreign land, Beep and Mrs. managed their family affairs by leaving Beep, Jr., the guardian of Mrs. Holton for months at a time when her husband was off on duty. On the return trip to this country Beep and Mrs. were last seen in Hawaii.

Simply and informally written, this is an extraordinary chronicle of bird behavior.

Mary Adeline Whitney

High Adventure

A world of mud and weeds, of islands that change their shape with every turn of the tide—such is the promising setting chosen by Arthur Ransome for his latest book, "Secret Water."

The young Walkers, with Bridget included as she is now old enough to join in the adventure, and not forgetting Sinbad the ship's cat, are marooned, fair and square, for a week on one of a group of small islands lying off the Essex coast, with a blank map to be filled in by the explorers before the relief ship comes to take them away. Tents, stores, and a boat make up their equipment. There is no nonsense about the expedition, it is real exploring from start to finish.

With such a goodly assortment of characters it is little to be wondered at that things go with a swing—as big a swing, perhaps, as in any of the author's previous books, which is saying much. To read "Secret Water" is to lose touch, for the time being, with everything that lies outside the forbidden sailing line; to share to the full the atmosphere of joyous freedom that pervades every page.

'ansen, by Anna Gertrude Hall. Illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff, New York: The Viking Press $2.50.

Golden Tales of the Southwest, selected by and with an introduction by May Lamberton Becker. Decorations by Lois Lenski, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

War Supplement to Compton's Pictured Encyclopaedia, Chicago: F. E. Compton & Co. $1.50.

How They Blazed the Way—Men Who Have Advanced Civilization, by J. Walker McSpadden, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

No Vacancies, by Gertrude Mallette, Illustrated by Herbert Morton Stoops, New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.

Natalie Enters Advertising, by Dorothy Dwight Hutchison, Illustrated by Forrest W. Orr, Boston: Little Brown Co. $2.

Singing Bird, by Janet Ramsay, Illustrated by Ruth King, New York and London: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.50.

Marcia's Farmhouse, by Margaret Widdemer, Illustrated by Ruth King, New York and London: Appleton Century Co. $2.

The Beeps, by Virginia Holton. Photographs by C. M. Holton. New York: The John Day Company. $2.

Secret Water, by Arthur Ransome, London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

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The Home Forum

Exit the Stone-Breaker

THE STONE-BREAKER disappeared from the country roads with the introduction of mechanical stone-crushers. But many of us with long memories have happy recollections of him, cracking and whacking his pile of stones by the roadside. In moleskin trousers, with shirt sleeves rolled above the elbows, the neck of his shirt turned well down, the stone-breaker was typical of those hardworking men who, a generation ago, were content to slave at their jobs from morning till night in order to provide food for their families.

Early morning found the stone-breaker on duty. He first changed his boots for a pair of *bauchles* suitable for his job, and put on eye protectors as a precaution against splinters. His different-sized hammers lay ready beside a spotted handkerchief containing his midday lunch. Nobody superintended his "nappin' o' stanes"; the results of a long day's work were all that concerned him; he never wasted a minute.

* * *

Intent on his job, the stone-breaker scarcely noticed the passers-by, especially during the forenoon, pausing only for the fraction of a second, to wet the palm of his calloused hands. Children who passed him on their way to school would stand beside him unobserved, noting his every action, imitating his gait, and that special way he had of dampening his hands to make the hammer easier on the skin. If he heard them, he heeded them not.

His first respite from work came at noon, when he drank from his flask and ate the piece tied up in the red and white handkerchief. If you were fortunate enough to meet the stone-breaker during his leisure hour, he would gladly "crack" with you like an old friend.

* * *

One stone-breaker whom I used to meet every year, on the road between Inverness and Glenurquhart, gave me a great welcome every time I passed his way. He was a Galloway man; and though he admitted that the West Highland countryside, where the birches dip to the ground in lacy branches, was "all richt in its ain way," he spoke of the Rhinns of Galloway with emotion. Even lovely Glen Affric could not atone to him for what he missed. He still remembered with longing the rolling, undulating fields, the ridge of the Rhinns, and the Bay of Luce shimmering in the noon sun, the surge of the sea breaking on Loch Ryan "heughs," and the cry of the whaups on the high lands he used to plough before he took to stone-breaking.

Galloway had his heart, yet he had walked every mile of the way north to the Highland capital, in the days before anyone thought of hitch-hiking. Stone-breaking was more remunerative than ploughing in those days. A day's "nappin' o' stanes" might work out at thirty shillings a week, a big wage in those days, if one could keep it up.

* * *

I never pass through the Great Glen without thinking of the little man who always set his big silver watch—that had belonged to his grandfather—by mine, and who always parted from me with the reassuring words: "Likely ye'll be passing this way next year."

I have traveled over the hills through Glen Affric many times since those days. The birches are as beautiful as they used to be; honey and spice scent the air for miles; the bracken is a man's height, as it was in the days when the stone-breaker used branches of it to keep off the flies. But there's nobody "nappin' stanes" today. The tarmac road stretches for miles, independent of anything half as old-fashioned as stone-breaking.

M. H.

By Courtesy of the M. A. McDonald Gallery, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"SOLDIERS RESTING": *An Engraving by Peter Bruegel, the Elder*

NO ARTIST has expressed a keener delight and zest for life than did Peter Bruegel, the Elder, and it is perhaps for this reason that his work seems alive and fresh today, and is still popular. Moreover, he was popular in his own day, in the middle sixteenth century, particularly for engravings such as this, made from his pen drawings. It is not generally realized that Bruegel, though he is better known today for his paintings of peasants, sold his engraved works almost like "hot cakes" during his life, at popular prices and evidently to enthusiastic Flemish contemporaries. This outlet of his work in these popular editions was made possible through Jerome Cocks who published them. He and his four assistants copied the original drawings and made the engravings. So rare are they today that it is difficult to believe they were sold in an Antwerp print shop and were as common, shall we say, as Currier and Ives prints.

Peter Bruegel was a splendid draftsman and also a keen observer of man and nature. He was a realist with a strong sense of humor and a broad love of mankind, which embraced not only its goodness but its foibles and weaknesses as well. Nature he loved equally and used constantly as a subject, depicting it in his simple sketches found in his voluminous notebooks or in many grandiose portrayals such as we see here. This river valley view is at once grand, sweeping, and picturesque, full of interest and rich detail. The more we study this landscape, the more we understand what a master of the graphic arts Bruegel was. The whole is full of variety, richness of design and incident, and marked feeling for the medium of black and white, which shows not only his artist's trained eye but his strong peasant strain.

B. T.

From a Castle On The Moors

MY HOME, GLEN, is on the border of Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire, sixteen miles from Abbotsford and thirty from Edinburgh. It was designed on the lines of Glamis and Castle Fraser, in what is called Scottish baronial style. I well remember the first shock I had when some one said:

"I hate turrets and tin men on top of them!"

It unsettled me for days. I had never imagined that anything could be more beautiful than Glen. . . .

What made Glen really unique was not its architecture but its situation. The road by which you approached it was a *cul-de-sac* and led to nothing but moors. This—and the fact of its being ten miles from a railway station—gave it security in its wildness. Great stretches of heather swept down to the garden walls; and, however many heights you climbed, moor upon moor rose in front of you. . . .

I spent long days out of doors, seldom coming in for lunch. Both my pony and my hack were saddled from 7 a. m., ready for me to ride, every day of my life. I wore the shortest of tweed skirts, knickerbockers of the same stuff, top-boots, a covert-coat and a coloured scarf around my head. I was equipped with a book, pencils and food. . . .

One day, when it came on to rain, I saw a tramp crouching under the dyke, holding an umbrella over his head and eating his lunch. I went and sat down beside him and we fell into desultory conversation. He had a grand, wild face and I felt some curiosity about him; but he was taciturn and all he told me was that he was walking to the Gordon Arms, on his way to St. Mary's Loch. I asked him every sort of question—as to where he had come from, where he was going to and what he wanted to do—but he refused to gratify my curiosity. When the rain cleared, I turned to him and said:

"You seem to walk all day and go nowhere; when you wake up in the morning, how do you shape your course?"

To which he answered:

"I always turn my back to the wind."—From "Margot Asquith, An Autobiography." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Taps

Softly, yet ice-clear, precise and beautiful,
With what calm dignity across the parade ground,
The bugle lifts its silver voice into the night,
Now when night silence is most profound.

Quietly it speaks a benediction to the day
With simple speech, with measured bell-like tone,
Leaving untroubled in its wake the peace of dark,
Leaving the placid night to night alone.

Unhurriedly unfolding, like flowers of pure sound,
And folding to repose in its hushed final bars,
This silver song becomes but echo of a song
Against an interval of silver stars.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

"The time for thinkers has come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW HAVE BEEN better prepared to face an emergency than was Moses when, at the Red Sea, he dealt with the perplexity of his people. Before them was the sea, a seemingly impassable barrier, and behind them were the approaching Egyptians, determined not to let their erstwhile servitors go. Resentful of their situation, frightened because no manner of escape seemed at hand, how amazed must the children of Israel have been when, with authoritative calm, their leader said (Exodus 14:13), "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you to day."

Moses, in the solitude of the Midian desert, had learned to commune with God as he pondered the lessons of his experience. Trained as a youth in the materialism of the Egyptian court, later on, by humility and teachableness, he had become aware of the sublime dependability of God. Thus, when his followers were preoccupied with fearful suggestions, Moses could hear the divine direction, by obedience to which he obtained a remarkable deliverance for his people. That historical circumstance well illustrates the nature of true thinking as contrasted with the mesmerism of fear and sin.

Now, when world affairs seem at an impasse, this lesson is very comforting, and especially apt are the words of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii): "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." Easily communicated and readily believed are the evil suggestions that lead to the perpetration of wicked deeds. Mainly for failure to understand and heed Christ Jesus' teaching, mankind has lacked a standard whereby to distinguish between true spiritual thought and materialistic evil suggestion. Press, radio, cinema, are made to serve base interests even while they promote the wholesome influences of enlightenment, tolerance, and invention. The valuable results of modern enlightenment are seriously vitiated by the general belief that evil is as real as good, matter as true as Spirit. In this situation, Christian Science comes to save men from such divided allegiance by clearly distinguishing between the real and the unreal.

It does this work by declaring the nature of the one God. It relies upon the Bible, that inspired chronicle of the human quest for Truth, which reveals the fullness of God's goodness. Mrs. Eddy's writings enable the student to fathom the deeper meanings of the Scriptures, to observe their revelation of eternal law, and to heed their incentive to make one's own the practical knowledge of Christ, Truth. Jesus traced human weakness of every sort to its fundamental error—a mistaken sense of existence—when he said (Matthew 22:29), "Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God." His life proved that he could walk helpfully and triumphantly because he knew both the Scriptures and the power of God.

Knowing God's omnipotence, Jesus was marvelously conscious of the spiritual sonship of man, and that understanding unfolded to him his work and his destiny. An alert thinker, instructed in Christian Science, follows his example. Knowing God as the one cause, he accepts the inevitable truth that man is spiritual, not material. Accordingly, he rejects every fatalistic belief associated with the material sense of man. Fatalism, including resignation to evil and fear of the future, gets its chief furtherance from ignorance of God, occultism, and superstition. One seemingly destined to difficulty should rouse himself thoroughly from the mesmerism of this age-old imposition by cultivating keenest gratitude for God, divine Love, and by knowing his identity as God's child. Only thus can he banish discouragement, self-pity, self-condemnation, and the unnatural impulse to surrender to trouble.

Alert Christianly scientific thinking, moreover, provides the remedy for disease. Health is customarily considered physical or material, but Christian Science proves it to be spiritually mental. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 298), "The true consciousness is the true health." The consciousness of God as Life and of man as His likeness, of divine causation as altogether good, is the means whereby may be routed fear, sensitiveness, and faith in hygiene which account for sickness.

Gratitude for spiritual ideas enables one to perceive, even in times like these, the operation of God's law. Such gratitude is the Christianly scientific thinker's vital service to the world. Honesty, purity, love have never been destroyed by greed, hatred, or personal deficiencies. Although evidences of divine Providence have sometimes been obscured, yet throughout the ages the spiritually-minded have proved God to be "a very present help in trouble" (Psalms 46:1). With every epoch the pretentiousness of evil is less able to justify itself in the eyes of awakening humanity. As individuals continue to prove in their own lives the omnipotence and goodness of God, the continuity of human progress is assured, and God's will is increasingly done, "in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENIGE WAREN auf eine bedrängte Lage besser vorbereitet als Mose, als er am Roten Meere sein verzweifeltes Volk beruhigte. Vor ihnen war das Meer, ein scheinbar unüberwindliches Hindernis, und hinter ihnen rückten die Ägypter heran, entschlossen, ihre bisherigen Knechte nicht ziehen zu lassen. Murrend über ihre Lage, entsetzt über die scheinbare völlige Aussichtslosigkeit eines Entrinnens, wie erstaunt die Kinder Israel da gewesen sein mußten, als ihr Führer mit unerschütterlicher Ruhe sagte (2. Mose 14, 13): „Fürchtet euch nicht, stehet fest und sehet zu, was für ein Heil der Herr heute an euch tun wird"!

Mose hatte in der Einsamkeit der Wüste in Midian gelernt, mit Gott eins zu sein, als er über die Lehren seiner Erfahrung nachdachte. Als Jüngling im Materialismus des ägyptischen Hofs erzogen, wurde er später durch Demut und Gelehrigkeit die erhabene Zuverlässigkeit Gottes gewahr. So konnte er, als das Denken seiner Nachfolger mit furchterregenden Einflüsterungen beschäftigt war, die göttliche Führung hören, durch deren Befolgung er eine außergewöhnliche Befreiung für sein Volk erlangte. Diese geschichtliche Begebenheit veranschaulicht gut die Art wahren Denkens im Gegensatz zu dem Mesmerismus der Furcht und der Sünde.

Heute, wo die Weltangelegenheiten lahmgelegt zu sein scheinen, ist diese Lehre sehr ermutigend, und besonders angebracht sind die Worte Mary Baker Eddys, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, im Vorwort zu „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. vii): „Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen. Unabhängig von Glaubenslehren und altehrwürdigen Systemen pocht die Wahrheit an die Pforte der Menschheit". Leicht mitgeteilt und gern geglaubt werden die bösen Einflüsterungen, die zum Verüben verruchter Taten führen. Hauptsächlich weil Christi Jesu Lehre nicht verstanden und nicht sorgfältig beachtet wurde, hat der Menschheit ein Maßstab gefehlt, wodurch zwischen wahrem geistigem Denken und materialistischer böser Einflüsterung unterschieden werden kann. Die Presse, der Rundfunk und das Lichtspiel werden in den Dienst niedriger Interessen gestellt, selbst während sie die heilsamen Einflüsse der Aufklärung, der Duldsamkeit und der Erfindung fördern. Die wertvollen Ergebnisse neuzeitlicher Aufklärung werden durch den allgemeinen Glauben, daß das Böse so wirklich wie das Gute, die Materie so wahr wie der Geist sei, ernstlich entweiht. In dieser Lage errettet die Christliche Wissenschaft die Menschen von so einer geteilten Treue durch klares Unterscheiden zwischen dem Wirklichen und dem Unwirklichen.

Sie vollbringt dieses Werk, indem sie die Art des einen Gottes erklärt. Sie verläßt sich auf die Bibel, jene inspirierte Aufzeichnung des menschlichen Forschens nach der Wahrheit, die die Vollständigkeit der Güte Gottes enthüllt. Mrs. Eddys Schriften befähigen den Wissenschafter, die tieferen Bedeutungen der Heiligen Schrift zu ergründen, ihre Offenbarung des ewigen Gesetzes wahrzunehmen und ihren Antrieb, sich die praktische Erkenntnis des Christus, der Wahrheit, zu eigen zu machen, sorgfältig zu beachten. Jesus führte menschliche Schwäche jeder Art auf ihren Grundirrtum—einen falschen Sinn des Daseins—zurück, als er sagte (Matth. 22, 29): „Ihr irret und wisset die Schrift nicht noch die Kraft Gottes". Sein Leben bewies, daß er hilfreich und siegreich einhergehen konnte, weil er sowohl die Schrift als auch die Kraft Gottes kannte.

Da Jesus Gottes Allmacht kannte, war er sich der geistigen Sohnschaft des Menschen wunderbar bewußt, und dieses Verständnis entfaltete ihm sein Werk und sein Geschick. Ein in der Christlichen Wissenschaft unterrichteter wachsamer Denker folgt seinem Beispiel. Da er weiß, daß Gott die eine Ursache ist, nimmt er die unvermeidliche Wahrheit an, daß der Mensch geistig, nicht materiell ist. Daher verwirft er jeden mit dem materiellen Sinn des Menschen verknüpften Verhängnisglauben. Der Schicksalsglaube einschließlich der Unterwerfung unter das Böse und Furcht vor der Zukunft wird hauptsächlich durch Unkenntnis Gottes, durch Okkultismus und Aberglauben gefördert. Wem ein schweres Los beschieden zu sein scheint, sollte sich gründlich von dem Mesmerismus dieser uralten Bedrückung befreien, indem er inbrünstigste Dankbarkeit für Gott, die göttliche Liebe, pflegt und seiner Wesenseinheit als Gottes Kind eingedenk bleibt. Nur so kann er Mutlosigkeit, Selbstbedauern, Selbstverdammung und die unnatürliche Neigung, sich der Disharmonie zu ergeben, verbannen.

Wachsames christlich-wissenschaftliches Denken bietet überdies das Heilmittel für Krankheit. Gesundheit wird gewöhnlich als etwas Leibliches oder Materielles angesehen; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft beweist, daß sie geistig mental ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 298): „Das wahre Bewußtsein ist die wahre Gesundheit". Das Bewußtsein, daß Gott das Leben und der Mensch Sein Gleichnis ist, daß göttliche Ursache völlig gut ist, ist das Mittel, wodurch Furcht, Empfindlichkeit und das Vertrauen in die Gesundheitslehre, die als Krankheitsursachen anzusehen sind, ausgerottet werden.

Dankbarkeit für geistige Ideen befähigt einen sogar in Zeiten wie den gegenwärtigen, das Wirken des Gesetzes Gottes wahrzunehmen. Eine solche Dankbarkeit ist des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Denkers ungemein wichtiger Dienst für die Welt. Ehrlichkeit, Reinheit, Liebe sind nie durch Habgier, Haß oder persönliche Schwächen zerstört worden. Obgleich Beweise der göttlichen Fürsorge zuweilen in den Schatten gestellt wurden, haben die Geistiggesinnten zu allen Zeiten bewiesen, daß Gott „eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten" ist (Ps. 46, 1). Mit jedem Zeitabschnitt wird die Anmaßung des Bösen weniger fähig, sich in den Augen der erwachenden Menschheit zu rechtfertigen. Wenn die Menschen fortfahren, die Allmacht und die Güte Gottes in ihrem Leben zu beweisen, ist die Stetigkeit des menschlichen Fortschritts gesichert, und der Wille Gottes geschieht in zunehmendem Maße „im Himmel wie auf Erden".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Three Appeals of Heidelberg

WHEN THE SUN has gone down behind the Blue Alsatian Mountains and the last stain of color has faded from the skies of the Rhenish plain, when clock tower has answered clock tower and evening bell responded to evening bell from the mountain streams and mill wheels of the Odenwald to the busy squares of Mannheim, then the quiet and gentle valley of the Neckar takes on a peculiar peace and glory that is exquisite and marvelous, and Heidelberg and its lordly ruins seem set in a veritable fairy-ring of delicate charm and beauty. So tranquil and lovely is this region in the early evening that even the latest comer soon feels a comforting sense of having turned aside from out the rush and fever of life into a singularly placid and protected corner of earth, a hushed and happy Vale of Tempe. This sense of rest and seclusion is one of Heidelberg's strongest appeals—and her appeals, though few, are all emphatic. For there are no "sights" here, the castle excepted. The quaint old town is friendly and genial, though not more so than many others of this comfortable German fatherland; nor is the serene Neckar so exceptional as to occasion pilgrimage.

Heidelberg's appeals are to the mind, the heart, and the senses: the mind is inspired by her impressive achievements in learning; the heart is touched by her tragic history; and the senses are spellbound by the exceptional charm of her natural beauty. She is never so fair as in the early evening. With the soft fall of night each blemish fades away, and what remains to see and feel is altogether rare and lovely.

When the valley clocks are booming nine with muffled strokes it is delightful to be up in the castle's ruins, lounging on the Great Balcony of the crumbling Friedrich Palace, with a broad coping for a seat and the rustling ivy of the hollow walls for a pillow. Behind and about one is the vast, ruddy wreckage of the knightly halls and towers of this far-famed "Alhambra of Germany," and fluttering plains of tree-tops are billowing upward on every hand to the dark heights of the Königsstuhl. On the opposite side of the valley, across the river, dense forests of oak and chestnut glitter in the moonlight, sweeping aloft to the summit of the storied Saints' Mountain. Just below our balcony the clustered spires and steep roofs of the huddled old town house their fifty thousand happy people between the wooded hillsides and the shimmering Neckar that bands the middle distance, on its placid Rhine journey, like a silver ribbon on a velvet cloak. In its bright waters hills and trees are luminously mirrored, along with the inky, motionless shadows of its bridges and the sober reflections of shuttered housefronts along its verge.—From "Around the Clock in Europe," by CHARLES FISH HOWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Song of Chickadees

Though a snowbank still chains the rock-creek,
And the wind flies with the snow on its breath,
Yet there is spring darting from the maples
In the form of the birds, the chickadees.
"Spring here! Spring here!" A new call,
Resounding by the window and the strung suet,
Excitement in the note that quivers on the air.
So open your doors, or step out into the . . . singing
And let the bird-song beat upon you
As it beats on the swelling buds of elms in the dooryard!

DANIEL SMYTHE

By Comparison

YOU WIN THE meaning of a work of art by your own activity. Explicit comparison is the procedure you should follow, when the object lacks adequate meaning. Because comparison is the way in which you have always gained significance for any object, it is not an arbitrary or artificial method. If an object lacks meaning as a symbol, signal, or sign, compare it with others like it, to observe the similarities and differences.—From "The Art of Enjoying Art," by A. PHILIP MCMAHON. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1940

Market Gain Seen in Hull Trade Pacts

Farm Department speaker at Democracy School in Newton Center asks extension of plan.

Continuation for another three years of the reciprocal trade agreement program which will terminate on June 12 was urged today by Donald C. Blaisdell of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an informal discussion before the New England School for Democracy in session at the Andover-Newton Theological school in Newton Center, Mass.

The trade agreement program conceived by Secretary of State Cordell Hull is helping to regain markets lost when foreign nations met the raising of tariff barriers in this country with retaliation in kind, Mr. Blaisdell said. The extension of this program for another three-year period should be without amendment, he added, referring to the modification proposed by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada requiring Senate ratification of agreements negotiated under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

"Passage of the Pittman amendment would probably destroy the value of the entire program," the speaker asserted.

Current Problems Explored

This was the second day of the four-day session sponsored by Unitarian and Congregational leaders to discuss contemporary problems which religious people must face in a democracy. The general theme was rural life and the American farm problem.

The American farm problem is basically one of inadequate income and is vitally tied up with the question of foreign trade, Mr. Blaisdell pointed out. Not only does the export of farm products mean a better standard of living for the farmer, but the prosperity of industry, which is largely dependent on foreign markets, means the difference between a good or a poor domestic market, he continued.

The need for new foreign markets has been emphasized by conditions in Europe, the speaker declared. The ascendency of Herr Hitler, for example, and his program of self-sufficiency for Germany, closed the German market to the hog products of Iowa farms and worked a considerable hardship on the farmers of that State.

Plight of Farmer Told

The plight of the American farmer whose cash income is far below that of the rest of the country's workers should concern the non-rural population of the country, for the rural areas have been the greatest reservoirs of labor for industry, Mr. Blaisdell declared. The excess population of rural sections is vital to the cities who look to the country to keep the urban populations up, he added.

Thomas Tripp, Director of Town and Country Department of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, New York City, described the decline of culture and folk ways in rural America as a result of the migration from distressed farm areas of the leaders around which that culture has been built.

Trade Pacts Act

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts disclosed today he would vote for modification of the reciprocal trade agreements act to require approval of such agreements by a majority vote of Congress.

Senator Walsh, listed with Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, as the only New England Senators in favor of extending the trade act for another three-year period, said: "I probably shall not support an amendment to require a two-thirds vote for approval. But I am disposed to have Congress either give its approval or disapproval by a majority vote."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, with lowest temperature in middle or upper 30's; Friday cloudy and warmer, followed by rain at night; gentle northeasterly winds, becoming southeast on Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer, followed by rain or snow at night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer, followed by rain at night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northwest winds tonight, shifting to west on Friday over north portion and moderate northeast winds tonight, shifting to southeast on Friday over south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	New Orleans	62	61
Chicago	34	33	New York	37	36
Denver	37	37	Norfolk	52	50
Helena	40	36	Philadelphia	40	39
Kansas City	59	56	St. Louis	54	54
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	54	53
Miami	73	68	Washington	45	44
Minneapolis	32	30			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T.; March 26.
B—Minimum, March 27.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:53 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday, 3:14 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:35 p. m.

Radcliffe Speaker

Roland Reid

Mrs. Walter Gropius
Wife of distinguished architect-teacher at Harvard.

Modern Home Is Said to Fit 'Like Sweater'

The Gropius home at Lincoln, Mass., flat-roofed and with innumerable windows, "fits like a sweater," Mrs. Walter Gropius, wife of the distinguished proponent of modern architecture now teaching at Harvard, told Phi Beta Kappas of Radcliffe at their spring meeting.

Mrs. Gropius addressed the group, not from the point of view of the artist-architect, she explained, but from the point of view of the average housewife. Her husband, Mrs. Gropius said, has declared that he never had more difficult clients in planning a house than his wife and daughter.

Her first experience, she said, in actually living in a modern home was in Dessau, Germany, in 1925, where she and her husband worked to build a home on plans thought out in her husband's school of design at Bauhaus.

She described her part in the new house as planning many simple changes to lighten housekeeping, such as altering the height and shape of a kitchen table, and that her success in this was seen when a former German housekeeping teacher agreed that one maid could take the place of two in the new, convenient home.

Of her modern home in Lincoln, Mrs. Gropius said, "We have been living in it for more than a year under every test of a severe climate—and we actually seem to thrive."

Two of the characteristics of this house, the flat roof and numerous windows, Mrs. Gropius pointed out, are sanctioned by practical reasons as well as by our modern period with its ideals, different from other periods, of lightness, airiness, comfort and beauty.

The flat roof, she said, provides more space in the home, and is a practical way of drainage since it slopes slightly toward the center where the water runs into a central pipe. The many windows allow a greater amount of light to penetrate the interior, and can be controlled in the summer by blinds.

A neutral background set off by a few striking objects Mrs. Gropius described as the internal arrangement of the rooms, asserting the individual should dominate the room, not the room the individual.

Roosevelt Can Have 10 Maine Votes

Democrats in state convention follow New Hampshire and Alaska for third term; Farley next

BANGOR, Maine, March 28 (AP)—With first call on Maine's 10 votes, President Roosevelt now has, if he wants to use them, all the delegations thus far chosen for the Democratic national convention.

In their State conclave here yesterday, Maine Democrats ordered a delegation bound by the unit rule to support the President if he seeks a third term, otherwise to vote for Postmaster General James A. Farley, who was a convention speaker.

New Hampshire's eight votes and Alaska's six also are pledged to Mr. Roosevelt.

Before the pledge resolution was adopted, Mr. Farley left the convention hall, but in a train-side interview expressed himself as "very grateful" and hopeful his future conduct would "justify the confidence which had been placed in me."

A few "no's" were heard in the voice voting, which ratified the resolution (Garnerites had sought an uninstructed delegation) which brought from Senator Ellison D. Smith (D), of South Carolina, an Administration foe, the comment, in Washington:

"There are going to be a lot more "no's than that later on."

But Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, a New Dealer, saw in Maine's action "the general sentiment of the country."

The national delegation chosen here consists of eight delegates-at-large and 12 district delegates, each with half a vote.

The resolution instructing them said the Nation's founders had manifested in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that a President "should be elected to a third term if the electorate so desires," and that America in the next four years needs a President "able to accept and deal with trying and grave problems."

The resolution recognized Mr. Farley's "great service to his country . . . ability, high integrity and eminent qualifications for the Presidency. . . ."

Among the 23 planks from which the Democrats fashioned their state platform were:

Recommendations for enactment of baby Hatch and Wagner acts in Maine, amendment of workmen's compensation laws to pay for occupational diseases; "hearty" commendation of the Roosevelt Administration; advocacy of continued public works "at a living wage" until industry can absorb the unemployed."

A "draft Brann" for United States Senator movement blossomed in the convention under the sponsorship of Fulton J. Redman, candidate for gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Redman brought forth an ovation when he urged the party to draft the former Governor, Louis J. Brann.

Responding to the ovation as an "offer" for him to take the nomination, Mr. Brann, who once unsuccessfully sought the office against Republican Senator Wallace H. White, said it would take him a "few days" to reach a decision.

Aids Newsboys' Benefit

R. J. Keller

Miss Adele Hooper
Boston Socialite and Dance Pupil

Tickets went on sale this morning at Pierce Building, Copley Square, for the engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo from April 16-20 in the Boston Opera House. Miss Hooper will attend the gala opening night, which benefits the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Miss Hooper is a dance pupil of Hans Wiener.

A Present From the P. G.

By a Staff Photographer

A Bit of Philatelic History

James M. Farley, Postmaster General, presents a special set of Charles William Eliot stamps to Charles William Eliot 3d, great-grandson of the Harvard educator and President, while Charles William Eliot 2d, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, and Thomas Eliot (left to right) look on.

Church Groups Give Testimony To 'Land of Liberty' Actuality

Nearly 700 Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews from all walks of life attending the third annual dinner given by the Massachusetts committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Chamber of Commerce last night gave impressive evidence of the fact that America today is still that "sweet land of liberty" of which we sing.

And Boston rafters rang again to the theme of the Pilgrim Fathers, as all of the speakers, among whom were included Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Charles Francis Adams, President James P. Baxter, 3rd, of Williams College; Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, and the Rev. Thomas R. Reynolds of St. Matthew's Church, extolled the blessings of an American democracy that continues to cherish the ideals of religious and racial tolerance and the divine brotherhood of man.

Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court, who was introduced by Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, presided.

Governor Gives Warning

Asserting that powerful forces are at work to undermine American unity and break down its traditional ideas, Governor Saltonstall warned of the inroads of religious intolerance and class hatred.

"Americans must realize," he emphasized, "that attacks upon any one group, religious, racial or economic, are at the same time an attack upon the fundamental concepts of democracy. Only by true brotherhood of religion," continued the Governor, "can we maintain the spirit of faith which more than any other form can make the world not only safe but happy for mankind."

Mayor Tobin, sounding the same warning note, asserted that "what the dictators want is the division of America so tha they may override its power in world affairs."

Meeting "Subversive" Elsewhere

In many other countries in the world, the Mayor reminded the audience, such a meeting as this would be called subversive. "And we should be condemned for a self-confessed reason, namely, that we have met to promote good will, not within the ranks of any one class or party, but in the name of fairness and common justice to all of our citizens regardless of any circumstance of their birth save that they are all the children of the one Father."

Dr. Liebman emphasized the joint contribution of the Catholic, the Protestant, and the Jew to the "spiritual tapestry of life." Pointing to the lust for power in the totalitarian system, he deplored its fallacy, saying that "men should become ambassadors of God's goodness" and not would-be usurpers of His power.

"Racist Ideas" Assailed

Sounding the theme "Not Hate but Love," the Rev. Mr. Reynolds asked that "each of us, Protestant, Jew, and Catholic, answer this question—'Do I love my neighbor?'" The remedy for the doctrine of hate "is not so much in the mind of man as in the heart of man, not in the brain of man but in the soul of man."

President Baxter regarded the "invasion of racist ideas" as more dangerous to national unity than the attack of an army "because the risk at first is less clearly perceived. Penetration not only could reach formidable proportions, it has already done so," he declared.

Farley Supports Dubord for Judge

PORTLAND, Maine, March 28 (AP)—F. Harold Dubord, Maine's Democratic National Committeeman, has the support of his chief, Committee Chairman James A. Farley, for the Federal Circuit Court post vacated yesterday by Judge Scott Wilson, Portland.

After speaking at the Democratic state convention in Bangor yesterday, Mr. Farley said the Waterville lawyer was "entitled" to the job and that he hoped "Harold gets it."

Judge Wilson's decision to retire—he is over the retirement age—gave President Roosevelt a chance to make his third appointment to the First Circuit Court of Appeals. This will make all members of the Appellate Court, which has jurisdiction over Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico, appointees of Mr. Roosevelt.

Stars of Song Arrive to Open Opera Season

By train and plane, stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company descended upon Boston today—the songbirds, incidentally, bringing with them the first real touch of Spring—for this City's annual festival of opera, 12 operas in the next 12 days. Box office reports are bullish—an expectation that 40,000 persons will pay approximately $105,000 for their enjoyment of score and song.

In the lead of notables came Mme. Lotte Lehmann, soprano and lieder singer and Rise Stevens, both of whom sing in Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" at the opening in Boston Opera House tonight, and Erich Leinsdorf, conductor.

Two afternoon New York trains augmented the roster at the Ritz Carlton and the Copley-Plaza and the 2:44 at Boston Airport set down Marjorie Lawrence, attractive young Australian soprano, who is mentioned as possible successor to Kirsten Flagstad. Mme. Lily Pons is slated to arrive tomorrow afternoon.

Only two of the operas are reported to have been sold out—"Lakme," in which Mme. Pons will star Friday night, and "Tristan und Ilsode," with Mme. Flagstad, on Monday. The 400 guarantors are reported to have taken a great majority of the orchestra seats at $7 a seat, and the 13,000 special subscribers on the Opera Association's list had first choice of the remainder of the seats.

All tickets for the performances have been sold this year at the office of the Association, 234 Boylston Street. They will continue to be sold there throughout the engagement, with what tickets over being sent to the Opera House box office one hour before curtain time.

Foundrymen to Discuss Latest Research Methods

That the foundryman may keep informed of the latest research methods as applied to his craft, the Fourth New England Regional Foundry Conference will convene at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Friday and Saturday of this week. A major topic of consideration this year will be safety and health measures in foundry practice.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Revere City Hall, Broadway, Revere, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial— Maurice Evans in "King Richard II." With Donald Randolph, Emmett Rogers, Charles Dalton, Sydney Smith and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only.)

Shubert— "High and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur— "An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore, Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley— "Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village— Ann Sothern and John Carroll in "Congo Maisie." 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Gentleman from Arizona," with John King. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner— "Raffles," featuring David Niven. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter— "The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Katia," with Danielle Darrieux and John Loder. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts— "The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1:30, 3:50, 6:30, 7:35, 9:40. Also Walt Disney's "Donald Penguin." 1:20, 3:30, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount— "Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane, Thomas Mitchell, Dennis Morgan and Alan Hale. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Double Alibi," with

Radio—Page 14

Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 3:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 2:15, 5:30, 8:25.

Keith Memorial— "Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:55 a. m., 1:42, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "Information Please," 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:03, 9:50.

Metropolitan— Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in "Virginia City." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Orpheum— "Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with ack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston— "Midnight Limited," with Marjorie Reynolds. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:15. Also "Little Orvie." 12:05, 4, 7:55. Stage: Harry Stevens, Radio Ramblers, Deval, Merle and Lee. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

South Station Theater— "March of Time," "Seige," "Pete Smith—Skiing," "Old Natchez, Mississippi," "Betty Hutton Musical Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Birth of a Queen," "Test Your I. Q. with Pete Smith," "Training Flying Stewardess," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Rebecca," staring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:20, 5, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern— "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Raffles," starring David Niven. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow "Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and Burgess Meredith. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper.

Tremont— "Private Worlds," with Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert. Also "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux— Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump at Oxford." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Human Monster," with Bela Lugosi. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Son of the Navy," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders.

Telepix Cinema— "March of Time," "Thibauld's Violin," "Tour of Paris and the Virgin Islands," "Blitzkrieg at Warsaw," Cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

University— "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard. 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Young As You Feel," featuring the Jones Family. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Uptown— "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love!" 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Vigil in the Night." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Tomorrow: "The Light That Failed," Also "Swiss Family Robinson."

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, conductor. 8.

Opera

Boston Opera House— "Der Rosenkavalier," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Lotte Lehman, Rise Stevens, Alexander Kipnis, Marita Farell, Dorothee Manski, Julius Huehn, John Carter and Carl Lauf-koetter, Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance tour on Gothic Sculpture by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Hotel Statler— Dance programs in educational work discussed. Pauline Chellis, dancer. 2:30.

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Assisted by the Harvard Glee Club. Soloists; Raoul Jobin, tenor; Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano; Mack Harrell, baritone; Paul Leyssac speaker. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Saved $200,000 Through NYA Research

National Youth Administration employees saved the City of Boston more than $200,000 by research at the Boston City Hospital, John L. Donovan, State Administrator of the N. Y. A., announced today.

By city law, patients at the hospital are treated free, if they have had a seven-year residence in Boston, Mr. Donovan explained. If they cannot show proof of such residence, the bill for services is sent to the town in which they last resided.

Bills so rendered to Massachusetts communities have brought in about $200,000 to the City of Boston, thanks to N. Y. A. workers their chief disclosed.

Working for a year and a half, girls and boys of the N. Y. A. between the ages of 18 and 24 investigated the personal histories of patients treated at the hospital as revealed by the institution's files.

Owing to pressure of work at the institution, officials there had found it impossible to keep abreast of the increasing number of cases, with the result that the files had fallen three years behind. The work of checking the records and sending out bills was turned over to N. Y. A. employees about 16 months ago. In the period that followed, $200,000 was collected.

Dismissal of the wife of an official in Massachusetts' Communist Party from her position in the National Youth Administration here was revealed on the floor of the House of Representatives in Washington by Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Boston, yesterday.

Mr. Donovan confirmed the Representative's disclosure and said the action had subjected him to "considerable pressure" from the Communists, who claimed she had been dismissed "because she was married to a high-ranking official of the party." Mr. Donovan said the dismissal was caused by the woman's refusal to answer questions regarding her marriage.

Representative McCormack told the House that the wife of Manuel Blank, legislative agent of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, had held a position in the NYA until last fall, when she was dismissed by Mr. Donovan.

Horticultural Groups Urged To Speed Drive on Billboards

I think that I shall never see
A billboard lovely as a tree.
Perhaps, unless the billboards fall,
I'll never see a tree at all.

This parody labeled a miniature "roadside" exhibit at the first joint meeting of the Conservation, Roadside and Junior Garden Clubs at Horticultural Hall today.

Covers from cracker boxes crowded in among evergreen "woods" by a "highway," depicted billboard defacement of natural scenic beauty.

And this subject of billboards—illegal billboards—opened the meeting as Mrs. Elsie M. West, Chairman of Conservation and Roadside Improvement, reminded club members of the drive by the Massachusetts Civic League on illegal boards for the month of April.

She asked that everyone interested in the elimination of these signs to do something definite about it, as she enumerated the points which constitute billboard violations. Garden club members, she felt, more than any other group, perhaps, should be interested in co-operating with a roadside improvement program such as this.

C. Russell Mason, Secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, stressed the importance of training teachers in nature study. He urged the encouragement of bird study in the schools, and pointed out the desirability of garden clubs working closely with school superintendents and teachers to cultivate interest and knowledge in the subject, even to the point of possible sponsorship by the clubs of nature courses under trained leaders.

Listing a number of ways in which the knowledge of wild life might be extended, he proposed nature walks, contests for the building of bird houses and feeding stations, and planting of shrubs and trees which will encourage development and increase in bird life, and suggested that garden clubs might provide scholarships to nature study camps.

Prof. Robert Parmenter of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, speaking on "Town Forests," proposed that these community forests be made "outdoor laboratories for nature study." Boys and girls, he said, should be taught to appreciate the beauty of trees, and not to look upon them as "totem poles." They need to learn to value the forests, he pointed out, so that when they see a tree they won't say, "Just a tree—so what?"

Other speakers at the meeting were Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation, who spoke on "Conservation in Massachusetts," and Prof. George Farley of Massachusetts State College whose subject was "Program and Organization of Juinor Garden Clubs."

Garden pictures were shown by Mrs. Robert Parmenter.

Bay State Drive

A drive against illegal billboards in Massachusetts was started today by the State Department of Public Works when it ordered all licensed outdoor advertising companies to submit before April 15 lists of any billboards maintained without a State permit.

The announcement came after Robert D. Swaim, Chairman of the Billboard Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League, revealed that on April 1 the committee will start an investigation of all billboards which may be illegal for some reason or other.

The Public Works Commission stated that all companies have been ordered to display permit numbers on each billboard, an order which is expected to facilitate the drive against illegal billboards.

One-Year Study of Traffic In Harvard Square Planned

As a complement of the long-range work of Boston city planners, Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of the Harvard faculty will spend an entire year studying Harvard Square traffic in an attempt to solve "one of the bad local problems of the metropolitan region," he announced today.

The Harvard professor's extensive study has come as a result of the great "danger and delay to pedestrian traffic," especially of college students, and because the problem has an important influence upon the future development of the lands about the University, he declared.

"The City of Boston, under the far-sighted leadership of Mayor Tobin, is contemplating a long-term program of highway improvement," he said. "Anything that is done in Cambridge should, of course, be integrated with what is done in Boston."

Formative Stage

His plans are of necessity in a formative stage, but he already envisages the construction of a new "radial thoroughfare" to provide for all the traffic now going from Boston, through Cambridge, to the various suburbs beyond.

Such a solution would strike at the heart of the problem, Professor Hubbard believes, for the congestion which makes Harvard Square so dangerous is, for the most part, a result of through traffic of this sort.

A member of Mayor Tobin's Advisory Committee on Public Improvements, Professor Hubbard is a regional planner of nation-wide reputation. For seven years he has been on the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Made Possible

His study of Cambridge and Boston traffic problems was made possible by the fact that Harvard this year temporarily closed its School of Regional Planning for lack of funds. Professor Hubbard was Chairman of this Department of the University, and planned to retire in 1941 after 33 years on the Harvard faculty.

His new duties, however, will occupy him for at least another year. The Harvard Corporation, he feels, "cannot avoid dealing" with the "broad and baffling" problem of Harvard Square traffic. Not only does it offer a threat to the safety of Harvard students and teachers, but the noise and general confusion is "a detriment to the University property," he points out.

Nevertheless, he sees the problem in its larger context. "Though Harvard University is an important part of the City of Cambridge, it is only one part, and any improvements advocated or hoped for by Harvard University should, of course, be improvements which, taken as a whole, benefit both the University and the City."

Frizell Studios

Prof. Henry V. Hubbard
Who will devote a year to study of Harvard Square situation.

Plymouth Antiquaries Fight Inching In of Modernization

Pilgrim Plymouth's skyline is rapidly changing. Until 30 years ago, the historic town retained its dignified air of colonial antiquity, and, while the outside world was making rapid progress toward a more modern trend of architecture, Plymouth still clung to its old houses, and ever-present historic shrines.

Today, Plymouth's main street business section looks just the same as that of any other up-and-coming country town. A forest of neon signs, gasoline stations and modern business blocks are gradually pushing the last of the historic old houses off the main street and into the background.

The latest victims of the modern trend are the Old Jacob Covington House built about 1833, the Bartlett House built in 1709, and the Samoset House built in 1844. The old Covington house, which stood for years at the corner of North and Main Streets, was torn down to make way for a business block which will house a large chain grocery store. The Samoset House was razed by fire in the spring of 1939 and was later completely demolished, and negotiations were begun for the sale of the Bartlett House which has stood for over 200 years at the corner of Court and South Russell Streets and which has had a long line of Mayflower voyagers and descendants as owners.

A wave of protest from various Plymouth clubs and organizations is sweeping the town against the destruction of these historic old houses. Two Plymouth organizations, the Antiquarian Society and the Plymouth Garden Club have been deeply stirred by the proposed sale of the Bartlett property and the recent destruction of the Covington House which was at one time famous as a resort and the dining place of the Old Colony Club of Plymouth about 1769.

Today two mapority groups are attempting to guide Plymouth's future. One group, the Antiquarians are using every means possible in trying to keep the town's historical old landmarks intact. A second group, the commercialists believe in the town's future from a business standpoint and are doing everything to encourage business expansion regardless of the town's historical features. So far both factions have counterbalanced each other and the race has been a close one.

Bowker in Race for Congress

Representative Philip G. Bowker, (R) of Brookline, eight years a member of the Massachusetts House, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District.

The district is now represented by Robert Luce, (R) who has served in Congress for two decades. It is expected that Mr. Luce will seek re-election. On the Democratic side it is anticipated that Thomas H. Eliot, New England wages and hours Administrator and Democratic nominee in 1939 will enter the fight shortly.

Mr. Bowker, in a statement announcing his candidacy said that while the Republican majority in the Ninth District should be at least 15,000 votes, it was less than 2,000 votes in 1938.

Mr. Bowker's retirement from the Massachusetts House is the second in the town of Brookline, for several months ago John T. Comerford, (R) of Brookline was appinted a judge in the Brookline District Court. Thus Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline is expected to be the only one of the three present Representatives to return to the Legislature in 1941. Mr. Bowker served for eight years on the Brookline School Committee, three years as a member of the Brookline Board of Selectmen and eight years as Norfolk County Commissioner.

LOST

The delicate flavor of your finest dish will be lost if you use the wrong salt. Get a package of that purer, saltier Worcester Salt today. It's free from the bitter impurities so often found in cheap salts...and it costs but a trifle more.

WASHBOWLS GUMMY?

USE

Also shines up refrigerator, painted woodwork, greasy pots and pans, kitchen stove and sink.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

SALE of DELICIOUS CALIFORNIA Peaches

These are California Peaches of superior quality. At these prices, Finast and Richmond Peaches are two of the biggest fruit values we have ever offered.

SLICED OR HALVES RICHMOND	2 29 oz TINS	25c
SLICED OR HALVES FINAST IN HEAVY SYRUP	2 29 oz TINS	27c
DAINTY JELL and PUDDINGS	3 PKGS	10c
Maine CORN FINAST Golden Bantam	3 20 oz TINS	25c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	2 46 oz TINS	27c
SWEETENED OR NATURAL U. S. GOVERNMENT GRADE "A" JUICE	3 18 oz TINS	20c
EVANGELINE MILK	4 TALL TINS	27c

Has over 100 uses in home cooking. A finer, richer cows' milk unsweetened and evaporated—there is none better. Buy several tins at this regular low everyday low price

HERSHEY'S COCOA	3 ½ LB TINS	25c
CRAX MEGOWAN EDUCATOR	2 1 LB PKGS	29c
PRUDENCE Corned Beef HASH	16 oz TIN	17c
RELISH TIMBERLAKE Spiced Just Right	½ PINT JAR 9c	PINT JAR 17c
EVAPORATED APRICOTS	CHOICE CALIFORNIA	LB BULK 17c
CHIVERS' Old English Marmalade		1 LB JAR 23c
MAPLE SYRUP CO-OP. BRAND 100% PURE VERMONT		8 oz BOT 21c
SUNSWEET PRUNE JUICE		QT BOT 19c
BANANA CAKE SPECIAL THIS WEEK		EA 15c
Fig Tarts N. B. C.	LB 19c	
Uneedas	3 PKGS 13c	
Salted Triscuit	PKG 23c	
Cat Food JACK & JILL	4 15 oz. TINS 25c	
Irish Bread	LOAF 12½c	
Rolled Oats	White Spray 5 Lb. PKG 15c	
Drano CLEANS DRAINS	12 oz TIN 22c	
Windex GLASS CLEANER	8 oz BOT 15c	
Boraxo	OVAL TIN 15c	
20 Mule Borax	1 lb. PKG 15c	
Octagon SOAP	4 BARS 17c	
Klek RED SUPER SUDS	2 PKGS 17c	

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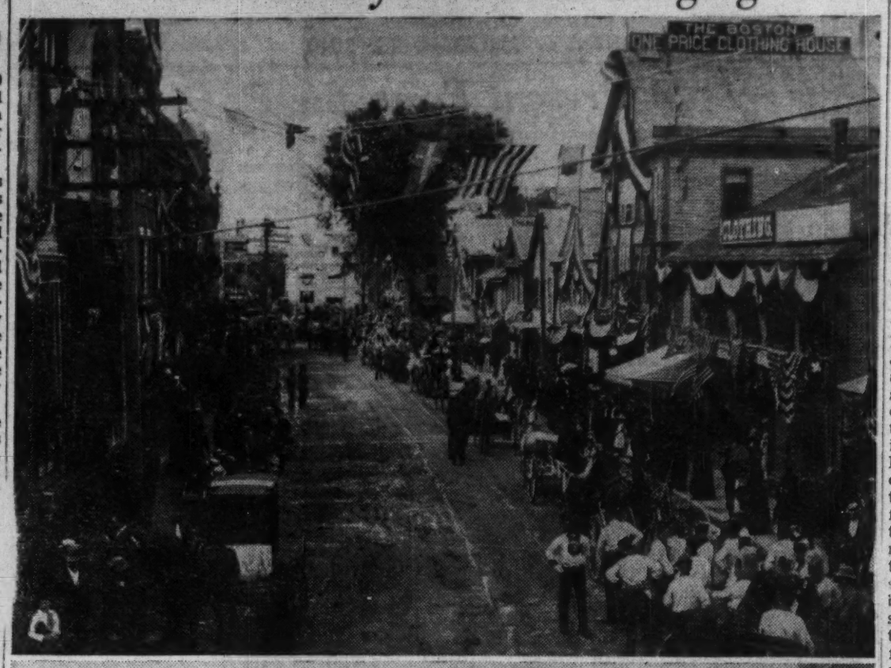
How Old Plymouth Is Changing



Two Views of Main Street in Town of Pilgrims

Top: Main Street on occasion of dedication of Pilgrim Monument about 50 years ago. White house in background is old Covington place recently razed to make way for a chain store.

Bottom: Main Street of today south from Shirley Square, like thousands of other towns, a glitter of neon lights, garages, soda fountains and movie houses.

State-Wide N. H. Airways System Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Establishment of a State airways system "adequate for air transportation service to the entire State." Such a recommendation has been made by James F. O'Neil of Manchester, State Director of Aeronautics, in reporting to Gov. Francis P. Murphy on proposed aeronautical development as provided by the last session of the State Legislature.

Mr. O'Neil said that a State appropriation of $2,500 would be matched by $10,000 in Federal funds to carry out such a program. At the present time, reports Mr. O'Neil, "there are only three adequate airports in New Hampshire, all within 30 miles of each other in the southern part of the State.

"All the cities in this State and some other communities where there is a concentration of industrial, recreational, or other activities, should be served by an adequate airport.

"The economical establishment of adequate facilities to serve the entire State can best be obtained by the State assuming responsibility for establishment and maintenance of these facilities.

"If air transportation is to be built upon a solid foundation, the cost of the facilities required must be borne by those who benefit from the facilities.

"It is logical to expect that the Federal Government will pay a large part of the cost of construction of airports, because of the needs of interstate commerce and of national defense.

"The cost of land should be paid by the local community or by two communities acting jointly. This should constitute the local contribution to the project, and the land should be deeded or leased to the State for airport purposes. State and Federal funds should construct the airport, and the State should maintain and operate the airport. State funds used for these purposes should be derived from fees and tolls charged for the use of the airports, and by providing, either directly or by contract, certain basic services essential to airport operation."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—Book Review (Recent German Books). DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Phantasy." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Rome—9:50 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

HARTLEY'S Imported ORANGE MARMALADE

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Full Pound Net

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The Marmalade men like—not too sweet—but with a zestful true orange flavor.

580,524 WOMEN HAVE SPENT 16,000 HOURS JUDGING ALL GOOD BREADS

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Their Verdict: Wonder Bread The One Best 9 to 1!

Never before have such a vast army of women shown so overwhelmingly their preference for *one* bread! Actually 580,524 women have made a careful comparison of virtually all good breads in impartial "Compare All" Tests at their food stores. And 525,755 (9 out of every 10) have voted Wonder Bread the ONE BEST over all other brands combined.

Buy a loaf of Wonder Bread today. See if you don't agree with these thousands of women who tried them all and judged Slo-Baked Wonder Bread "tops" for flavor ... texture ... and aroma!

TUNE IN! "SKY BLAZERS" EVERY SATURDAY • CBS NETWORK

Winthrop Bus Dispute Forces Riders to Walk

When Winthrop to Lynn commuters are forced to leave one bus, walk across the long General Edwards Bridge at the Revere-Lynn line and then board another bus on the other side of the bridge, they will remember that a dispute between Lynn and Revere officials is responsible for their walk.

Late yesterday the State Public Utilities Commission granted a permit to the Service Bus Lines, Inc., to operate busses in Winthrop and Revere to the Lynn-Revere line. Just previously the Commission awarded to the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway a permit to operate busses in Lynn and Revere to the Lynn-Revere line. The line is in the middle of the General Edwards Bridge. However, because of traffic conditions, the Metropolitan District Commission has refused to allow the bus companies to discharge passengers at the middle of the bridge, thus forcing the Service line to discharge passengers on the Revere side of the bridge and the Eastern Massachusetts to discharge its passengers on the Lynn side. Passengers, therefore, going either way, must walk across the bridge to transfer between busses.

This situation results from the refusal of the Lynn City Council to allow the Service Bus Lines to operate in Lynn, while the Revere City Council authorized the Service concern to operate over the Revere section of the Winthrop to Lynn route. Bus transportation is necessary to replace the service formerly carried on by the now abandoned Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Rapid Transit, Inc., the company which has been supplying bus service between Winthrop and Boston since the abandonment of the railroad, was granted a permanent license to operate this service by the Commission yesterday.

The permit authorizes the company to operate its busses between Winthrop and Maverick Square, East Boston, but forbids the company from taking on or discharging passengers in East Boston in competition with the Boston Eelevated Railway.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Friday, March 29		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.

5:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," transcribed.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner": transcribed.

7:15 p. m.—"Science and Man," presented by the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston and Cambridge Branch.

7:30 p. m.—"Understand Music." Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "Liszt and Chopin."

8:00 p. m.—The World of Art. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

May to Bring 30-Mile Speed Limit on Hartford Streets

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28—This city has set a speed limit—or two speed limits—on its streets. Heeding an appeal from Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and following a trend among Connecticut cities and large towns, the Hartford Police Board has decreed that motor vehicles shall not proceed faster than 30 miles an hour on downtown streets, and 35 miles an hour in the outskirts.

The new rule goes into effect May 1, presenting a problem for the Police Department. It has never paid much attention to speed and it has only four motorcycle patrolmen and as many motorcycles. Three additional motorcycles will be purchased.

* * *

'Visitors' Offered

The Connecticut Development Commission, doing its best to bring visitors to Connecticut for summer vacations, has coined a word. It is offering "visitours" to those who are attracted by the Commission's travel folders and wish to see the State. Planned vacations of varying time and mileage will be prepared. Those who take the trips will be called "visitourists."

* * *

Urges State Nursery

The high cost of nursery trees for forest planting brought this week from Extension Forester Floyd M. Callward, of the University of Connecticut, the suggestion that the State set up its own nursery and sell trees to farmers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration approved a special allowance to farmers in New London and Windham Counties, who would clear up the hurricane slash on the land and set out new trees. Cheapest trees available from private nurseries were $12 a thousand. In New York the State Nursery provides trees of the same quality for $4 a thousand, said Mr. Callward. Farmers couldn't afford to pay $12, he added, even with the Government subsidy.

* * *

Court Upholds Law

An issue for the 1941 General Assembly, and possibly for the political campaign that will precede it, arose this week when the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors declared the State's birth control law constitutional.

The court, in a three-to-two decision, sent back to the Superior Court a case involving three officials of the Waterbury Maternal Health Center. The officials now face a mandatory fine for "aiding and abetting" a violation of the law.

The decision closed eight clinics of the Connecticut Birth Control League, brought angry statements from officers, and set the stage for another legislative assault on the 60-year-old law.

The statute, adopted in 1879, has withstood determined attacks before.

* * *

Music And Roses

Music as well as floral beauty will mark Hartford's Rose Week next June when the Elizabeth Park Rose Gardens are at the height of bloom. The Hartford Chamber of Commerce has approved a plan to enlist 50 choral clubs in a mammoth outdoor song festival on one of the evenings of Rose Week, June 16 to 23.

Marshall E. Seeley, conductor of the Hartford Choral Club, has been named chairman of a committee to make arrangements. The sing will be held in Bushnell Park.

Animals Week Call Issued

An appeal for a genera oo-servance of "Be Kind to Animals" week, April 15 to 20, has been issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Governor said:

"More than 25 years ago an obscure retired linotype operator in Charleston, S. C., conceived the idea of a national Be Kind to Animals Week and tried in vain to have some influential humane society carry out his plan. It was not until our own Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society, Boston, finally listened to these pleas that the idea was adopted and taken up by humane organizations throughout the country. Now press, pulpit, and radio from coast to coast join with several hundred anti-cruelty societies in stressing this week in behalf of those who cannot speak for themselves, and school children everywhere take part in exercises teaching lessons in kindness to animals.

"It was another prominent son of Massachusetts, Edward Everett Hale, who said: We are all in the same boat, both men and animals. Recognizing the claims upon us of beast and bird for kindness, mercy and justice, and in accordance with the proposed national observance of a special week for their benefit, I hereby designate the week of April 15 to 20, 1940, as Be Kind to Animals Week, and Sunday, April 14, as Humane Sunday. At the suggestion of the Commissioner of Education, Friday, April 12, will be observed as Humane Day in Schools. It is fitting that our children everywhere should be instructed in those humane principles for which the people of Massachusetts have ever stood. It would be appropriate also for editors, ministers, and speakers on platform or radio to add their influence by speaking a word in behalf of our animal friends during Humane Sunday and the week following."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner Music"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.		"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	"K-7": spy story	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls": recorded music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	Robison's Buckaroos	Sports Writers' Quiz		Variety Musicale
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	Musical Americana: choir and orchestra	George Jessel Celebrity Program: guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Fireside Time"
8:15				The Staley Players: dramatization
8:30 "Strange as It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love": dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
8:45				
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Harry James' Orchestra.	"Good News of 1940": music; comedy	"The War at Sea"	"Pages From the Classical Album": Brahms' piano concerto
9:15	Harry James' Orchestra.		Glen Gray's Orchestra	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Town Meeting: "Are We on the Road to War?"	Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra;	News Service	
9:45			Bruins-Rangers hockey	News Service
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Norman Thomas; Cesar Searchinger	Music Hall: Bing Cresby; Bob Burns; Brenda Marshall; Errol Flynn; Music Maids; orchestra	game; Stanley Cup Play-off	Local sports
10:15 Address by Thomas				Local sports
10:30 E. Dewey	Florence Wyman, Conrad Thibault; orch.		"Concert Revue": Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Local sports
10:45 Sports; news				Local sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service		Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:15 "Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Opportunity"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Good News"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Jimmie and Dick	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"		"Musical Roundup"		"Musical Timetable"
9:00 'Rhythm, Romance'	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Choral recital	"As You Like It"	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Choral recital	"Dress Rehearsal"; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	"Buddy Clark"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interview	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Life Begins": sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Notebook": recordings.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dick O'Heren, tenor	Song recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk.	"Let's Dance"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs.	Speakers; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Speakers; music	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "Your Family": sk.	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"Valiant Lady": drama.	El Paseo Troubadours	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "Your Son and I"	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Harvard-Johns Hopkins debate on the Hutchins Plan of Higher Education	Western Serenade
3:15 Network speakers	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.		Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Harvard Program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	The McFarland Twins	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 H. Horlick's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The McFarland Twins	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Keyboard Capers"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Opera description	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Automobile Inspection	"I Love a Mystery"	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Interview	Popular music		Celia Paige, soprano
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch; Abbott and Costello; orch.; news.	"This Amazing America": quiz program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest": Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	Carson Robison and His Buckaroos		Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30				Variety program
8:45				Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Les Brown's Orchestra.	"Pages From the Classical Album": Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony
9:15			"Dinner at Home"	
9:30 "First Nighter"	"What Would You Have Done?": quiz show	'What's My Name': quiz program	'Command Performance': Jack Pearl & Company	
9:45 dramatization				
10:00 "Grand Central Station": drama	Network sports	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Network sports	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orchestra	Network sports	'Behind the Headlines': Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45	Network sports		Griff Williams' Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Charlie Agnew's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want'	Weather Service	Charlie Agnew's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Sports; "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want'	Richmond, Va., Salutes the Byrd Expedition	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	"The Music You Want'		Jack Denny's Orchestra	News Service

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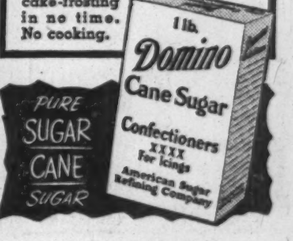

PURE SUGAR CANE SUGAR

Democracy Urged as Keynote In Conduct of Vacation Camps

Success of camps should be based upon the democratic ways of living, Dr. Jay B. Nash, Professor of Education, New York University, told the camping section of the Eastern District Convention, American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, today.

This was the third day of the four-day session, which has attracted nearly 2,000 from the Eastern States. It is taking place at Hotel Statler.

"This word democratic is no vague term," Dr. Nash declared. "It has to do with respect for others—willingness to 'give' to the group, rather than just 'get.'

"Self-respect of the individual and the stability of the nation cannot be maintained unless every individual gives back to the group slightly more than he receives. It is easier for a child to see this responsibility in a camp than it is in the big society in which he lives."

Trends in Society

Dr. Nash showed that trends in society are for the group to give to the individual, as, the home, the school, the church, social agencies. In the camp, he pointed out, the individual learns to contribute to the group.

Dr. Nash thinks the camping experience is the natural heritage of every child, and might well be an adjunct to the school system, which is organized to teach facts.

"Democracy not only takes each individual into the plan, but it takes each individual into the planning," Dr. Nash declared.

He recommended that campers be given real joy in serving the group through "a little social approval," as they exhibit qualities of "thoughtfulness, kindness, cooperation, and gentleness."

Recreation aims at "creating a good life," not a good living, Miss Marjorie Williams, Arlington, Mass., President, College Government, Sargent College of Physical Education, Boston University, declared at a Student Session. "Students are going through an age of change and impression, to which recreation is vital," Miss Williams said. "Students need recreation because of their change from home to dormitory life. They need a training for life based on preparedness and alertness."

New trends in teacher education were described before a noon discussion group by Dr. Ernest Maurice Best, Springfield College.

Trends are toward a more thorough and broader academic training, Dr. Best showed. There has been, he said, a "revolution" in the curriculum of both schools and colleges. While new teachers are expected to know their subject matter, they need a broad as well as an intensive training, he contended.

Guidance a Trend

Dr. Best added, "individualized education through guidance is another emphatic trend of modern teacher training."

There is a new sympathetic personal relationship between teacher and pupil, which, he said, has begun to "correct the evils of factory methods of mass instruction necessitated by universal compulsory education.

"Uniform textbook assignments and instruction by lecturers have covered the ground but smothered individuality," Dr. Best said further.

"Guidance," he pointed out on the other hand, "requires technical skill, social insight, and warm personal relationships. The growth of specialists in personnel testifies to the validity of this trend."

Another modern demand of teachers, Dr. Best said, is cultural recreation, such as "music, drama, folk dancing, social dancing, and social games." Teachers are also expected to have skill and interest in working with wood, metal, leather, clay, and "other mediums which call for initiative and inventiveness on the part of students."

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New High Set By Fish Prices

Prices paid to fishermen at the Boston Fish Pier today advanced to the new high of 11¼ cents for haddock. Yesterday's price for haddock was 10 cents. The prices are now the highest for many years and compared with the average price for haddock for 1939 of 2.87c a pound. Only two draggers, one line trawler and 20 small boats arrived at the pier today with a total of 187,000 pounds of fresh fish.

Conferences between the trawler owners and the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, were resumed at the state board of arbitration and conciliation today. The chief point of issue is the method of auctioning fish at the fish pier.

Indication of the seriousness with which the A. F. of L. regards the dispute was the presence for the second consecutive day in the negotiations of Robert J. Watt, Assistant to William Green, National head of the A. F. of L. Mr. Watt formerly was Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Boston Treasure in American Dolls

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Mary Leonard in Hockaday Shop

Dolls of many types, some of the home made variety of 200 years ago, have been gathered together by Mrs. Frederick Hockaday of Boston, who has become not only a collector and exhibitor-lecturer on dolls, but is an expert repairer to individuals and museums. A crude doll, made from a hickory stick, but cherished by some child, is shown on the extreme right. The smallest doll shown is also a pioneer toy still dressed in the original clothes. A homemade doll of American beeswax is second from the left. The collection also has walking and swimming dolls.

Dolls—Antique and Novel; A Dickens Theme in Boston

You would hardly believe it. But it's there; right in the heart of Boston. On Temple Place.

Surely it's a scene out of Dickens. The creaky elevator that jerks up to the fifth floor. The two-by-four shop. Dusty showcases of dolls. Dolls of 200 years ago. Dolls of today. Arms of dolls—heads—legs. And dolls' dresses.

"Just gobbled and gobbled, till I found out how to do it." It is the echo of Jenny Wren. But it is only an echo. Somehow one feels quite sure that Mrs. Frederick Hockaday always knew how, and there seems little comparison, at first, between her and the dolls' dressmaker of "Our Mutual Friend."

Mrs. Hockaday broke into lively chatter as she held up first one doll and then another.

"Isn't she lovely? You must see this one!" And she bestowed an affectionate pat on each. Yes, little sharp-eyed Jenny was proud of her dolls, too.

Just Hickory Knob, But—

"Now, this hickory stick doll"—Mrs. Hockaday pointed to a dark colored, featureless knob of wood. "This head," she said, tapping it with her finger, "is 200 years old and has already worn out three bodies. Belonged to an old Massachusetts family. Just a piece of hickory tree which was chopped off to make a doll for the children.

"Here's another that was in the same family," she went on, picking up a small wooden doll with hands and feet of cotton cloth. Features were painted on this one. "And these are the original clothes," she added, then turned to another. "This, too, is a pioneer doll, made of beeswax. Very rare," she confided with a possessive air of satisfaction.

Mrs. Hockaday stooped to snip the string on two large cardboard boxes, toppled the covers off and shook loose the tissue paper as she held up a doll dressed in long baby clothes. "Some of my best ones are in here," she beamed. "I gave a talk on them in Haverhill the other day and they haven't been unpacked yet."

"Now this one," she continued, straightening the long dress, "is a three-faced doll." Lace of a frilled bonnet framed the china features of a smiling infant. Mrs. Hockaday turned a lever. The smiling countenance disappeared inside the bonnet and in its place came a face so puckered that one could almost hear the wail. Another turn, another face, and the babe was asleep.

A Walker, a Swimmer

Nor were these all of Mrs. Hockaday's amazing family. She opened the showcase and produced a walking doll that wobbled precariously across the counter. There was a swimming doll, too, made in Germany—a strange looking toy. Mrs. Hockaday wound it up, and the long, jointed arms and legs jerked into a very recognizable breaststroke. "Made of cork," she explained, "and really swims. Very few of these in existence."

For really lovely dolls, Mrs. Hockaday chooses those with beautiful heads of English Staffordshire and Chelsea china, and the dolls that come from France and Germany. These she regards as the aristocrats of dolldom. American manufacturers produce beautiful dolls, of course, but not like these, she says. Correctly dressed they are, too, in the style of their period—a Gibson girl in brocaded silk with train and trailing feather boa, the regal Staffordshire doll in a gown of taffeta, and a golden-haired French miss in a formal blue silk with a bertha of feathers.

This collection of dolls, fascinating as it is, is only a small part of energetic Mrs. Hockaday's business. "What we do primarily," she explained, "is to repair dolls. We dress them, too. She pointed to a shelf in the showcase heaped with clothes of all sizes and materials.

Work for Museums

"Sometimes dolls are brought here badly broken, but even if half of the face is gone, we can mend and replace it so that you couldn't tell the difference," she declared positively. Dolls which are being put in condition for museums are often sent to Mrs. Hockaday for the finishing touches to make them ready for public appearance.

And for those who want reproductions of famous people, there are the "personality dolls," as Mrs. Hockaday calls them—Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd, for instance. These are made by a woman in Boston who models the faces from old photographs and makes all the clothes—exact copies of the originals.

Yes, Dickens would have put it in a book, this quaint dolls' repair shop in the old Youth's Companion Building—the Gardner Building as it is now known. Yes, Dickens would have liked it—the one small light bulb hanging from the ceiling, the showcases crowded with dolls. He would have liked Mrs. Hockaway, too.

Governor Leaves Boston for West

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall left Boston today on the first leg of a transcontinental trip which will keep him from the State House until April 15.

The purpose of the journey is to visit the Governor's son, Leverett, Junior, at the University of Kentucky, and his daughter, Emily, at Scripps College in Claremont, Calif.

Governor Saltonstall spoke at the Worcester Rotary Club this noon and will address a Masonic organization at Worcester tonight. Tomorrow night he will speak before the Hampshire Republican Women's Club in Northampton. Afterwards he will entrain for New York, and there board a plane for the West Saturday morning.

The Governor will be joined by Mrs. Saltonstall on the trip from New York to California.

Conant Forecasts Social Flexibility

BERKELEY, Calif., March 28 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, addressing University of California students in a charter day meeting today, acknowledged that many persons believed a bitter class struggle between "an American brand of fascism and an American brand of socialism" was unavoidable.

He predicted, however, that the struggle would not come, because the school system now has potentialities for "reconstituting a free and classless nation."

He said Russia today is "classless but not free," England "free but not classless," and Germany "neither free nor classless."

But American high schools, colleges and universities, Dr. Conant added, have become a type of social instrument giving promise of "recapturing social flexibility" to prevent the formation of classes, and to again point the way to opportunity.

Ruling on Fish Opposed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—A prediction that Congress was "altogether likely" to terminate a Treasury Department ruling that certain fish processed in Newfoundland could enter this country duty free was made by U. S. Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), Maine, in a speech prepared for delivery before the Maine Fisheries Association.

He charged that the ruling was "an attempt to sabotage the American fishing industry." The fish in question are handled by an American firm having a Newfoundland branch.

Maine Warned Against The 'Federal Pork Barrel'

PORTLAND, Maine, March 28 (AP)—Henry Heselton, Gardiner municipal judge, would like to see Maine Republicans, in a platform plank, "declare that if we had to give up Federal grants to keep our sovereignty, we'd do so."

"I think it's time," Mr. Heselton told State Committee members hearing suggestions on platform material, "that some State indicated it's a wise idea to take the fingers out of the Federal pork barrel."

Boston Tax-Taking Of Realty Is Low

Merritt Thompson, City of Boston Tax Collector, announced today tax-taking this year will involve 1,000 pieces of property upon which an estimated $750,000 in taxes are owed. The parcels will be advertised in the City Record of April 6 and tax-taking will be held on Wednesday, April 24.

The Collector said the amount was exceptionally low and indicated that citizens are paying their taxes.

G.O.P. Talker Hits New Deal For 'Stalling'

Predicting that Governor Saltonstall would be re-elected to a second term, George W. Schryver, Associate Commissioner of Public Works and former Chairman of the State Republican Committee, addressed the Women's Republican Club today on the "Commonsense of the Republican Party."

Mr. Schryver criticised the New Deal for what he termed "stalling." He said that the New Deal had stalled since 1932 and that it now had the country completely stalled.

"Republicans are often criticized by New Dealers for never offering progressive constructive criticism. What," Mr. Shryver asked, "could be more constructive than constant criticism of the New Deal policies? What could be more progressive than the end of the New Deal?"

Mr. Schryver said that the good things which have come out of the New Deal would be retained by the Republican Party. But, he said, the Republican Party would not spend its way to prosperity. The New Deal will continue spending, he observed, as long as the money lasts.

Mr. Schyver advocated a way to lessen relief by encouraging industrial employees to save. He expressed himself as opposed to the present methods of handling the relief problem. Those who need care must be cared for, he said, but relief must not be made a political weapon.

Portland Prices Up

PORTLAND, Maine, March 28 (AP)—Boston's trawler tie-up resulting from a labor dispute, and bad weather offshore combined today to boost Portland wharf-side fish prices to the highest levels in several years.

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BOSTON and MAINE

Boston Girl in Finnish Films Soon to Play in Helsingfors

Finnish dramatic schools give much more practical training for the stage and the movies than does the general run of such preparatory institutions in America, Ira Cherkassky, Boston girl who has been studying in Helsingfors, said today.

Miss Cherkassky, who is still in her teens, returned home recently to visit her father and family in the Fenway until her passport is renewed. She is under contract to a Finnish film company, having been chosen to play an important supporting role in a comedy. Miss Cherkassky is the daughter of Paul A. Cherkassky, Boston Symphony violinist and guest conductor for the Pops and Esplanade concerts. She is a native of Helsingfors, where her father was then concertmaster of the Helsingfors Symphony Orchestra, has spent much of her life in Finland.

"I was very much surprised when I was given the part," Miss Cherkassky said. "Orko, Director of Suomi Filmi, picked me. He came to our school last September and had all the girls appear.

"He had us read lines and walk and asked us questions. Of course, he knew us all already through our group work with him. Every girl, as part of her requirements, has to do practical work for stage and film companies both. One gets paid a little for this, and that is very nice, too."

The program at a Finnish dramatic school, as Miss Cherkassky describes it, is very thorough. The course is for two years. A student's day is a full one, with classes and study, and evenings are given over to workshop plays in which all must take part. These are of a professional character.

Miss Cherkassky has no special preference for comedy. "I like to play any type role," she said.

Eagerly, Miss Cherkassky told the story of the play in which she is acting. Now that the war has ceased, they expect to resume production, she said.

"It's more fun, the stage," she said. "It is not only the feeling of your audience, but also that each time you act your role you act it through, you get much more the feeling of the play. For the films, one does one scene at a time, one gets no sense of continuity about the story."

Wide World

Ira Cherkassky

Boston girl who made good in films in Finland, visits family.

Hampden Plan Adds 2 Seats In Legislature

Each of Springfield's eight wards will elect one representative under the Hampden County redistricting plan filed today in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, by the special commission appointed to redistrict the County.

The County will be represented in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by 18 representatives under the new reapportionment. Previously 16 Representatives have been elected biennially in the County.

The new districts are as follows:

District 1—Towns of Holland, Wales, Brimfield, Monson, Palmer, Ludlow, Wilbraham, Hampden, East Longmeadow, and Longmeadow.
District 2—Ward 8 of Springfield.
District 3—Ward 1, Springfield.
District 4—Ward 2, Springfield.
District 5—Ward 3, Springfield.
District 6—Ward 4, Springfield.
District 7—Ward 5, Springfield.
District 8—Ward 6, Springfield.
District 9—Ward 7, Springfield.
District 10—Wards 1, 2, 4 and 5, Chicopee.
District 11—Wards 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9, Chicopee.
District 12—Wards 1, 2 and 4, Holyoke.
District 13—Wards 3 and 6, Holyoke.
District 14—Wards 5 and 7, Holyoke.
District 15—City of Westfield.
District 16—Towns of West Springfield, Agawam, Southwick, Granville, Tolland, Blandford, Chester, Russell, and Montgomery.

The major changes were made in districts 1, 2 and 4, while District 16 is a new district. In District 1 the towns of Wilbraham, Hampden, Longmeadow and East Longmeadow were shifted into the district from the previous District 2, while District 2, under the new plan, contains only Ward 8 of Springfield, which previously had been combined with Ward 2 to form the old District 4. District 4 now contains only Ward 2.

District 16, the new district, contains the remainder of the towns which formerly had been included in the old District 2. District 1 and District 16 are the only districts having two representatives, the others electing only one each.

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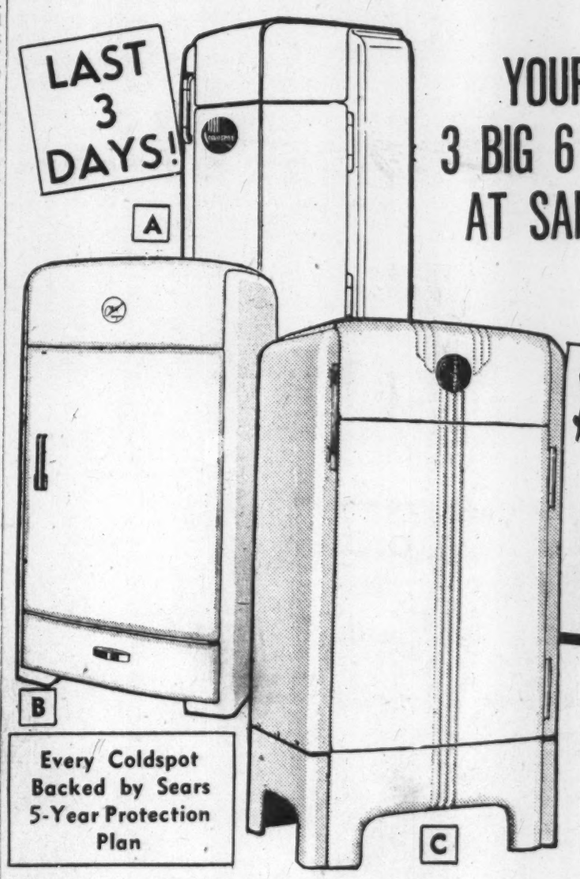

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- Powerful, Current-Cutting Rotorite Unit—No Belts or Gears
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Rangers Have Chance to Swing Stanley Cup Series in Important Game Tonight

Victory on Boston Surface Could Turn Tide Their Way

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This hockey series between the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers has been one of missed opportunities. And from the manner in which results are being recorded the important opportunity offered each team is to win on the home ice of the other team. Bruins missed such a chance again Tuesday night in New York and tonight the Rangers have another try here at the Boston Garden.

If the Rangers should triumph here tonight they will be in a very advantageous position. They could then return to their own ice surface for a game Saturday night with a better than even chance to end the series right there and go on to face either Detroit or Toronto. And while all that is an incentive to Rangers it is even more of an incentive for the Bruins to see that such a condition does not become a reality.

Bruins Are Aware

Bruins are well aware that their safest play is to win all their home games and by so doing they are certain to advance to the finals. If they should win tonight they can go to New York knowing that should they lose Saturday they still would have the home game Sunday. But to lose tonight and go to New York needing victory there to stay in the series, in the face of having failed to score so much as one goal on New York ice in their last three games, would be a mental handicap of working proportion.

And to make the path a little easier, at least on paper, and a little more difficult for the Bruins, is the forced absence of Des Smith from the local defense. He received a leg injury in New York, Tuesday, and will not dress for tonight's game. Smith may not be the greatest defenseman in hockey, but his presence would be a valuable asset in this game tonight.

"Handy Man" Hollett

With Smith out the Bruins probably will give Red Hamill his post alongside of Jack Crawford for part of the time at least and when that is not deemed advisable the old reliable handy man of the Bruins, Flash Hollett, will drop back from his sparing at right wing on the Cowley line to the defense.

Not in many years has a series had games won and lost by so many so-called "breaks." Screened shots and fluky goals have featured all four games so it is not to be a matter for surprise should some such happening take place tonight. There is only one thing certain regarding the game and that is assurance of a capacity house. The Bruins will not lack for moral support in their behalf.

Rangers came over last night and Coach Frank Boucher reported that team is cognizant of the importance of this game and can point out that while the Blue Shirts have not won in their last four starts here they at least have scored goals. And when a team can score goals it is always in a position to win the ball game. To beat the Rangers the Bruins have to outscore them and so far one goal has never been enough to win because the visitors have always fathomed the Boston defense in this series enough to score one goal anyway.

✦ ✦ ✦

No series has been more difficult to pick than has this one. Even though games have resulted as might be expected (home team winning) the results have been influenced too often by good fortune rather than ability.

✦ ✦ ✦

Bruins will fly to New York for the game Saturday and if a seventh is necessary they will return by air after the game. Rangers were expected to fly back to New York after tonight's affair.

✦ ✦ ✦

There is not much chance that Mel Hill will be sufficiently recovered from his ankle injury to don a uniform tonight.

✦ ✦ ✦

If Hooley Smith should buy Canadiens it might be the answer to strengthening the weak link of the circuit. Canadiens lost money, prestige, and drawing ability last year. With Smith in charge he might change the name of the club and weld a unit that would interest both the French and English population of Montreal.

✦ ✦ ✦

The refereeing in the Bruins-Ranger series has been unusually satisfactory to both sides so far and fingers are crossed hoping that whoever works tonight will be able to maintain the high standard set to date.

✦ ✦ ✦

Toronto Maple Leafs are expected to survive the Detroit series and reach the final, but there is a good chance that they will not do so in tonight's game at Detroit. The Red Wings have improved as the season progressed and might force a third game before relinquishing hope.

Grass Diamond Is Waiting For Husky Players

Northeastern's varsity baseball players may turn into a bunch of southern gentlemen this spring, because the Huskies will be playing on a brand new Kentucky blue grass diamond as soon as the weather permits them to get outdoors at Huntington Field.

For two years now Coach Herb Gallagher has been having trouble with his infielders, because the football players wore all the grass off the baseball field and turned it into a skin diamond.

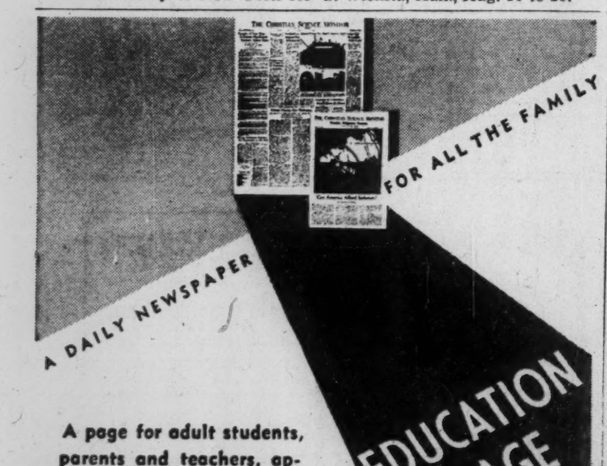
Coach Gallagher and the field superintendent, John Ball, conferred with major league officials concerning the best type of grass to use and then planted a large area at Huntington Field with deep-rooting blue grass.

Immediately after the baseball season last year, the sods were dug up and transplanted on the diamond. The football players were kept off the area except during games and by that time the roots were well enough established to withstand that temporary pressure.

The diamond will not be used for practice purposes until it has settled considerably this spring. It undoubtedly will be slow this season, but Coach Gallagher is certain that his sluggers will be bombarding the outfield anyway.

Sisler at National

George H. Sisler, one of Baseball's Hall of Fame, will officially open the sixth national tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 16 to 28.



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Actors in Garden Hockey Contest

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left: Art Jackson, Boston Bruin third-line center who has been a source of concern to the Rangers in the present Stanley Cup hockey series. Right: Dave Kerr, New York Ranger goalie, who has shut out the Bruins twice in the four-game series to date and who hopes to add another to his record here tonight.

Around The Hub

Longwood Tennis

Emily Lincoln of Brookline and Marguerite "Cissy" Madden of Jamaica Plain earned their way into the semifinal round of the New England women's indoor tennis championship yesterday by straight set victories over Katherine Hubbell of Dedham and Mrs. Henry C. Brunie of New York. Miss Lincoln, seeded No. 3, returned scores of 7—5, 6—3, while Miss Madden, seeded No. 4, won by scores of 6—1, 6—1, at the Longwood Covered Courts in Chestnut Hill.

In the semifinal matches today, Miss Lincoln was scheduled to meet Mrs. Carl Pickhardt of Newton, the former Marjorie Sachs of Cambridge and former national champion, while Miss Madden was due to encounter the top-seeded Katharine Winthrop of Boston.

The outstanding upset of the tournament occurred in the doubles when Miss Winthrop and Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., seeded first, fell before the strokes of Mrs. Pickhardt and Virginia Ellia of Brookline, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

✦ ✦ ✦

Basketball teams competing in the Boys Clubs of Boston amateur tournament beginning next Monday in Charlestown will also be contending for the honor of being awarded the Nathaniel F. Ayer Sportsmanship Trophy, which is given to the best team in the tourney. Any team in any one of the five tournament divisions is eligible to be considered for the award. Two years ago it was won by the Quincy Granite Chips of the intermediate class, while last year the Beverly Mustangs, smallest team in the tournament, were honored.

✦ ✦ ✦

The M. I. T. soccer team will play a schedule of seven games beginning with a home contest on Tech's Briggs Field April 13 with Stevens Institute of Technology. Other games are scheduled with New Hampshire, Springfield, Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams, and Tufts.

✦ ✦ ✦

Announcement that M. I. T. is to have a football team next fall is being received enthusiastically by students at the Cambridge institution. The team is to be coached by Lieut. Stanley T. Wray of the Department of Military Science, a former All-America end at West Point. For one year juniors and seniors will be permitted to play to see if the sport will interfere with studies. Four games have already been scheduled by the new manager, Will Compton, '41, and include Oct. 19—Mass. State Teachers of Hyannis; Nov. 2—Thayer Academy; Nov. 16—Tufts Junior Varsity; and Nov. 22—Boston University freshmen. All games will be played away from home, although it is possible the game with the Terrier yearlings may take place in Cambridge.

Canadiens Hold Up School Plan

MONTREAL, March 28 (CP)—Directors of Montreal Canadiens postponed "for a couple of days" decision on a proposal to operate a spring training hockey school here for amateurs scouted by Paul Haynes on a recently completed trip across Canada.

Haynes, released from active playing during the National Hockey League season for scouting purposes, returned from the West and reported the results of his trip to the directors. The veteran center looked over senior and junior teams from Quebec to the Pacific Coast.

Ulen Banks on Relay Team In N. C. A. A. Meet at Yale

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four Harvard swimmers, led by Capt. Eric Cutler of Needham, are due to be in New Haven tonight on the eve of the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships in Yale's Payne Whitney Pool. The other three include Fran Powers, Lonnie Stowell, and Jim Curwen.

These four swimmers form Coach Hal Ulen's chief hope for a championship, and with that in thought he has spent considerable time with them since the regular season concluded with the Eastern Intercollegiate League individual championships at Penn, March 16.

While Ulen is close-mouthed about what sort of time these boys can turn in, it is a know fact that they did 3m. 35.8s. late last month against M. I. T., which is only 2.3s. slower than Michigan's winning time in the meet at Ann Arbor last year.

Harvard, however, will have to do better than match last year's time if he hopes to bring back a title to Cambridge, for both Yale and Michigan have bettered that mark already this season. The Wolverines, in their 46-29 victory over the Elis in January, churned through the 400 yards in 3m. 31.8s. to set up a new national intercollegiate record, while Yale, in a later meet against Amherst, stroked to a new world's record. Dick Kelly, Ed Pope, Russ Duncan, and Howard Johnson made the distance in 3m. 30.7s. to break the old record of 3m. 31.3s. held by the New York Athletic Club foursome of Reilly, McDermott, Fick, and Spence.

In Other Events

As matters stand now, Ulen has entered each of these men in other events, but it is probable that they will be scratched from some of them tonight. Cutler has had his name sent in for the 1,500 meter freestyle, in which he took a second to Ohio State's Harold Stanhope last year; Curwen has been put down for the 100 and 200-yard freestyles; Powers has been entered for the 220; and Stowell may see action in the 50-yard dash.

Among the defending champions at the meet, which begins tomorrow and extends through Saturday evening, will be Charles Barker of Michigan, who holds the 50-yard freestyle title outright, and has a half-interest in the 100, in which he tied with Paul Wolf of Southern California. Wolf is also expected to return. Al Patnik, Ohio State's great diver, will be back to defend his one and three-meter springboard crowns, while another Buckeye, Harold Stanhope, will defend in the 1,500 meters.

Vande Weghe Favored

Princeton's Al Vande Weghe should have no trouble keeping his 150-yard backstroke title, but the Tigers' 300-yard medley relay championship team of Vande Weghe, Art McClure, and Tom Sullivan may be hard put to keep from losing the crown to the Elis' threesome of Joe Burns, Ed Gesner, and Ed Pope. Michigan will defend its 400-yard freestyle relay title, but the Wolverines' star, Tom Haynie, will not be back to attempt to retain his titles in the 220 and 440-yard freestyles. The other champion who will be missing will be Princeton's Dick Hough, who broke all existing N. C. A. A. records and set a new world mark by covering the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 22s. last year.

✦ ✦ ✦

Except for skiing, this week end will wind up the winter sports season for Harvard athletes. Crimson representatives are competing in various national championships in fencing, polo, and wrestling—besides swimming. Skiers will not close their season until April 14, when they meet Dartmouth in slalom and downhill races at Tuckerman's Ravine.

✦ ✦ ✦

Coach Rene Peroy of the fencing team has entered the following men in the championships at New York tomorrow and aSturday: Cranston Jones, Joseph Koch, and Capt. Albert Labastie in foil; Lee Alberts, Robert Batt, and Ben Johnson in sabre; and Lynn Brua, Jesse Croach, and Paul Littlefield in epee.

✦ ✦ ✦

The varsity polo team will play Penn Military College at New York Saturday in the opening game of the intercollegiate championships.

✦ ✦ ✦

Tudor Gardiner, heavyweight wrestler, is on his way to Champaign, Ill., to compete in the intercollegiates at the University of Illinois.

Semi-Pro Ball Expands

Semi-pro baseball has shown the most rapid growth for a five-year period of any sport. The proof is in the 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, available at sporting goods stores and newsstands.

Have Own Rules

Sandlot and semi-pro baseball clubs now have their own playing rules. They are part of the 1940 National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide.

Soccer Game Replay Will Come Sunday

Replay of the East's most sensational draw battle of the soccer year, last Sunday's 3-3, 150-minute tie at North Tiverton, R. I., between Firestone F. C., of Fall River, and the Lusitania Recreative eleven of East Cambridge, will be staged at Lusitania Stadium, East Cambridge, this Sunday afternoon.

The elimination of play-off, an Eastern semifinal match of the U. S. Football Association's national amateur Challenge Cup competition, will start at 3 o'clock and the teams have been ordered to battle to a finish unless darkness again puts an end to the contest.

Tied All the Way

Last Sunday's classic was a tie, 1-1, at half time. It was 2-2 at the end of regular time. After two extra 15-minute periods it was 3-3. And in two additional such overtime stanzas there was no scoring.

Rated by experts as unquestionably New England's top booting aggregations during this campaign, both semifinalists have imposing Amateur Cup records. And the Lucy Rec's went far in the U. S. F. A.'s national open, too, being eliminated, finally, in New York by no less an opponent than Brookhattan.

Record

Firestone was scored upon in the national amateur series last Sunday for the first time. Previously it had ousted the Amateur Cup defenders, Fall River's St. Michael's, in a quarter-final, by a 3-0 score. In earlier rounds, Firestone defeated Ponta Delgada, 2-0; Holy Cross, 5-0, and Brooklyn Gjoa, 1-0.

The Cambridge team's unbroken national amateur record leading up to the drawn battle last week was: Boston Celtic, 4-2; Bird & Son, 0-0; Bird & Son, 3-1 (replay); Fall River Lincolns, 2-0; and Brooklyn German Hungarians, 3-2.

In the national open, Lucy Rec's, in the quarter-final round, downed the Firestone unit, 5-2, in a replay, after these great rivals had fought a 2-2 tie.

Important Games Billed in Minor League's Series

By the Associated Press

Tonight's deciding game of the series "A" play-offs of the International-American Hockey League, between Indianapolis and Providence, promises to be a drag-out affair if there ever was one.

Theoretically, the edge belongs to Providence, playing on home ice, but Indianapolis' stirring comeback after losing the first two games of the best of five series, makes the Caps at least an even choice.

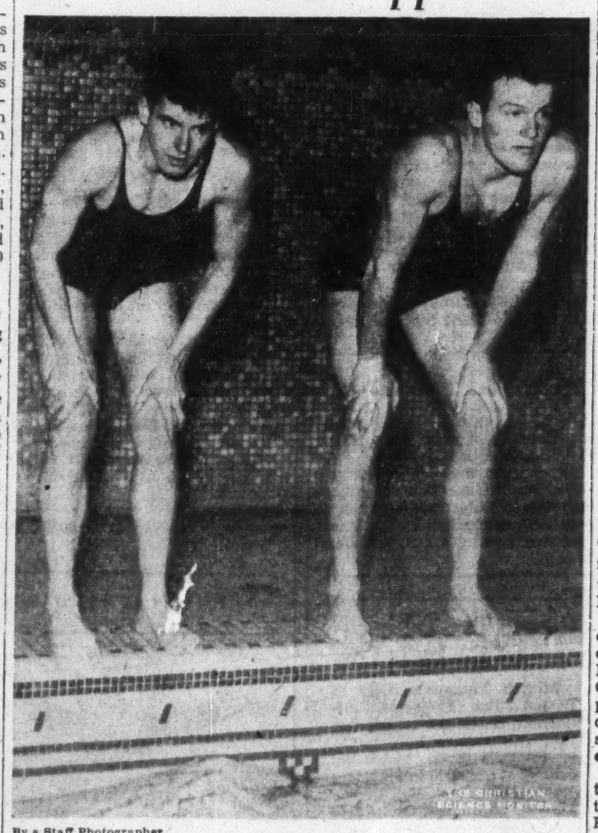
The winner will go into the finals against the winner of the Hershey-Pittsburgh series, which also may be decided tonight.

Hershey is one up on the Hornets by virtue of Tuesday night's 3-0 victory and takes the ice tonight a slight favorite to make it two straight and eliminate Pittsburgh.

So far the Bears have been the only team in the play-offs to win away from home. They disposed of New Haven in the rubber game of the first round by beating the Eagles on their home rink and then invaded Pittsburgh for another "road" victory. Tonight's game is at Hershey and if necessary the deciding game will be played at Hershey on Saturday.

During the regular season the Bears didn't do much against the Hornets, losing six while winning only two, but the season's record never seems to mean much after the play-offs start.

In Last Harvard Appearance



By a Staff Photographer

These two Crimson swimmers, Frank Powers, left, and Capt. Eric Cutler, enter their last meet of the year tomorrow and Saturday when they take part in the N. C. A. A. championships at Yale. With Jim Curwen and Lonnie Stowell, they form the 400-yard freestyle relay team which Coach Hal Ulen hopes will win a title.

Left Field Position Likely To Be Filled by Chet Ross

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla., March 28—Chet Ross will be in left field when the Bees open their 1940 National League season against the Brooklyn Dodgers at the Allston Hive April 16. And if the boy's work in the Grapefruit League is a criterion, there is little doubt of his still being there when the pennant race ends in early October.

As he moved into this town today for an exhibition date with the Detroit Tigers, Manager Casey Stengel had high praise for his Evansville outfield rookie.

"Yes, I think the boy will stay in left field all season," said the Bees' leader. "In fact, I'll go further than that. I think he'll be one of the outstanding first-year men in the league. He has the requirements of a big league outfielder—good size, but not too big, speed, the power to hit a long ball, and a good arm.

"Last season was Ross's first full one in pro ball," Stengel went on. "At Beaver Falls in 1937 and at Hartford in '38 he was injured. But in '39 he played every game for Bob Coleman in the Three-I League. He hit over .300 and drove in 111 runs in 122 games. Ask Coleman about the fences at Evansville. It's about 400 feet from the plate to left field, about 500 in center and 390 in right. And Ross hit eight home runs there last season—seven of them to left field. That new fence at Boston will be soft for him.

"Don't think the boy won't make mistakes," Casey said. "After all, he's only 21 years old. Some of those pitchers will make him look bad in the clutch once in a while. But he'll hit a few, too. He has listened to his coaches this spring and is trying hard to improve himself. There's one thing in particular about him: he won't swing at many bad balls. His eyesight is pretty good up at the plate."

In his experience as a minor league manager, Bob Coleman has handled some good hitters. For example, while connected with the Detroit club, he schooled Hank Greenberg and Gerald Walker at Evansville, but says that these two boys had nothing on Chet Ross.

"Yes, I had both Greenberg and Walker," Coleman said, "and I'm not just talking when I say that Ross played better ball for me last season than Hank or Gee ever did. And remember, that Three-I isn't a soft league. We sometimes play a night came in one city, travel better than 500 miles by bus, and play a double-header in another town the next day. And the lights aren't so good. But despite all this, Chet batted across 111 runs in 122 games. Casey's right. Left field will be well cared for this season, and for a few more seasons."

Ross joined the Bees late last year and in 11 contests played all three outfield berths and pinch hit. His average for those few engagements was .302. One afternoon in a double-header with Brooklyn, he came up with three singles and a triple in six tries. The next day he collected three hits against the Giants.

If Ross has a fault at this stage of his career, it is his quiet disposition. He sits in a corner of the hotel lobby by himself and rarely enters conversation. On the ball field he walks around with his head down and doesn't speak unless spoken to. Of course, when the game starts the boy hustles and shouts encouragement to his pitcher. But once out of uniform, you wouldn't know he was around.

Ross has an ideal build for a ball player. He goes about an inch over six feet and weighs in the vicinity of 190 pounds. He has hit several drives in the Grapefruit League that would have cleared any fence in the National League. Of the players developed by the Bees since Stengel's arrival in the managerial seat, Ross and Sibby Sisti have the best chance to star in 1940.

✦ ✦ ✦

Whitey Wietelmann, one of those youngsters who loves to play ball and probably does in his sleep, has been taking batting practice by himself mornings. He rounds up four or five kids to chase balls and gets the clubhouse boy to pitch. Stengel instructed Whitey to try batting left-handed, he was such a failure from the other side of the plate.

✦ ✦ ✦

Batting left-handed is not entirely new to Wietelmann. He hit that way while with an American Legion team a few years back. If he could make himself a fair hitter, as Joe Cronin did, Whitey would make some big money in baseball. His fielding is big league right now.

✦ ✦ ✦

Tomorrow is an open date for the Bees, but Stengel will keep them busy at Bradenton. On Saturday the Washington Senators open their series at the Ninth Street park. The Bees break camp next Wednesday morning and move North by way of Sebring, Orlando, Valdosta, Savannah, Augusta, Greenville, Winston-Salem and Washington.

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Bob Quinn and Stengel hadn't been able to spend a lot of money on players, but one cannot help feel that some of these youngsters brought to Bradenton this spring will be big leaguers in another year or two. The kids probably picked up more in their stay here, than they could in a full season in the minors.

Grapefruit League Hitting Not Important to Cronins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 28—The hitting of the Boston Red Sox has been streaky this spring, but Manager Joe Cronin regards that as a good sign, for although the Sox have led the American League in batting the past two seasons, they have not been productive hitters in their spring training games.

"We don't hit down here very well," said Cronin, "but it doesn't bother me because I know that we'll have a good-hitting team when the boys get warmed up. It takes power hitters longer to get their eyes on the ball than light hitters, and we've got a lot of long-distance batters."

All-America Outs

Base hits in exhibtions are just so many wasted base hits, in Cronin's estimation. He points out that frequently the men who hit hardest in Florida do the least hitting when the pennant is at stake. And as proven by Jimmy Foxx, who has been one-two in the batting race the last couple of years, good hitters often are all All-America outs in the Grapefruit campaign.

Foxx hit .295 last spring, but batted .360 for the season; Bobby Doerr his .275 in exhibitions and jumped to .318 for the regulation contests; Doc Cramer bounced from .244 to .311. Little wonder that Cronin is not concerned over the hitting of the Red Sox.

A few remarks on the hitting of the Red Sox may bear repeating. They come from the dugouts, friendly and enemy, and they come from experts:

"That Williams has a pretty swing, one of the prettiest swings I've ever seen."—Casey Stengel.

"Bobby Doerr has been showing more power this season than he's ever had before. He's hit balls over 400 feet in practice."—Jack Wilson.

"Dom Di Maggio looks like strictly a pull hitter, but I think he'll hit that Fenway Park fence a lot."—Hughie Duffy.

"Jimmy Foxx is still tightened up, but when the weather warms up he'll have the old free swing."—Casey Stengel.

"One of the smartest hitters I've ever seen is Joe Cronin. He hits that ball into right field any time he wants to."—Al Lopez.

"Gene Desautels is hitting the ball sharper, I think. He's hitting it as he did two years ago; when he had a good season." — Tom Yawkey.

"I could hit home runs if I wanted to, but it would take about 20 points off my batting average."—Doc Cramer.

The Red Sox play their last game here tomorrow against their Louisville farm club. The second-stringers will see a lot of action. The team breaks camp Saturday morning . . . Jim Bagby already has been asigned to pitch for the Red Sox in Rocky Mount against the Reds, April 6. Bagby pitched a season for the Rocky Mount club, in 1936.

An official part of Red Sox uniforms this season will be undershirts with blue sleeves. The club is buying two for each player . . . Herb Hash, right-handed hurler, has 13 living brothers and sisters. He hopes he wins a game for every one of them.

Olympics Busy on Week End

The Boston Olympics continue their exhibition hockey at the Garden tomorrow and Saturday nights when they cross sticks with the Verdun Maple Leafs of the Montreal Senior Group.

The Leafs, under the capable hand of Dave Campbell, have but recently been eliminated by the Montreal Royals in the Senior Group play-offs. They entered the play-offs with the Royals after downing the Concordia Civics, who split with the 'Pics this past week-end.

This is the second Verdun team to play in Boston rink this winter. The Verdun Bulldogs of the Provincial League are the only skaters from across the border to hold a season edge on the Boston entry.

Coach Hago Harrington of the local sextet expects to make a few changes for the Verdun series. He plans on giving the veteran from Lowell, Jack Costello, another chance at the left wing post. Such a move would find Bob Jeremiah back at his normal right wing position, with Buddy Foster centering the line.

More of the Juniors may see game action against the Leafs. Johnnie Meoli of Medford, ace netminder for the Junpics for the past two winters, has been performing well in practice sessions. Both of the Olympic goalers, Ted Frazier and Tom Moon, are veterans of long standing and the Boston coach is anxious to have a youngster on hand for the day when both bow out.

Dave Campbell, Leafs manager, is enjoying his first year with the Verdun team. Dave handled the Montreal Victorias last winter. The Vics played two exhibition games here last season that caught the public fancy.

Mid-West Track Fans Thrilled at Performances of Fenske, Rice, and Schwartzkopf

Cunningham Ovation Tribute To Veteran Miler in Finale

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It has been many a day since 10,000 people have stood and whole-heartedly applauded the man who was the loser instead of the man who was the winner, but that is what the audience did for Glenn Cunningham last Saturday night at the International Amphitheater in Chicago. Not that they didn't give Chuck Fenske who won the mile his share of approbation for being the winner, but it seemed they just opened their hearts and poured out their admiration for a fine man who, over the last six or eight years, has been supreme at his chosen activity.

It was their farewell to "Mr. Mile" and everyone wanted to take a part in it. Every athlete in the amphitheater seemed to stand as the announcer called attention to Cunningham as he walked off the track at the end of his last mile. He came in only third in a race won by "Chuck" Fenske of Wisconsin in 4:07.9, but he seemed to be glad that he was going to hang up his spikes. He plans to be a teacher next school year and maybe some day he'll come up with a student who can measure up to his record.

There was no doubt in anyone's thought after seeing the mile run by the first three men in time under 4:10 that the record set by Glenn of 4:04 will some time before long be lowered at least a full second. Fenske ran brilliantly to win his eighth race this season.

Then there was another young man, Greg Rice of Notre Dame University, who for sheer brilliance stood out in a star-studded field in the two-mile race. The audience could hardly believe a man could put on such a burst of speed after 20 laps of hard running but Rice had plenty in reserve to finish 20 yards ahead of Walter Mehl of Wisconsin. It was the second fastest two mile ever run by Rice, who holds the record for both the two mile and the three mile.

In the pole vault the bar was raised to 14ft. 7¼in., which was higher than had ever been vaulted indoors, and Earl Meadows of Southern California went over it but in getting his hand away from the pole he hit the cross-bar and it same tumbling down along with his chance of a new record. It is generally believed that he will some day soar 15 feet over the cross bar.

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At Ann Arbor, Michigan, on this same night Ralph Schwartzkopf, the Wolverine two miler, set a new field house record for his favorite distance by running the two miles in 9:09 to lead Taisto Maki of Finland by 25 yards. At the finish he was gong away from the famous Finn. This was the fastest time Schwartzkopf has ever run the distance. It bettered his record made here in Chicago just two weeks ago, at the time of the Big Ten meet. Don Canham of Michigan who could only go 6ft. 4in. in the conference meet set a new field house record high jumping 6ft. 6¾in.

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Returning to those prep basketball games that seem to go on and on, the final seems to be in the State of Indiana where they will crown their champion in Indianapolis next Saturday night. The games will be between teams from Hammond, Fort Wayne, Mitchell, and Lapel. The latter is a town of 1,140 population, but how they do go for basketball!

In Illinois, the University at Champaign, where the State finals are played, is figuring on building a large field house to take care of the crowds in future years and expects the profits from the series to go a long way toward paying the cost of the new building. Nineteen thousand persons saw the game the first day of the championships.

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At Indianapolis the basketball team of the University of Indiana won from Duquesne 39 to 30 to win the eastern championship of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Hoosiers, who won the Big Ten championship, will go to Kansas City where they will play the team of the University of Kansas, who defeated Southern California for the western title. Last year the final game was played in Patten Gymnasium in Evanston and was won by Oregon. Patten Gymnasium is now of the past because the wreckers have started dismantling it.

Ed Felt

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Bill Terry of the Giants is speaking: "If I could win 77 games with the humpty-dumpty team I had last year, I don't see any reason in predicting less than 90 victories this year—and that'll put me high up in the pennant race. Why shouldn't we be a better team? We're better at second and third, have a chance of improving in the outfield and have a better first baseman."

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SEBRING, Fla.—The Yankees came here today to take on the Newark Bears, after barely escaping defeat yesterday at the hands of the Kansas City Blues. It was the first time the Yanks had put their complete machine on the field but Lefty Gomez was disappointing and the Yanks had to rally to win, 4 to 3.

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CLEARWATER, Fla.—The outlook is more and more that Pee Wee Reese will start the season at shortstop for the Brooklyn Dodgers, who play the Red Sox today. Leo Durocher hasn't used his ailing arm at all since he returned from Baltimore, and with Reese hitting a neat .428 in the spring series he should fill the bill.

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HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Connie Mack will very likely start Fred Chapman at shortstop for the Athletics when the regular season rolls around. The former Springfield, Mass., star is improving in the field and also at bat. He has been coached by Al Simmons until he now gets lots of power into his swing.

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FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Back with the Phillies for the third time, the veteran Chuck Klein is gunning for his old rightfield job. "I'm in great shape and was doing all right with the Pirates but you can't buck the Waners and two youngsters who look like they'll be stars," he says. "I'm hitting well and I know I'll be a help to Doc Prothro."

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LAKELAND, Fla.—Some of the Detroit Tigers who haven't been doing so well this spring were more upset than ever yesterday when Donald Barnes, President of the St. Louis Browns, dropped in to watch the Detroit-Washington game at Orlando. Barnes had been visiting his son who is a student at nearby Rollins College. As far as is known, no deals were made.

♪ ♪ ♪

LOS ANGELES—The Cubs, one up on their Chicago rivals, and the White Sox meet in their sixth and farewell California exhibition today before departing for Tucson, Ariz., where they resume their rivalry. Manager Jimmy Dykes of the Sox, taking inventory, finds his attack is dangerous and his defense improving but is concerned because he has only three dependable pitchers—Ted Lyons, Johnny Rigney, and Thornton Lee. The Cubs are in good shape with the exception of the chronic cripples—Diz Dean and Clay Bryant.

♪ ♪ ♪

ORLANDO, Fla.—There's still a chance that Zeke Bonura may wind up in a Washington Senators' uniform before the season opens. The big first baseman, who has permission to make a deal for himself, turned up again Wednesday for another conference with owner Clark Griffith. "I've got a proposition that Mr. Griffith can't turn down," says the man the Giants own but don't want.

♪ ♪ ♪

WINTER HAVEN, Fla—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds figures that if you can't decide between two players for one position—keep them both around just to make sure. In this case it's the left field berth sought by Vince Di Maggio and Mike McCormick.

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FORT MYERS, Fla.—The Cleveland Indians start North today, taking along six players new to Cleveland uniforms. They are pitchers Don Pulford and Al Smith, outfielders Beau Bell and Clarence Campbell, catcher Jim Hegan and shortstop Russ Peters.

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HAVANA, Cuba.—Ray Blades' St. Louis Cardinals arrived here today for a four-game series with the Cuban All-Stars. Before they left Florida Vice-President Branch Rickey said he was on the lookout for a third baseman but didn't know where to turn.

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CUERO, Texas—Manager Fred Haney would like to have his St Louis Browns play ball every day. After a long winning streak against Toledo and Tulsa bad weather kept the Brownies idle a couple of days and yesterday the San Antonio Missions whipped them.

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HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The Pirates wind up their California stay today in a game against the Athletics and then start the long trek eastward. Johnny Rizzo, last year's big disappointment, is the only one who has definitely clinched an outfield berth, Manager Frankie Frisch assuring him left field is his because of his cleanup hitting.

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LAKELAND, Fla.—Ralph Younker, rookie outfielder from Toledo, will make his first varsity start for the Boston Bees today against the Tigers. Another lineup change puts Sibby Sisti back on second base, a position Hank Majeski has been trying to master in recent games. Jim Tobin and Bill Swift will twirl.

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CLEARWATER, Fla.—Dom Di Maggio will resume his outfielding today when the Boston Red Sox play the Dodgers here. Manager Joe Cronin plans to use all his strength against the Brooks and wipe out the defeat the Brooks handed the Sox when the Sox batting strength was in the All-Star game. Bill Butland and Herb Hash will get the mound call.

Women's National A. A. U. Basketball Championship

By the Associated Press

Second Round at St. Joseph
Results March 27

Galveston, Texas Anicos 60, Waverly, Colo., 5.
St. Joseph Pony Express 30, Wolfe City, Texas 21.
Des Moines A. I. B. 27, Colorado Springs Antleretts 15.
Nashville, Tenn., Collegians 33, Oakland, Calif., 20.
Davenport, Iowa, A. I. C. 36, Pittsburgh Westinghouse 23.

Blasting Way to Golf Fame

Wide World

PINEHURST, N. C.—Ben Hogan, professional at the Century Club in Purchase, N. Y., blasting his way out of a trap in the recent North and South Open golf championship, which he won with a total of 277. Hogan is the current leader in the Greensboro Open.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Grove Named Among Great Southpaws

BRADENTON, Fla., March 28—Who were the greatest left-handed pitchers? A question of this sort, involving many years of campaigning in baseball, ordinarily invites a debate between partisans of the past and present eras. The old timers stand firmly behind their favorites; the modern fans behind theirs. But investigation reveals that the southpaw field can be narrowed down without a great deal of difficulty and without creating riots.

Who is there who dares to challenge this group—Rube Waddell, Eddie Plank, Nap Rucker, Herb Pennock, Babe Ruth, Carl Hubbell, and Lefty Grove. It will be noted at once that Grove and Hubbell are the only hurlers still active in the major leagues. Pennock scouts the minors for Red Sox pitchers.

There were others, such as Art Nehf, Ted Breitenstein, Rube Marquard, Slim Sallee, Doc White, Nick Altrock, Lefty Gomez, Noodles Hahn and many more. But a majority of baseball men will agree that the above seven had—or have—something on the rest of the field.

Waddell No. 1?

The greatest of them all? There might be trouble with that query, although Waddell would undoubtedly get the most votes if the smarter baseball heads were polled. More than once the giant Rube struck out hitters on curve balls that broke so quickly they hit the dirt two feet in front of the plate. And these balls were waist high the last time the hitter saw them. Connie Mack released the Rube to the St. Louis Browns, when he knew that the brilliant southpaw was at the end of his trail. But the southpaw came back one day, threw every ounce of reserve he had at the stronger Mackmen, and walked off the field with 17 strikeouts. Waddell was that sort of pitcher—the greatest when he wanted to be.

Babe Ruth might have lapped the field had he continued his career on the mound. Ask Walter Johnson. The Big Train lost several 1-0 decisions to the man who later became the home run king. No hurler has ever touched the Babe's successive shutout record for World Series play.

Grove Remarkable

In many ways, Grove's record has been most remarkable of all. Twice he was tagged "finished" and each time came back stronger and better than ever. When Lefty reached the stage in his career where that "high hard one" no longer stopped the hitters, he made himself the smartest moundsman in the business—a good curve ball, fair speed in the right spot, a tricky fork ball, a perfect change of pace and, above all, marvelous control. For one important game, any manager in baseball would just as soon have Grove on his side, providing, of course, the veteran had rested five or six days.

As Joe Cronin starts his sixth campaign as Red Sox manager, he knows that once a week Grove will go out there on the mound and give the opposition a tough battle. Playing no favorites, Lefty can rest his experienced arm a day or two longer than the average hurler and give his pilot a better pitched game than any of the youngsters.

It is an education to stand behind Grove as he warms up. Every ball is thrown to a spot and rarely missed the target. Fast balls or curves—they all shave the corners of the plate and have the hitter not knowing whether or not to swing. What looks like a bad ball to the batter usually turns out to be a strike. When Lefty gets ahead of the batter—that is, when he has two strikes and one or no balls on him—he is apt to throw up that fork ball, and not even Grove himself knows what it will do. It might weave like a snake, rise two inches, or dip four. Anyhow, the man with the bat in his hands rarely connects.

Two Texas Fives In Quarter-Final Of Women's Play

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 28 (AP)—Two Texas High School teams, the second-seeded Little Rock Flyers and a Des Moines sextet moved into the quarter-final round of the National A. A. U. women's basketball tournament yesterday.

The taller Flyers, semifinalists the past three years, romped over the Coleman, Wis., aggregation without so much as disturbing their hair. Coleman got two points in each of the first three periods but was blanketed the final eight minutes. The score, 50 to 6, was the most lopsided of the meet.

Wayside, Texas, engineered a mild upset by eliminating the tall Des Moines Thompsons, 15 to 14. Capt. Ruby Luchsinger of the Iowans, had a chance to send the game into overtime but failed to connect and then treated the spectators to a good cry.

Quinlan, Texas, spurted near the close to stop Raydon, Okla., 29 to 23; and Des Moines A. I. B. beat the Colorado Springs Antleretts, 27 to 15.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 27

At Haines City, Fla.—New York (A) 4, Kansas City (AA) 3.
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) 5, Detroit (A) 2.
At Laredo, Texas—San Antonio (Texas) 5, St. Louis (A) 3.
At Hollywood, Calif—Chicago (A) 3, Philadelphia (A) 2.
At Sarasota, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Boston (A) canceled.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Pittsburgh (N) postponed.
At Fort Myers, Fla.—Cleveland (A) vs Syracuse (IL) canceled.
At Miami Beach, Fla—St. Louis (N) vs Philadelphia (N) canceled.
At Tampa, Fla.—New York (N) vs Cincinnati (N) canceled.

Schedule March 28

At Winter Haven, Fla.—New York (N) vs Cincinnati (N).
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Hollywood, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Boston (N).
At Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Syracuse (IL).
At Cuero, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Toledo (AA).
At Sebring, Fla.—New York (A) vs. Newark (IL).

Cornell Elects Two

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Wellington (Duke) Ramsey of Haverford, Pa., and William R. Harrison of Bantam, Conn., have been elected captains of the basketball and wrestling teams, respectively, at Cornell.

American Professional Basketball League

Championship Play-offs

By the Associated Press

Result March 27

Troy 30, Baltimore 27.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results March 27

Clemson 6, Rutgers 2.
Duke 7, Boston University 0.

Bryant and Bryant

HOLLIS, Okla. (AP)—The lineup of a Newharmon County Independent basketball squad reads like this:

Bryant and Bryant, forwards; Bryant and Bryant, guards; Bryant, center; Bryant and Bryant, reserves.

The players—Raymond, Leroy, James, Junior, Dwane, James and Dick—are brothers, nephews, uncles and cousins.

They played on various high school teams the past season.

Hoppe Records 12th Straight Billiard Win

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—The veteran Willie Hoppe continued to make a runaway of the world's three-cushion billiard tournament last night, chalking up his 12th consecutive victory and coming within two innings of the world tournament best game mark of 23 innings in overwhelming Art Thurnblad, 50 to 21.

Hoppe completed the rout of the Kenosha, Wis., player in 25 innings, the best game mark of the current $20,000 event. It was just two innings shy of the record held by Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo. The best previous mark in the 1940 tournament was 30 innings by Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif.

Hoppe went scoreless in only 11 innings, had a high run of 11, and clinched victory with an unfinished run of seven.

Young Jake Schaefer of Cleveland regained third place with an impressive 50-to-24 victory over New York's Art Rubin, registering his seventh triumph in 12 starts.

It was Rubin's 12th setback in 15 games.

Tiff Denton, Kansas City entry, continued brilliant play by defeating Welker Cochran of San Francisco, 50 to 38, in 49 innings.

The loss dropped Cochran from third to fifth place with a record of seven victories and six defeats. Denton has won seven and lost eight.

Joe Chamaco of Mexico City rang up seven points in the first inning and eight more three innings later for a flying start that carried him to a 50-to-34 triumph over Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia.

It was Chamaco's seventh victory and broke his .500 rating of six and six. Reiselt has won six and lost nine.

Landis Settles Deal-Brooklyn Salary Dispute

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 28 (AP)—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, in an unprecedented action since becoming Commissioner of Baseball yesterday settled the contract dispute between the Brooklyn Dodgers and Outfielder Lindsay Deal, by establishing the amount of salary to be paid the player by the Brooklyn club.

The salary was fixed at a conference between Landis and Deal in Belleair. The salary was satisfactory to the player and the decision of the Commissioner must be accepted by the Dodgers.

Larry MacPhail, President of the Dodgers, was not present.

The Dodgers purchased Deal last year from Montreal and he reported at Ebbets Field late in the season. The Dodgers attempted to return the outfielder to the minor league club. He protested to Commissioner Landis, basing his complaint on the assertion he had not received a fair chance to make good with the Dodgers.

Cherundolo Traded

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Rams of the National Professional Football League have announced they are sending Center Chuck Cherundolo to the Philadelphia Eagles for Dick Favor, quarterback. Cherundolo formerly played at Penn State and Favor at Oklahoma University.

The Rams also signed up Pete Bogden, an end from Utah.

Ft. Myers Satisfactory

FT. MYERS, Fla. (AP)—President Alva Bradley of the Cleveland Indians has pronounced Ft. Myers a satisfactory spring training base by announcing the Tribe would return next year. The Indians moved here this season from New Orleans.

Hogan Leads Greensboro Golf Parade

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 28 (AP)—If Ben Hogan ever marches in a parade, he's a cinch to be drum major.

Since the first round of the North-South open was finished at Pinehurst March 19, Ben hasn't been in any worse spot than a tie for first place. In his last six rounds of tournament play, he has been under par five times.

Today, going into the last 36 holes of the $5,000 Greensboro open tournament, he held a three-stroke lead over Gene Sarazen and Ralph Guldahl. You hardly could drum up tougher opposition, but Hogan looked equal to holding it off.

Guldahl Happy

If anyone were due to catch him in the two rounds today over the Sedgefield Country Club course, it would appear to be Guldahl. When big, sloped shouldered Ralph walked off the 18th green yesterday after a 67 that was four under par and tied him with Sarazen at 140, he seemed happy about his game.

"That's the best round I've played since I won the Masters' tournament at Augusta last spring," said the two-time U. S. open winner. "It really wasn't sensational golf, though the score might look that way. All I did was keep out of trouble, and that's the main and important thing on these courses."

Ralph, of course, knows these courses. He won the Greensboro open over them last year. Since he's probably in as good shape as any man in the field, having had several days rest even before snow caused a three-day gap between the first and second rounds of this competition, he's one man who shouldn't buckle under the strain of playing two rounds today.

Leading scorers:

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.,	69-68—137
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn.,	71-69—140
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago,	73-67—140
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y.,	70-72—142
Johnny Bulla, Chicago	72-70—142
Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla.	72-72—144
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill.,	74-70—144
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio,	73-71—144
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.,	73-72—145
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C.	69-76—145
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y.,	73-72—145
Herman Keiser, Akron, Ohio	74-72—146
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va.	70-76—146
Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass.	72-74—146
Jack Helms, Charlotte, N. C.	70-76—146
Frank Walsh, Rumson, N. J.	74-72—146
Jug McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.	73-73—146
Edmund Burke, Osterville, Mass.	77-70—147
William Goggin, San Francisco, Calif.	74-73—147
Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, Mo.	75-73—148
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass.	73-75—148

Pacific Coast to Stage Squash Racquets Tourney

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Laying the groundwork for future competition, the first Pacific Coast squash racquets tournament will be held here April 12-14.

Although always a popular sport at athletic clubs, squash racquets competition has heretofore been limited to city championships all along the Coast. Many of the players in Seattle wanted to test their ability against the best squash players in other cities, so the Washington Athletic Club made plans to sponsor this tournament.

It will be an invitation meet because clubs of the Pacific Coast are not members of the National Squash Racquets Association and have no sanction to stage an open championship. But if this tournament proves successful, a Coast championship under Association direction may become an annual event.

Only individual honors will be decided, and clubs from San Francisco to Vancouver, B. C., have been invited to send their leading players to the tourney.

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University of Washington skimen have reasserted their place at the top of the Pacific Coast Conference. In recent four-way competition at Snoqualmie Pass and Mount Rainier the Husky ski team won their sixth successive Coast Conference championship.

The holding of the Conference championship in a separate meet from the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate ski championship has caused some confusion this year. Formerly Conference and non-Conference schools competed in the Intercollegiate meet at Yosemite, and the Conference school placing highest was awarded the title "Pacific Coast Conference champion."

Washington placed first in this Intercollegiate meet every year except 1939 when Nevada won, but as Nevada was not a Conference school, the Huskies maintained Conference honors in placing second. This year the officials of the Coast Conference set up their own tournament, and Washington did not compete in the Intercollegiate meet at Yosemite, won by the University of California.

Scoring 398.52 points out of a possible 400 in the Conference meet, the Husky skimen led Washington State by 20 uoints, and California by 30. Oregon was fourth and a two-man Idaho team fifth.

As California's Intercollegiate tournament win was over Stanford, Southern California, U. C. L. A., Oregon State and Nevada, the Washington claim to top ski honors now seems valid.

Individual titles were won by Wilson Hatch, California, slalom; Jack Schneider, Washington, jumping; Bob Barto, Washington, cross-country; and Paul Sceva Jr., Washington, downhill.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northwest basketball fans are proud of the showing of the district A. A. U. champions, the Seattle S. L. Savidge team, who were the first Northwest squad ever to reach the semifinals of a national A. A. U. tournament.

Composed of former University of Washington players, the Seattle team reached the quarterfinals and were then expected to lose to Chicago's Acme Steel quintet. But a Husky star of three years ago, Ed Loverich, and all of the 1939 Washington varsity five, started peppering the basket, resulting in the final score reading—Seattle 75, Chicago 46.

The following night the Northwest hoopsters lost to the ultimate champions, Bartlesville Phillips, 43-31, after holding a 28-23 lead at one time.

Surprisingly eliminated in an early round were the Rubenstein's Oregonians, a Eugene team with three of the starting five from Oregon's 1939 intercollegiate champs. Bobby Anet, Wally Johansen and Laddie Gale are good players, but it took the added strength of Urgel (Slim) Wintermute and John Dick to make that Webfoot team of 1939 so successful.

Bob Cahn

Yonkers Quintet Soars Into Lead In ABC Bowling

DETROIT, March 28 (AP)—Holywood Recreation, Yonkers, N. Y., soared into the lead in the five-man event of the American Bowling Congress championships late last night with a total of 2,931, passing the Ambrosias, Chicago, by nine pins. The eastern entry had games of 977, 995 and 959.

A capacity crowd jammed the Coliseum expecting to see the Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis, national match champions, usurp the leaders, but the Mound City entry scored only 2,676 with a second game of 788.

Earlier in the day administrative activities had dominated the scene with 50 Executive Committeemen and officers starting their two-day session.

Officials were occupied with routine matters as the congress faced no controversial subjects. Most interest was shown in the selection of the 1942 tournament city. St. Paul appeared assured of the 1941 classic without opposition.

Indianapolis and Columbus were concerned in the contest over the 1942 tournament, and Atantic City also was a definite possibility with strong support from the east.

Albert Bublitz and Ed Sielski, Bay City, Mich., posted the day's highest total in the doubles with 1,183. In the singles John Max, Ypsilanti, Mich., was high with 638.

Youth Wins Australian National Swimming Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—With a record unique in Australia, and probably the world, Percy Oliver, 20-year-old Western Australian, is the new swimming champion of Australia. Including the titles he won at the national championships meeting in this city in February, Oliver has added no fewer than seven this season. These are—110, 220, 440, 880, and 1,650 ard freestyle, 110-yard backstroke, and 330-yard medley. In the Western Australian section of the national races held in Perth just prior to the Adelaide meeting, he won the 220- and 440-yard titles and later defeated Ian Stewart of Victoria, title holder, in the race over 110 yards.

Oliver is at present the only Australian swimmer in world class and if it had not been for the war he would undoubtedly have gone overseas. Oliver is a natural stylist and even against strong competition maintains superb ease of movement combined with great speed. His Australian record for 110-yard backstroke championship is only three seconds slower than the world's fastest time held by Adolph Kiefer of the United States. He won the 1,650-yard freestyle in Adelaide by 25 yards in 21m 55s.

The national championships were held in Adelaide's fine new Olympic pool and drew large crowds. The outstanding woman competitor was Dorothy Green, also of Western Australia, who now holds the 220, 440, and 880-yard championships of Australia. Miss Green, in addition, has the 220 and 440-yard Empire games titles. She had an effortless victory in the 440-yard race in Adelaide. Her time, 5m. 52s. was better by 1 4-5s. than that of Mary Steele of New South Wales, the former title holder, and she finished about 12 yards in front of the Queensland champion, Iris Tubman. Miss Green's swim for the 880-yard title was sensational. Her time was 11m. 56 3-5s., an Australian record, and better by 12 1-5s. than that held by Edna Davey of New South Wales, established in 1934. Included in her rivals for this event were the Australian backstroke title holder, Gwen Millard of New South Wales, former Olympic representative, and the 13-year-old Victorian champion, Judy Joy Davis, who is the junior freestyle champion of Australia.

Other Australian championships won at the meeting were those by J. Johnson (220-yard men's breaststroke) in 3m. 5 3-5s. and high tower and springboard diving titles by Ron Masters of Victoria.

Organize Baseball Loops

Sporting goods dealers over U. S. are playing an important part in the expansion of semi-pro baseball. They will combine in organizing hundreds of leagues in a National Association under sanction of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress this year.

Sandlot Contracts

More than 100,000 sandlot ball players are expected to be under National Semi-Pro Baseball Contract system, reports offices of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kan.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 27

Bridgewater 16, Haverford 1.
Randolph Macon 2, University of Delaware 0.
Illinois 13, Southwestern La., Institute 3.
Northwestern 9, Tulane 5.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result March 27

Hampden Sydney 13, Boston College 5.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Washington Eagles 6, Baltimore Orioles 2.

WHERE TO DINE

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Luncheons from 95c Dinners from $1.50
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The White Turkey Inn at Danbury is Now Open

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Serve home-cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self Service
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No Liquor Served

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OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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Accommodations for parties
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SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,191,570
1940 volume to date 43,297,030
1939 volume to date 58,612,667

Stock Market Gains Cut By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Profit takers jostled the stock market today but buying in aircrafts acted as a prop to prices generally. Leaders came back after skidding at the opening, and advances ran to a point or so for favorites at the best. Dealings slowed appreciably in subsequent proceedings and top marks were cut down or erased near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

While many traders were disposed to cash in on yesterday's bulge, giving as their reason the opinion the domestic business picture was still far from clear, the financial sector seemed more bullishly inclined than otherwise. The latest U. S. Steel dividend surprise remained as the principal cheerful influence.

Prominent on the upside were Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, International Harvester, American Bosch, N. Y. Shipbuilding, and Electric Boat.

Tilting forward at one time—some ultimately slipped—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodyear, Loft, and Southern Railway.

Beverage stocks took a rest after their sprint in the previous session.

Supported in the curb were American Export Lines, Fairchild Aviation, Bell Aircraft, and Todd Shipyards.

Foreign Bonds Boost List

An improved demand for a group of foreign dollar issues tended to bolster the bond list in late trading today after profit taking threatened early advances.

Japanese 6½s and 5½s were up from ½ to a point as were Sao Paulo 7s, Finland 6s and Norway 6s. Sydney 5½s, however, and Brisbane 5s were down more than 3 on light volume.

The general trend of domestic issues was higher although advances were generally small.

Fractional gainers in the corporate division included: Alleghany 5s of '49; Santa Fe 4s of '95; Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s; Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 series "F"; Montana Power 3¾s; Portland General Electric 4½s; and Southern Railway 4s. Nickel Plate 6s climbed about a point.

On the off side a bit were: International Telephone 5s; New York Central 5s; Shell Union 2½s; and Western Union 5s of '60. Bangor & Aroostook convertible 4s of '51 dipped about 2 points.

Wheat Fluctuates Uneasily in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Uneasy wheat price fluctuations throughout today's grain futures trade reflected crop and weather reports which were both favorable and unfavorable, depending upon the locality from which they came. After alternating above and below previous closing levels, wheat finished slightly lower.

With good precipitation in the spring and soft wheat areas forecast of continued wet weather, had a bearish market effect, which was offset by failure of this moisture to spread into the southwestern hard winter wheat zone, where dust storms were reported.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stocks gained a firmer stand today under leadership of rails which continued in investment favor in expectation of higher freight tariffs. Early improvement in first grade bonds was not fully maintained but the setback was small. United States stocks improved in line with better Wall Street markets Wednesday.

Paris: Prices rose sharply on the Bourse today in expectation of a more aggressive war policy by the Government. Some profit taking near the close reduced top prices. Rentes improved as much as ½ point.

Amsterdam: Bourse prices were inclined to irregularity today. American shares were mostly higher. Lower sterling in world markets recently was one cause of the offerings in Royal Dutch which yielded slightly.

Liverpool: Cotton closed 11 to 17 points higher today on general buying following rumors of smaller available shipping space for American fiber.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Indem Co	$1.12½	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Am Sec&Tr Wash	$2	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 30
Bus Systems	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Chilton Co	10c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Emerson Drug pf	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Frick & Co pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Greenwich G pf	31¼c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hartford N Bk&Tr	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hooker El Ch pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Houston N G pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Indep Tr Shrs	.0392c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Kalamazoo S&P	12½c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Lehigh P Cem	$1	Q	July 1	June 14
Lincoln B&T Lou	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Marchant, C M	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Manning M & M	12½c	..	Apr. 2	Mar. 29
Memphis Gas	15c	..	Apr. 10	Apr. 3
Mich S. Tube	25c	..	Apr. 5	Mar. 29
Nat Discount	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Nat Met Bk Wash	$3	S	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Niag F Ins	$1	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 28
Ohio Leather	40c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Packer Corp	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Prov S B&T Cin	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Reed Drug	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do A	8¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Secur Inv St. L	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
do St L pf	1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
So East Grey L	37½c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
So W Co Mass pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Spicer Mfg	$1	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Do pf	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Titusville Tr	$2.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 11
Thatcher Mfg pf	90c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
U S Hoff Mach pf	68¾c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Unit Stk Yds pf	17½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Wisc El Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 15

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	7	69¾	67¾	68¾	M'r 27
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	45	45	45	M'r 27
9	7⅛	Adams Express	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	*7	50¼	49¼	49⅜	— ⅝
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	6	Alaska Jun(.15e)	57	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11½	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	7	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indust(1g)	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	179¼	178	179¼	M'r 27
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12	12	12	M'r 26
15	13½	Allied Mills	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	15	8¼	8	8	— ¼
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	+1
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	21	36¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ¾
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	-	14¾	14⅝	14¾	M'r 21
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 26
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 21
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	5	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	— ⅛
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	7	19	19	19	M'r 26
64⅞	41¾	Am Airlines	18	62⅞	61⅛	61⅛	—1⅞
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	99	8⅜	7¾	8	+ ½
45⅜	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	M'r 27
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115	115	115	— ¼
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	M'r 27
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	8	26¼	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	2	42	41	41	
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	5	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	136¾	136¾	136¾	
9⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	2	7½	7½	7½	
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13	13	13	
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	13	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	15	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ¾
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7p(.35k)	17	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅝
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	23	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ½
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	15	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
37	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
61¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	2	62	61½	61⅞	+ ⅝
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	64	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
31¾	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	14	33¾	31¾	33¾	+2
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
42	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	4	42	42	42	M'r 26
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 27
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	14	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅜
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	54	53	53	—1¾
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	11	3¼	3	3	
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	4	24½	24½	24½	
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	28	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	5	56⅝	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	12	48	46⅞	46⅞	— ¼
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	15	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	20	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	66	66	66	M'r 26
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'r 27
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
52½	46	Am Sm&R(½e)	20	50½	49¼	49½	+ ½
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	— ¾
70	65¼	Am Snuff (3a)	5	65	64⅞	65	— ½
33⅜	25⅞	Am Steel F (¼e)	45	28½	27½	28¼	+1
13⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86½	86½	86½	M'r 27
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 25
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	9	172¾	172¼	172½	— ⅜
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87	87	87	+ ½
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	89⅛	89	89	— ⅛
150⅛	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	M'r 26
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
12⅝	8¾	Am Water Wks	14	10	9⅝	9⅝	
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	96	96	M'r 27
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	19	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
43½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	106	30	28⅝	29	
38½	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	+1
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	22	22	22	M'r 27
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14	14	14	+1
3⅞	2½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 27
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	4	35	35	35	M'r 27
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	— ¼
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ½
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅝
41⅜	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	14	41⅝	41	41½	+ ½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 27
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	22	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
78	75	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	M'r 19
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	45	45	45	M'r 26
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	8	23	22½	22½	— ½
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	5	17¾	17	17	— ¾
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	5	15½	15	15	
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	50	9½	9	9	— ½
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	12	48	47⅝	47¾	— ½
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	M'r 26
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 20
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 27
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	10	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ¼
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	81	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	10	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ½
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	8	5⅛	5	5	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
8⅜	7½	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	2	11	11	11	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	5	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
29⅛	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	6	28¼	28	28	
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	M'r 27
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 28
35¼	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	76	35¼	34⅛	34⅛	—1
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	4	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 25
39	35¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	45	77⅜	75¼	75¼	—1½
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	121½	121¼	121½	+ ¾
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	28	27⅞	28	M'r 27
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+1
25⅞	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	32	24	23	23	— ⅞
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	26½	26	26¼	— ¼
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	19	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	13	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	34	23¼	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅞
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'r 26
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	3	33	33	33	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport B	49	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	17	22⅜	21¾	21¾	— ½
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 19
53¼	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	53⅛	53	53	
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	16	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	91	91	91	M'r 27
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	7	60¼	60⅛	60¼	+ ¼
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	6	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
27¾	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	8	27½	27	27	— ½
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	7	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅜
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30½	30¼	30¼	
21⅞	16	Burling Mill (1)	93	21¼	20¼	21	+ ¾
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	12	11¼	11	11¼	
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	6	3⅞	3½	3½	
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22¾	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'r 27
4⅛	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	3⅝	3¼	3½	
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	2	14½	14¼	14½	
		C					
26⅞	23½	Calif Packing	13	24¼	23⅞	24	— ½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	28	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	43	17¼	16½	17	+ ¼
23⅜	16½	Can Dry	55	23	22½	22½	— ½
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	18	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	
5⅝	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27	23	Carpent (½e)	5	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	6	69½	69⅜	69½	M'r 27
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	17	50½	50	50¼	+ ¼
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	60	31⅝	30⅝	31	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	32	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	23	23	23	M'r 27
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	7	4½	4½	4½	M'r 27
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	12	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+1¼
8⅝	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	8	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	M'r 25
26⅝	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
29½	15	Checker Cab	8	29	28	29	M'r 27
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	17	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	+1½
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 25
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	2	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
2⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	2	1⅞	2	M'r 27
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 27
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	8	[illegible]	⅛	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	M'r 27
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 21
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 27
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	⅜	½	M'r 27
⅝	½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11¼	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
13½	11⅛	Chickasha ¼g)	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	36	87¼	86	86	— ½
14¼	12¾	City I & F (.30e)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 21
38½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	21	39⅜	38½	38½	
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	6	42⅝	42	42	— ¾
39⅞	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	8	39¼	39	39	+ ⅛
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	12	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	6	125	124¼	125	+1¾
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	M'r 19
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	29	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
103¾	102⅛	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'r 27
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	Col Gas & Elec	60	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	87	87	87	
8½	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 27
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	M'r 26
98	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	8	45⅝	45½	45½	
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	107	106⅞	107	+1
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	54¾	54⅛	54¾	+ ¼
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112	112	112	M'r 20
15¾	13	Coml Solvents	206	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	45	1⅛	1	1	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	66	64¾	66	+2
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	41	32½	32⅜	32⅜	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	3	23½	23⅜	23½	— ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	12	12¼	11⅝	12	M'r 27
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	35	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
14¾	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	11	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¾
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	82	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	69	31⅛	30⅞	31	
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	*2	107¾	107½	107½	— ¼
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	6	1	⅞	1	M'r 27
10	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	4	4	4	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	16	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 27
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	6	3⅞	3½	3⅞	M'r 27
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	
17⅛	14⅝	Container (¼e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	8	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
97½	93½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	93½	93½	93½	M'r 27
48½	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	17	48⅝	48	48	— ½
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	9	115⅛	115	115⅛	M'r 27
7⅝	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	12	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	11	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	46	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	12	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
30	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	8	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
17	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	32	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
53½	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	12	61	60	60⅞	+1¼
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	M'r 27
6⅜	4⅝	Coty Inc	27	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Coty Int (.20g)	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	20⅛	Crane Co	20	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	2	101½	101½	101½	M'r 27
32¾	28½	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29½	29	29	M'r 27
7¾	6½	Crosley Corp	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	27	Crown Cork & S	9	36¾	36	36	— ⅜
42¾	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	M'r 27
17¼	15	Crown Zell (¾e)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
43	24¼	Crucible Steel	6	38¼	38	38	
82½	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	1	86	86	86	+5⅛
8¼	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	13	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
14½	12⅛	Cudahy Pack	1	13¼	13	13¼	M'r 21
29⅜	26	Cuneo Pr (1½)	3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
4½	3⅞	Curtis Publish	1	4	4	4	
46	40¾	Curtis pf (1k)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'r 27
11⅜	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	276	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
32⅜	28	Curtis WA (½e)	119	29	27¾	27¾	—1⅜
20⅞	18½	Cutler-H (¼e)	4	19⅞	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
		D					
5½	4½	Davega Str (¼e)	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ¾
16⅞	16	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 25
8¼	6½	Davison Chem	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
23⅝	19¾	Deere & Co	17	22	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
27⅜	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	M'r 27
19¼	16	Deisel W-G(⅜e)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
23⅝	16⅜	Del & Hudson	8	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅜
5⅞	4⅝	Del Lack&West	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅜	Den&Rio GW pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 25
125⅛	118½	Detroit Ed (3e)	*1	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¾
34⅝	33⅛	Dia Match(1½)	3	34	34	34	+ ⅛
43¼	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	1	40	40	40	M'r 27
10⅛	8	Diam T Motor	2	9	9	9	
20	18½	Dist C -Seag(2)	7	19⅜	19	19	— ¼
81	76	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	80	80	80	M'r 26
14⅝	11⅝	Dix-Vortex (1g)	2	14	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 16
21⅞	16⅜	Doehler Die(¼e)	6	21	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅜
23⅞	19	Dome Mines (2)	*21	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
86	75	Douglas Air (3g)	43	86⅝	84½	84⅝	— ⅜
162	142	Dow Chem (3)	5	155½	155¼	155½	+ ½
19	14¾	Dresser M	54	20½	19¼	20¼	+1¼
8⅝	5⅛	Dunhill Int	46	9¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	M'r 21
187⅛	175	du Pont (1¾e)	15	185½	184	184	—2¼
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	2	125½	125½	125½	
		E					
37¼	26½	East Air Lines	16	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¼
6⅛	4½	East Roll Mill	14	5	5	5	+ ⅛
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	8	151½	151½	151½	— ½
33½	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	11	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	15½	Edis Br Strs (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Eitington Schild	38	⅜	⅛	⅜	— ⅛
1¾	1⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 25
39⅞	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	18	39⅛	38½	38½	— ½
17	12½	Elec Boat (.60g)	99	16	15	15¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	22	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
31¾	22½	El P & L $6 pf	11	26¾	26	26	— ⅛
36¼	26⅜	El P & L $7 pf	21	30⅝	29½	30	+ ¼
32¼	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	31	31	31	— ½
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	2	1½	1¼	1½	M'r 26
41⅞	36½	El Paso Nat G(2)	6	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅜
45¾	42	Endi-John (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
12⅝	8	Eng Pub Service	44	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
83	72½	Eng P S $5 (5)	9	79½	78½	79½	+1
89	80	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	85½	85½	85½	M'r 27
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	+2
⅞	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 27
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	2¼	Erie 1 pf	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
1½	1¼	Erie 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 20
5	4	Eureka V Clean	4	4	4	4	
9¾	8⅛	Evans Products	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
27½	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	21	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
1	¾	Exchange Buf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 27
		F					
44¼	34½	Fair Morse (1a)	17	44	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅝
28⅜	25	Fajardo (½e)	3	25	25	25	M'r 27
18⅝	15	Fed Lt & Tr (1e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 26
28⅛	23½	Fed M&S (¼e)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 16
4⅞	3¾	Fed Mot Truck	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 27
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	5	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs(½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
91	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	M'r 21
20	17⅛	Ferro Enam (1a)	2	18	18	18	
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	14	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
21¾	19⅛	Firestone (½e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'r 27
46	43⅝	First N Str (2½)	3	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
21	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	23	20⅞	20	20⅜	— ⅛
38¼	32	Florence S (½e)	11	37⅜	37	37¼	— ⅝
24½	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'r 18
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 20
35	30	Food Mch (¼e)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
20½	17	Foster Wheeler	7	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¼
6	3⅞	Francisco Sugar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
35	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
		G					
2½	1⅞	Gabriel Co A	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 27
3⅞	2¾	Gair (Robert)	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17¼	12½	Gair (Rob) pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
6¼	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	53	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ¼
14	11	Gay Con (.10e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
50	48⅝	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	M'r 18
7	6⅛	Gen Am I	3	7	7	7	
104	102	Gen A In pf (6)	5	104	102½	104	M'r 20
57½	51	Gen A Tr (2⅝g)	3	51¾	51⅝	51¾	+ ⅛
8¼	7	Gen Bak (.15e)	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
3½	2½	Gen Bronze	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 21
11⅞	9¼	Gen Cable	15	10⅝	10¼	10½	
23⅞	18¾	Gen Cable A	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
63	48½	Gen Cable pf	5	70	68	70	+7
19¾	17½	Gen Cigar (¼e)	2	18⅛	18	18	
41	37½	Gen Elec (.35e)	54	38¾	38¼	38½	
48½	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	11	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ½
118⅝	116	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	116½	116½	116½	M'r 25
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	3	⅝	½	½	M'r 27
96¾	86½	Gen Mills (3½)	1	97	97	97	+ ¼
55½	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	60	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ½
127⅛	123½	Gen Motor pf(5)	2	126½	126¼	126¼	M'r 27
6⅞	4⅝	Gen Out Adver	13	6½	6⅜	6½	
56½	37½	Gen Out AA(2k)	1	54	54	54	— ½
10	9	Gen P Ink (.10e)	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Gen Pub Serv	4	¾	¾	¾	M'r 19
19¼	15¼	Gen Ry Signal	1	17	17	17	
¾	½	Gen Real & Util	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18⅛	16¾	Gen Real & U pf	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
33¾	27¼	Gen Refr't(¼e)	6	30	29⅝	29¾	+ ½
15⅜	14½	Gen Shoe (1.20)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24¾	19⅞	Gen Tel (1.20)	2	24	24	24	
13⅜	11⅞	Gen Theat (.80g)	4	13	13	13	— ¼
18½	15¾	Gen Time I (¼e)	1	17	17	17	M'r 19
23⅜	18½	Gen T&R (½e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
6¾	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
51⅞	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	8	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅜
9	7	Gimbel Bros	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
56¾	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
19¾	16¾	Glidden Co	5	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
44⅝	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	4	44¼	44¼	44¼	
3⅞	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
2¾	2¼	Goebel Br (.20)	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	16½	Goodrich (BF)	8	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
69½	63½	Goodrich pf (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	
24¾	21⅝	Goodyear T(½e)	24	23⅛	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
97¼	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	1	94	94	94	—1
4⅛	3	Goth Silk Hos'y	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	2	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8¾	7¼	Granby M (¼e)	14	8⅜	7⅞	8	+ ¼
14⅞	13¼	Grand Un w ct	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 27
10	9⅛	Grand Un x ct	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 27
16	13	Granite CS (⅛g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
35¼	31¾	Grant WT(1.20e)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	24	24	24	M'r 20
18⅜	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
27¾	22⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	16	25	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅜
29⅜	27	Gt W Sugar (2)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
34⅞	30¾	Green (H) (2a)	8	35	34⅞	34⅞	
17¾	15⅞	Greyhound (1)	35	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
12	11½	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2¾	2	Guantan Sugar	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
17½	15	Gulf M & N pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 27
		H					
34	30¾	Hack Wat (1½)	2	34	33½	34	M'r 12
20¼	17¼	Hall Printing (1)	7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
17	16	HamiltonW(¼e)	2	16½	16⅛	16½	M'r 27
28¼	23½	Harb-Walk (¼e)	5	25½	25	25½	+ ½
8½	7¼	Hat Cp Am A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3⅞	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	102	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
113¾	107	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	112	112	112	M'r 23
11⅜	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	7	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
110	107¼	Helme GW (5a)	2	109	109	109	M'r 26
17	14	Hercules M(¼e)	35	18½	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅞
96¼	87½	Hercul P (.60e)	6	97	96⅜	97	+1
65	61	Hershey Ch (3)	2	63½	63	63½	
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	115	114⅞	115	M'r 25
18¾	17	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	17	17	17	M'r 11
34⅞	30½	Holland F (½e)	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Hollander (A)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
15⅜	12⅛	Holly Sugar	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	M'r 27
60¼	52	Homestake (4½)	5	54	53¾	53¾	+ ⅝
35½	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	35½	35¼	35½	M'r 27
14½	11½	Hou Her B (¼e)	18	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
70⅜	67	Household (4a)	2	68½	68½	68½	M'r 27
111⅛	108⅞	Household pf (5)	1	110	110	110	M'r 14
6⅞	5½	Houston Oil	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
50⅜	47½	Howe Sound(3a)	4	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	1	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
7½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 25
27	20¼	Hud Bay (1¾g)	28	20⅜	20	20¼	
6½	5¼	Hudson Motor	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
1	¾	Hupp Motor	1	¾	¾	¾	
		I					
13⅜	9¾	Illinois Central	17	11⅜	11	11	
24⅛	21	Ill Central pf	1	22	22	22	+ ½
7¼	5¼	Indian Refine	5	7	7	7	M'r 21
29	25½	Ind Rayon (½e)	4	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
118	111¼	Inger Rand (1e)	12	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	21	85½	84½	85½	M'r 27
14⅞	11⅜	Inspiration Cop	58	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ½
6¼	5⅝	Insur ct (.20g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
3	1¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 15
47⅜	40	Interchem (.40e)	8	46⅜	46	46	— ½
5	4	Intercon R (.20g)	1	4	4	4	M'r 19
12⅞	8⅞	Interlake Iron	16	10¼	10	10	
2⅛	1⅝	Int Agricultural	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38	32⅛	Int Agr pr pf	1	33¼	33	33	— ⅝
191½	177	Int Bus Ma (6a)	3	179	179	179	+1¾
62¾	53¼	Int Harv (1.60)	18	57⅞	56½	57⅛	+1¼
171	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	2	160	159¾	159¾	M'r 25
5⅜	3½	Int Hydro El A	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	25	10⅜	9½	9½	—1
7	6¼	Int Mining(.10e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
38⅞	32	Int Nick Can (2)	49	33⅜	32⅜	33	+ ½
133	131	Int Nick pf (7)	1	131	131	131	M'r 26
14⅜	10¾	Int Paper & P	10	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
60¼	50¾	Int P&P pf(1¼e)	6	55	54¼	54¼	—1⅛
5⅜	3½	Int Ry Cen Am	4	4	4	4	+ ¾
36⅜	34⅝	Int Salt (1½)	2	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	M'r 25
36⅛	31⅜	Int Shoe (1½)	3	32	32	33	M'r 27
28	25⅛	Int Silver	2	25½	25½	25½	M'r 20
100⅜	97½	Int Silver pf(2k)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Feb 23
4¾	3¾	Int Tel & Tel	30	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Int T & T for ct	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 27
10⅝	9	Interst Dept Str	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅝	8	Intertype (.40g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 26
28	24¾	Island Creek (2)	1	28	28	28	
		J—K					
17	14½	Jarvis(WB)(⅜e)	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
52	45⅞	Jewel Tea (2.40)	1	52	52	52	
77½	69	Johns-Manville	3	69¾	69	69	— ½
67	55½	Jones&LSpf(1k)	1	58½	58½	58½	
15½	13	Kalam S&F (½)	1	15½	15½	15½	
7½	6⅜	Kan City South	2	6¾	6½	6¾	M'r 27
20	17	K City So pf(1e)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'r 25
15½	13	Kauf Dept (.13e)	1	12	12	12	—1
97	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb 23
15½	12⅛	Kayser (J) (¼e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 26
13½	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
7½	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
38⅞	34½	Kennecott (½e)	75	36¼	35¼	35½	+ ¼
14⅝	13¼	Keystone (¼e)	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	M'r 27
39	35	Kimberly-C (1)	3	37½	37½	37½	M'r 27
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 26
26	24¼	Kresge SS(1.20a)	9	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
4	3⅝	Kresge Dept Str	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 15
29½	25	Kress SH (1.60)	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	
32⅛	28½	Kroger G (1.60)	9	32¼	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
		L					
16⅜	15½	Lambert (¾e)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
5½	4¾	Lane Bryant	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
35¾	31½	Lee R & T (¾e)	2	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
23½	21¼	Lehigh P C (¾e)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	M'r 27
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh Val Coal	3	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Lehigh Val C pf	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4	3	Lehigh Val RR	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	M'r 27
23⅞	21	Lehman (.40e)	27	23	22	23	+1⅛
14	12½	Lehn & F (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	3	28⅜	28	28	M'r 27
53⅝	48¼	Lib-O-F G (½e)	6	49½	49	49	
7⅞	6½	Libby, McN & L	2	7⅛	7	7	
43¼	41⅛	Life Saver (1.60)	1	43	43	43	
108	105¾	Lig & Myers(4a)	1	108	108	108	
109	105	Lig & My B (4a)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
178¾	171	Lig & My pf (7)	1	171	171	171	M'r 21
21	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	5	22¼	22	22¼	+1¼
29½	24⅛	Lima Locomo	7	26	25½	26	+ ¾
40	36½	Link Belt (1)	1	39	39	39	M'r 27
13½	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 27
18⅜	15½	Liquid Car (½e)	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
32⅝	27⅜	Lockheed Airc	432	34¾	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	33¾	Loew's Inc (2)	6	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
108½	106	Loew's pf (6½)	5	108⅛	108	108	M'r 27
37⅛	18½	Loft Inc	257	36⅜	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
46½	42⅛	Lone Star C (3)	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅞	Long-Bell Lb A	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 27
18¾	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¼e)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
25	23¾	Lorillard (.30e)	3	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
60	55¼	Lou & N (1¼e)	6	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
21½	16½	Lou G&E A(1½)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
		M—N					
35	33⅝	MacAnd&F (2a)	3	34	34	34	M'r 26
28⅜	23¾	Mack Truck	8	25¾	25½	25¾	
30⅝	27⅞	Macy R H (½e)	11	28½	28	28	— ¼
12¾	11¾	Mad Sq (¼e)	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
38	33½	Magma Copper	5	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ½
3⅞	2¾	Manati Sugar	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	6¼	Mandel B (½e)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 27
17	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	28	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'r 27
16⅝	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	12	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
16¼	14½	Manh Shirt (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 27
1¼	1	Maracaibo Oil	6	1	1	1	
5⅛	4¾	Marine M (.20e)	36	5⅛	5	5	
15⅜	13	Marshall F (.40)	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
44⅞	35½	Martin (GL)	176	45⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ¼
14⅛	7¾	Martin-Parry	34	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ¼
40⅞	34½	Masonite Cp(1a)	3	37	35¾	37	M'r 27
31¾	25½	Math Alk (1½)	4	30	30	30	
53½	50	May Dept Str(3)	5	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
4⅛	3½	Maytag Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
27¾	26	Maytag pf (3)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 26
16¼	14⅜	McCall Cp (1.40)	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
17	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
111	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'r 14
26	22¾	McGraw El (1)	8	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
8⅛	7¼	McG-Hill (.30e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 27
47½	38½	McIntyre P (2a)	6	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅞	McKeesport Tin	16	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
9¼	8⅛	McLellan (.40e)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
11⅝	10	Mead Corp	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
66	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	64½	64½	64½	M'r 25
34½	29⅝	Melville S (½e)	2	33	32¾	33	
6⅛	4¾	Mengel Co	2	5	4⅞	5	
31⅞	28	Mesta M (1e)	2	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
11⅞	8⅝	Miami Cop(.20e)	22	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	13⅞	Mid Cont (.60g)	7	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
37	33	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	2	34¾	34½	34½	— ½
53¼	47	Minn-Honey (2)	5	51	50¼	50¼	— ¼
4⅝	3¾	Minn-Moline	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
43½	37½	Minn-Moline pf	1	43	43	43	M'r 25
10⅝	9½	Mission C (.65g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'r 27
1⅛	¾	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	¾	¾	¾	
4⅜	2¾	Mo-Kan Tex pf	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 25
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	8	[illegible]	¼	¼	— ⅛
19⅜	16½	Mohawk C (¼e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
112½	104	Monsanto C (2)	13	112½	111½	112	M'r 27
56	50⅜	Montgom (1¾e)	34	53¾	52¾	52⅞	—1
45	43⅛	Morrell (½e)	3	43⅞	43	43⅞	Feb 14
15	10½	Motor Products	23	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
18¼	15¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	23	Mueller B	5	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
5⅛	4	Mullins Mfg B	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
15¾	10	Munsingw (¼e)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
79¾	67⅜	Murphy (4)	19	80½	80	80½	+1¼
8¼	5⅛	Murray Corp	25	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
52½	49¼	Myers & B (¾e)	6	50½	50½	50½	M'r 27
7⅜	6½	Nash Kelvinator	28	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17⅞	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	19	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅜
14⅞	11⅜	Nat Aviation	76	15⅛	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	15	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
170½	165	Nat Bisc pf (7)	2	168	168	168	M'r 26
18½	16	Nat Bd & In (1)	6	18½	18½	18½	
97	92¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb 26
20½	18¾	Nat Bd & S(.30e)	1	20	19½	20	M'r 27
16¼	14¾	Nat Cash Rg (1)	*2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	Nat Cylin (.20e)	3	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
18⅛	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	91	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ½
6⅜	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7¼	6	Nat D S pf (.30e)	2	6½	6½	6½	M'r 25
26¾	23	Nat Distil (2)	21	26½	26	26½	+ ½
15⅞	12½	Nat Enam&Stpg	1	13	13	13	M'r 21
12¼	10⅝	Nat Gypsum	15	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
96	91	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	3	91	91	91	M'r 20
22	19⅛	Nat Lead (½)	10	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
173¾	166	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	166	166	166	M'r 26
27	21½	NatM&SCst(¼e)	6	24	23½	23½	+ ¼
8⅞	7¼	Nat P & L (.60)	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	63½	Nat Steel (½e)	4	67½	67½	67½	
9¾	8⅛	Nat Supply	7	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
43⅝	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	2	42¼	42	42¼	— ½
13⅞	12½	Nat Supply $2 pf	5	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
8⅜	3½	Nat Tea	61	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
10⅛	9⅝	Natomas (.80)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	24	Neisner Bro (1)	2	24	24	24	M'r 26
87	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'r 18
52	40	Newberry (2.40)	9	53	52	52½	+ ½
75½	71½	Newmont (½e)	5	71½	71	71½	— ⅜
14¼	11¼	Newport Indust	11	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
50	41	NY Air Br (1e)	1	44½	44½	44½	M'r 27
18⅞	14½	NY Central RR	74	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
21¼	15	NY Chi & St L	1	18	18	18	+1
39	29⅛	NY Chi & StL pf5	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅝
33½	31⅝	NY C Omni (3)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
5½	3½	NY Dock	1	5	5	5	M'r 21
8	6⅝	NY Dock pf	2	8	7⅞	8	M'r 19
⅝	½	NY NH & H RR	4	½	½	½	
2	1⅛	NY NH & H pf	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
½	⅜	NY Ont & West	5	½	½	½	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	144	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ½
34¾	28½	Nblitt-Spk(.60e)	7	34⅞	33⅝	34⅞	+2⅜
219	208	Norf & West(10)	2	217	217	217	
26¾	20½	No Am Aviation	82	25⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
23¾	20¼	No Am Co (1.20)	36	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
59	56	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	58	58	58	+ ⅛
58	55	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	5	57¼	57	57¼	M'r 27
9¼	7½	Northern Pacific	16	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
113	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	5	113	113	113	M'r 25
5⅛	4	Norwalk T & R	5	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
		O					
7⅝	6½	Ohio Oil	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
22	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	9	21¼	20½	21¼	+1
14⅜	13⅛	Omnibus (1.20)	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	5	Oppenheim Col	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
18⅜	15⅝	OtisEleva (.15e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	9½	Otis Steel	4	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
41	35	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	37	37	37	M'r 27
30	26½	Out M&M (.40e)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 26
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (½e)	1	62½	62½	62½	— ¼
		P—Q					
6½	5⅛	Pac Am Fish	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	11	Pac Fin C(1.20)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
34½	32⅜	Pac G & Elec (2)	*14	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
50	46¾	Pac Lighting (3)	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	13	Pac Mills	5	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Pac Tin C (.20e)	8	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	7⅛	Pac W Oil (.40g)	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 21
4¼	3⅛	Packard Motor	43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	Pan-Am Airway	128	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ¼
8	6¾	Pan Am P (¼g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 8
1	¾	Panhandle P&R	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
44	41½	ParaffineCo(¾e)	2	43	42½	42½	M'r 23
8¼	7	Param Pict	76	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
92	85	Param 1 pf (6)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'r 27
9⅞	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
18	17	Park & Tilford	2	18	18	18	M'r 27
2¼	1¾	Park Utah C M	26	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
44⅜	42⅞	Parke D (.80e)	5	43¾	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
22	18	Parker Rust (1)	8	21⅛	20⅜	20¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Parmelee Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅛	9¼	Pathe Film	14	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
7½	5¾	Patino Mines	1	6½	6½	6½	
62½	55	Pen & Ford (3)	4	57	56	57	+1
95	88	Penney J C (¾e)	12	92	91½	92	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4	3¼	Peu Dix Cem	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	20½	Penn-D C pf A	1	22	22	22	M'r 27
16⅝	13	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	13⅝	13	13	M'r 20
24¾	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	28	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
41¼	33½	Peoples D (¼e)	4	41¼	40½	40½	M'r 26
38¾	35	PGL & C (1e)	2	36	35¾	36	+1
4½	3	Peoria & East	1	4	4	4	M'r 26
12¾	9⅞	Pere Marquette	2	11	11	11	— ¼
22⅞	21	Pet Milk (1)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	M'r 19
8½	7⅜	Petrol Cp (.70g)	7	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅞	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r 27
40½	34¾	Phelps D (¼e)	14	37¾	36	36½	+ ½
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	4	44½	44⅛	44½	
85	74¼	Phila Co pf (6)	3	78	78	78	Feb 8
⅝	¼	Phila Read C&I	4	⅜	¼	⅜	M'r 27
95⅞	88¾	Philip Mor (3a)	1	92	92	92	
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan 23
7¼	4¼	Phillips-Jones	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
41¾	36½	Phillips Pet (2)	11	38½	37½	38¼	+ ¾
6⅞	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
9	8	Pierce Oil pf	3	9	9	9	
28½	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	28	28	28	— ½
7	4¼	Pittsburg Coal	1	5	5	5	— ¼
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	1	23	23	23	M'r 20
8⅝	7	Pit Coke & Iron	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 27
8⅜	6⅝	Pitt S & B (.15e)	13	7⅜	7	7¼	M'r 27
11	9	Pitt Steel	2	9¼	9	9¼	M'r 27
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 26
22¾	20½	Plym Oil (1.40)	2	21	21	21	— ¼
15	12¼	Pond Crk (¼e)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
12¾	10	Poor & Co B	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
2¼	⅞	Porto R-Am T A	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Porto R-Am T B	3	¼	¼	¼	
14⅞	11⅛	Pressed Stl Car	24	12¾	12	12	— ¼
14¾	11⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	M'r 27
42	35¼	Pressed Stl 2 pf	2	37⅜	36½	37⅜	M'r 27
69⅞	65¾	Proc & Gam(2a)	2	68⅞	68½	68⅝	— ¼
42¼	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	8	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
144	141½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	144	144	144	M'r 23
127⅛	124	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	M'r 26
115½	110¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	114	114	114	— ⅜
118	117½	P S El&G pf (5)	3	118	118	118	Feb 28
32¼	25⅜	Pullman (¼e)	19	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Pure Oil	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
90¼	85	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	M'r 27
80⅜	77⅛	Pure O 5% pf (5)	8	80¼	80⅛	80¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	14¼	Purity Bak (¼e)	21	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
15½	14¼	Quaker O (¼e)	5	15	15	15	
		R					
6½	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	100	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
67	60⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	1	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
1939	Sale	Radio pf B (5)	5	85¼	85¼	85¼	Dec 11
1⅞	1	Radio-Keith-Or	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21½	19½	Raybest-M (¼e)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	M'r 27
19½	15½	Rayonier Inc	2	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
28⅜	27	Ray'nier pf(½k)	1	28	28	28	
16⅞	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	6	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅜
26½	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	5	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
23	20¾	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21	21	21	M'r 21
4⅜	3¼	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 15
8	7	Reliable Stores	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 26
13⅛	11½	Reliance (.30e)	2	12	12	12	
10⅛	9½	Reming-R (.40e)	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
56	49⅜	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 27
1⅞	1⅜	Reo Motor Car	16	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	18⅝	Republic Steel	68	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
92¾	79½	Rep S cv p(7½k)	3	90	90	90	
78¼	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	75	75	75	+ ¼
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	12	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
29	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	5	28	28	28	+2
15⅞	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
94	87⅞	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'r 26
9¼	6½	Reynolds Spring	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
41⅞	39⅝	Reyn Tob B(½e)	18	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	6¾	Richfield O (½g)	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¾
12	10⅝	Roan Ant (.56g)	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'r 26
20⅜	18⅛	Ruberoid (1.10g)	4	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ½
1⅜	1	Rutland RR pf	1	1	1	1	M'r 14
		S					
53	44⅛	SafewayStr(¾e)	5	51½	50¾	50¾	— ¼
42	36⅛	St Jos Lead (1)	7	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅜
⅜	¼	St L-San Fran	2	¼	¼	¼	
⅞	½	St L-San Fran pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
29⅞	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	9	27¾	27	27	— ¼
14¾	11¾	Schenley Distill	10	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
79½	72	Schenley pf(5½)	13	79½	78	79½	M'r 27
⅜	¼	Schulte Ret Strs	8	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	27	5⅝	5	5½	M'r 27
49	45⅝	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	47	47	47	+ ⅜
⅜	¼	Seaboard Air L	17	⅜	¼	¼	
1¼	⅝	Seaboard A L pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 27
20	17¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	M'r 27
2⅝	1¾	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 27
87	80¾	Sears Roebuc (3)	29	87	86½	86½	— ⅜
16⅝	13⅝	Servel Inc (1)	15	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
15	12⅛	Sharon Steel	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
57½	54¼	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	57½	57½	57½	M'r 6
5¾	4⅝	Sharp & Dohme	5	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
55	50	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	55	55	55	M'r 25
7⅝	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	Shell Un O (½g)	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	107	107	107	—1
6½	5⅞	Silver K (.10e)	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
24	20½	Simmons Co	2	22⅛	22	22	
2⅜	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 26
25	21¼	Sim S&S (.40e)	2	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
22¼	18½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	2	19¾	19	19¾	M'r 27
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'r 18
17½	15	Smith(AO)Corp	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
11½	10	Smith&Cor (½e)	2	10¼	10	10¼	M'r 8
24¾	19¾	Snider Packing	5	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
12½	11⅛	Socony V (¼e)	73	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
2½	2	So A G & P	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28¾	22¼	So P Rico (1)	6	25⅜	24¾	24¾	— ¼
16⅝	14⅝	So Grey L (1½)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
30	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Southern Pacific	32	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
20½	14½	Southern Ry	32	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
34⅝	25⅛	Southern Ry pf	12	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
39	37¾	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'r 13
2⅜	1⅞	Sparks Withing	2	2	2	2	
7	5⅛	Spear & Co	1	6	6	6	+ ⅞
23½	21	Spen Kell (1.60)	1	22½	22½	22½	
47	41	Sperry Cp (2g)	15	43⅜	42¾	42¾	—1
35½	29	Spicer Mfg (1e)	8	36	35¼	35¼	— ¼
11⅛	9⅛	Spiegel (.15e)	21	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
37¾	29¾	Square D (.30e)	18	39	38	38⅞	+1⅝
7¾	6	Stand Br (.20e)	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	
108¼	103⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	M'r 27
2⅝	1⅛	Stand Gas & El	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 27
7½	3⅜	Stand Gas $4 pf	14	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
18½	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	4	13	12¾	13	+ ⅞
2¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	15	16¼	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	22⅝	Stand Oil C (1)	24	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
27¾	25	Stand Oil Ind (1)	15	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
46½	42¾	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	22	43⅞	43⅛	43⅜	
33⅝	28½	Starrett (½e)	1	31	31	31	M'r 18
80¾	76¼	Sterling P (3.80)	2	79⅞	79½	79½	— ⅜
8⅞	7⅝	Stewart-W	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	Stokely Bros	31	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Stone & Webster	53	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	Studebaker Cp	96	11¾	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
63⅝	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	1	61¼	61	61¼	+ ⅝
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	20	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
27⅞	22	Superheat (½)	1	23	23	23	
2½	2	Superior Oil	5	2	2	2	
17⅝	13¼	Superior Steel	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r 27
35⅝	28⅜	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	31½	31½	31½	+1⅛
7⅞	6½	Sweets Co of Am	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 25
23⅝	22	Swift & Co(1.20)	12	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
32¼	28	Swift Intl (2)	6	28½	27¾	28	
9⅝	7⅛	Syming-Gld ww	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
7¼	5½	Syming-Gld xw	5	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
		T					
5⅝	5	Talcott (.20e)	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 21
5⅝	4	Telautogr (.10e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7	5⅝	Tenn Corp	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12½	10⅝	Texas & Pac Ry	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
46⅞	42⅜	Texas Corp (2)	19	45½	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	3½	Texas Gulf Prod	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
35½	32¾	Texas Gulf(.10e)	4	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ½
8⅝	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Tex Pac L (.10g)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
18½	15	Thatch Mfg (1)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'r 25
53	50½	That cv pf (3.60)	1	53	53	53	M'r 21
4	3½	The Fair	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	2¾	Third Av Ry	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
4¼	4	Thompson (J R)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
35¼	27⅞	Thomp Pr (¼e)	24	35⅛	34⅛	34¼	— ¾
2½	2	Thompson-Star	3	2	2	2	
23	15¾	Thompson-S pf	1	17	17	17	M'r 27
11⅛	10	Tide Wat (.15e)	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
95	89¼	Tide W pf (4½)	4	91	91	91	
24½	20½	Timken-Det (1)	41	24½	24⅛	24¼	
52	46½	Timken R (½e)	1	48	47	47	—1¼
7	5⅜	Transamer (½)	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅝	12⅜	Trans & West A	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
8⅛	7	Tran&Will(.15e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 11
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	21	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
82½	77½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 16
5¼	4¼	Truax-Traer C	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 27
9⅝	8⅜	Truscon Steel	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅞
13¼	11½	Twenty C-Fox	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
25¼	22⅝	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	3	23	23	23	
2⅞	2¼	Twin City Rap T	4	2½	2½	2½	M'r 27
13¼	9½	Twin Coach	14	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
		U					
1¼	¼	Ulen & Co	17	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
45	39½	Underwood(½e)	2	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	UnionB&P(.15e)	12	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
88⅜	78½	Union C (1.10e)	26	83¾	83¼	83½	+ ½
17½	16	Union OC (½e)	5	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
97¼	93	Union Pacific (6)	2	95¾	95¾	95¾	
89½	84	Union Pac pf (4)	2	85	85	85	— ½
27¼	22¾	Union TC(1.20a)	2	27	26½	26½	— ½
21⅛	14⅛	United Air Lines	76	21½	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
49½	43½	United Air (2g)	47	48½	47½	47½	— ½
17⅛	15⅜	United Bis (¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
65¼	54⅝	United Carb (3)	3	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
19	17½	United-C (.30e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜
2⅝	2	United Corp	178	2¼	2	2⅛	
42	36¾	United C pf (3)	13	39	38¾	38⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	5	United Drug	10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
6	4½	United Dy'wood	6	5⅝	5½	5½	M'r 27
5⅜	4⅛	United Elec Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	1	33	33	33	M'r 26
85⅞	75	United Fruit (4)	10	79½	78¾	79	+ ½
15	11⅞	United Gas (1)	32	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
117¼	112	United Gas pf(5)	1	116	116	116	M'r 27
13¾	10½	Unit Mer & Mfr	30	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅞
5⅞	4⅛	United Paperbd	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅛	5½	US & For Sec	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
94	80	US & For pf (6)	1	83	83	83	+ ½
10⅝	8⅛	US Freight (¼e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
89	80⅛	US Gypsum (2)	5	83	83	83	— ½
6½	4½	US Hoffman M	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32¾	29¼	US H M pf (2¾)	1	32	31½	31½	M'r 21
26¼	21	US Ind Alcohol	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
6¾	5⅛	US Leather	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	U S Leather A	1	9½	9½	9½	
70¼	60	US Leath pr pf	1	60	60	60	M'r 26
38⅛	35	US Pipe & F (2)	6	36	35½	36	+ ½
37⅛	34	US Play Cd (2)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
1¾	1⅛	US Real & Imp	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
41⅝	32⅝	US Rubber	45	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
115¼	109	US Rub 1 pf (2e)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
65	61	US Smelt (2e)	2	61½	61⅛	61½	
70¾	64½	US Sm pf (3½)	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	+1⅝
68⅜	53½	US Steel (1e)	162	58⅜	57	57	— ¾
118½	115	US Steel pf (7)	6	118⅜	118¾	118¾	+ ¼
39	35	US Tob (1.28)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 23
2⅜	1⅞	United Stockyds	2	2	2	2	M'r 27
7⅝	6¾	Un Stock pf(.70)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
2⅛	1⅝	United Stores A	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 27
59½	54	Unit St pf (6½d)	1	59½	59½	59½	M'r 21
15¼	13¾	Univ Cycl (.20e)	1	15	15	15	M'r 19
70	62	Univ Leaf T(4a)	1	68½	68½	68½	M'r 21
		V—W					
⅝	½	Vadsco Sales	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
39⅞	35⅜	Van Raalte (½e)	[illegible]	38	38	38	— ½
35¼	28⅜	Vanadium Corp	[illegible]	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
46	43	Vick Chem (2a)	2	46	45¾	46	+ ⅜
31½	28¾	Victor C W(.30e)	2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ½
4⅛	3	Va-Caro Chem	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
31¾	27½	Va-C Ch 6% pf	7	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅞
48	43½	Virginia Ry(⅝e)	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 27
35	31¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33¾	33½	33¾	+1¾
1⅜	1	Wabash Ry	1	1	1	1	M'r 25
2⅛	1⅜	Wabash pf A	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7½	6¾	Waldorf S (.60)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	M'r 26
22⅛	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	3	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	M'r 27
101	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
35¼	32	Walk G & W (4)	6	32⅜	32	32	— ½
16⅝	15	Walker pf (1)	1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	5¼	Walworth Co	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Ward Baking A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 27
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 26
25½	21⅞	Ward B pf (1½d)	3	25½	24¾	24¾	M'r 20
4¼	3½	Warner Bros Pic	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
2	1⅝	Warren Bros	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	6½	Warren Br cv pf	3	9	8⅞	9	M'r 16
31½	28⅜	Warren Fdy (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	M'r 26
28¾	27½	Wash GasLt(1½)	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	
19¾	17	Waukesha M (1)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	5	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
4⅞	3¼	Webster Eisen	9	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	M'r 27
27¼	21	Wesson O & S	5	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
75	68	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	68⅞	68	68	M'r 18
117⅝	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	1	117	117	117	— ⅛
19½	13½	W Va P&P(.15e)	3	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅜
103½	102	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102	102	102	M'r 27
40⅝	33½	West Auto (2)	4	40⅝	40½	40½	
5	3½	West Maryland	5	4	4	4	M'r 27
7⅛	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	2	7	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 27
1	⅝	West Pacific pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
28¾	21¼	West Union Tel	19	23	22¼	22½	— ⅝
28⅛	22¼	West Air (¼e)	16	23¾	23	23¼	— ¼
118	105⅞	West E & M(⅞e)	5	112¾	112¼	112¼	— ¼
31	26	West El Inst(1g)	31	32¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
38½	33½	WestvacCh(.35e)	3	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅝
39¼	35⅜	Westvac pf (1½)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
35¼	25¾	Wheeling Steel	12	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅜
1939	Sale	Wheel Steel pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
70	66½	Wheel P pf (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
10	9	White Dent (.60)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	10¼	White Motor	22	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	White Rock	41	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅞
6⅛	4½	White Sew Mach	21	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
57½	38	White Sew M pf	4	52	48	52	M'r 20
22	19¾	White pr pf(½e)	2	20	20	20	M'r 27
3⅜	3	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	5	3	3	3	M'r 27
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overland	13	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Willys-Over pf	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅞	Wilson & Co	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
70	51¾	Wilson $6 pf (3k)	3	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
25¼	22⅝	Woodward Iron	5	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
41½	38⅜	Woolworth(2.40)	19	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
21⅜	17¼	Worth P & M	4	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
50½	43½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	44	44	44	M'r 23
37½	34	W P&M pr pf	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 25
89¼	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	M'r 27
		Y—Z					
25	22	Yale & T (.60)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	16⅜	Yellow Tr & C	87	18⅜	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
12	10⅛	Young Spr & W	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
48¼	37⅞	Young S&T(¼e)	32	41⅝	40	40	—1
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'r 19
28½	22	Young St D(¼e)	3	23	23	23	
16⅞	14½	Zenith R (1g)	4	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2⅜	2	Zonite Products	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Commerce and Finance • **Steel's 1939 Report Shows Rise in Sales, Pay Roll, Inventory** • Business and Industry

Miami Issue Awarded To Chase Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chase National Bank is head of a syndicate that has received the award of $28,160,000 of City of Miami, Fla., refunding bonds on an interest cost basis to the city of 3.7622 per cent. The successful bid was 98.5035 for $6,300,000, due on July 1, 1941 to 1950, as 4s; $2,300,000, due on July 1, 1951 and 1952, as 3¾s; $11,200,000, due on July 1, 1953 to 1960, as 3½s, and $8,360,000, due on July 1, 1961 to 1965, as 3¾s.

The bonds were immediately reoffered to the public at prices to yield 1.00 to 3.75 per cent, according to maturity and coupon. The bankers reported late yesterday that the entire issue had been sold.

Two syndicate bids were received. A group by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., submitted a bid of 98.55 for $8,600,000, due from 1941 to 1952, as 4s; $11,200,000, due 1953 to 1960, as 3½s, and $8,360,000, due 1961 to 1965, as 3¾s, or at a net interest cost to the city of 3.7752 per cent.

The bonds which mature after 1960 will be subject to redemption on July 1, 1945, or on any interest payment date thereafter prior to their respective maturities, in whole or in part in inverse order of their maturities, at 103 to July 1, 1950, at 102 thereafter to July 1, 1955, at 101 thereafter to July 1, 1960, and at par thereafter to maturity.

Other members of the offering group were:

Smith, Barney & Co., Chemical Bank & Trust Company, Lazard Freres & Co., Lehman Brothers, Phelps, Fenn & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Paine, Webber & Co., Stone & Webster and Bodget, Inc., Union Securities Corporation, The First Cleveland Corporation, Cleveland; McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Cleveland; Reynolds & Co., The Wisconsin Company, Milwaukee; Schlater, Noyes & Gardner, Inc.; Bacon, Stevenson & Co.; Darby & Co., Inc.; W. E. Hutton & Co., Swiss American Corporation, First National Bank & Trust Company of Minneapolis; The Robinson-Humphrey Co., Atlanta; Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland; R. H. Moulton & Co., Inc.; Starkweather & Co., Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago; Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo; Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta; First of Michigan Corporation, Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.; The Illinois Company of Chicago; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Wells-Dickey Company, Minneapolis; Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City; Hawley, Huller & Co., Cleveland; Singer, Deane & Scribner, Pittsburgh; Bigelow, Webb & Co., Inc., Minneapolis; Mason-Hagen, Inc., Richmond; Fenner & Beane, Wheelock & Cummins, Inc., Des Moines; Putnam & Co., Hartford; Merrill, Turben & Co., Cleveland; Soucy & Co., Boston; Benjamin Lewis & Co., Chicago; Martin, Burns & Corbett, Inc., Chicago; The First National Bank of Miami; Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville; First National Bank, Palm Beach, and The Miami Beach First National Bank.

Also, Childress & Co, Jacksonville; Farwell, Chapman & Co, Chicago; Juran, Moody & Rice, St Paul; Mackubin, Legg & Co., Baltimore; Piper, Jaffrey & Hopwood, Minneapolis; Riter & Co.; Van Lahr, Doll & Isphording, Inc, Cincinnati; Breed & Harrison, Inc., Cincinnati; Brown, Goodwyn & Olds, Washington, D. C.; Butcher & Sherrerd, Philadelphia; Commerce Union Bank, Nashville; Crouse & Co., Detroit; S. K. Cunningham & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh; Glover & MacGregor, Inc., Pittsburgh; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Moore, Leonard & Lynch, Pittsburgh; Mullaney, Ross & Co., Chicago; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati; Soden & Co., Kansas City; Edward Lowber Stokes & Co., Philadelphia; Allison-Williams Company, Minneapolis; Brown, Corrigan & Co., New Orleans; Lamar, Kingston & Labouisse, New Orleans; C. S. Ashmun Co., Minneapolis; The Natco Corporation, Miami; Newhard, Cook & Co., St. Louis; Weil & Co., Inc., New Orleans; Widman & Holzman, Cincinnati; W. H. Zieverink & Co., Inc., Cincinnati.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 97

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 20, 1940, for the quarter ending March 31, 1940, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 30, 1940. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.

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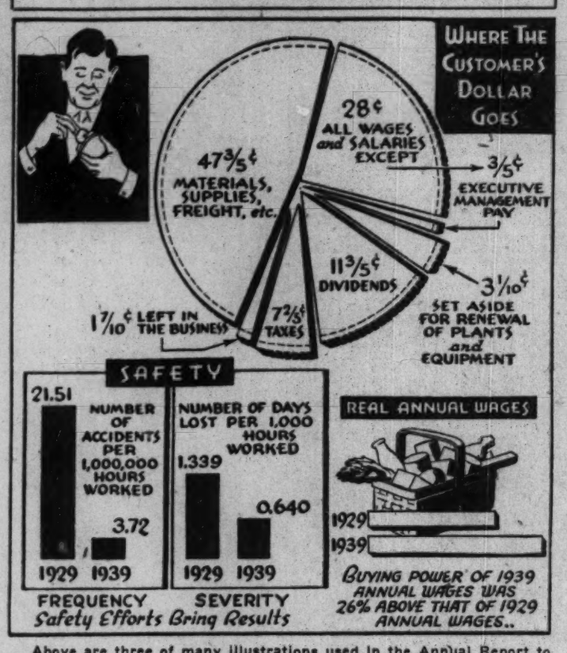
Sampling a Report to Employes



Above are three of many illustrations used in the Annual Report to Employes just issued by General Motors through an eight-page section of GM Folks, the monthly pictorial publication for all of the Corporation's 220,000 employes. This report presents in word, chart and pictograph the facts about the 1939 business in which G. M. men and women have expressed special interest.

Trading in Cotton Futures Up 33 P. C. On N. Y. Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported that trading in futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange increased 33 per cent during the six-month period ended February 29 as compared with trading in the corresponding period in the previous marketing season.

Since the outbreak of war, foreigners have been heavy buyers not only of spot cotton but of cotton futures.

Following the harvesting of the 1939 crop and the start of war, total open contracts on the New York exchange increased, the CEA said, from 1,489,700 to 1,871,200 bales, an increase of 381,500 bales, or 26 per cent.

Commenting on the trading operations, the CEA said it was "perhaps significant that both large and small American traders had a net short position six months after the war started whereas foreign traders had substantially increased their net long position in the American market.

Fiscal Expenditures Top $7,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal fiscal expenditures have passed $7,000,000,000.

So far in the year which will end June 30, the Treasury has spent $7,009,169,559, and taken in $4,362,057,872, causing a deficit of $2,647,111,687. In the similar portion of the previous fiscal year expenditures amounted to $6,617,588,488, receipts $4,344,537,466, and the deficit $2,273,051,022.

The deficit, however, has been declining in the last three weeks due to the filing of annual income tax returns and heavy payments of at least one-fourth of the income taxes due. With a few millions yet to be recorded, the Treasury said that income tax collections in the first 23 days of March totaled $638,073,031, compared with $482,858,316 in the same number of days last year.

The income tax figures, since they will also affect collections when other installments are due in June, September and December, may have an important effect in postponing the day when the Treasury may reach its $45,000,000,000 debt limit. Meanwhile, the debt on March 23 was reported at the record figure of $42,525,475,883.

National Bank Call Is Issued

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Tuesday, March 26.

Similar condition reports were asked by the Federal Reserve Board of its state member banks, bringing the total number of banks affected by the call of 6,400, of which 5,200 are national banks and 1,200 state banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System.

Other state banks were not asked to report, since the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation issues condition calls only twice a year. The other agencies issue them three or four times a year.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $19,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $485,000,000.

The week ended March 20 and the total represented a decrease of $19,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $644,000,000.

Exchange Seat up $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were completed for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $52,000, up $2,000 from the last transaction.

Sweden Shipping Much of Her Gold To United States

WASHINGTON (AP) — Swedish fears of invasion were said by government experts to be responsible for unusually large gold shipments from Sweden to the United States.

The Scandinavian country, which was shipped $57,000,000 of gold here since the first of the year to March 13, sent an additional $24,391,675 in the week ended March 20.

Officials explained that a few weeks ago the Swedish Government placed a virtual embargo on private exports of gold so that last week's large shipment must have been made by the government itself. Virtually all the Swedish gold was believed to have been placed on deposit under earmark in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where it remains Swedish property safe from the dangers of war.

The Swedish shipments, though small in proportion to the more than $18,000,000,000 of gold which the United States owns, were large for that country. Therefore, experts declared, the shipments could not be explained by trade necessities and almost certainly must have been for protective purposes.

The Swedish shipment was a major factor in boosting last week's total of gold imports to $100,644,384. This figure was nearly double the amount of imports in the preceding week and was the largest for any week since that ended December 20.

The British Empire, which needs gold here to pay for airplanes and other war supplies on a cash and carry basis, again was a major shipper, $32,970,525 coming from Canada, $8,991,415 from the United Kingdom, $8,009,982 from South Africa, and $1,203,574 from India.

Other major shippers were Hungary, $2,939,168; Italy, $4,465,489; Switzerland, $14,276,866; and Mexico, $1,159,300.

Silver imports declined slightly to $1,141,973, including $90,359 from Canada, $636,678 from Mexico, $137,323 from Peru, and $153,246 from Japan.

'Gas' Prices Tumble In East Texas

LONGVIEW, Texas (AP)—Gasoline prices have tumbled in East Texas. Majors and independents were involved in price cuts that ranged from one to four cents a gallon.

Several days ago several independents slashed the retail price on third grade gasoline to 11 cents per gallon. The cut allowed a profit of only one and a half cents from refinery dock to consumer.

Other independent gasolines were retailing at 13 to 14 cents on regular trade and 15 to 16 on premium grades, one cent reductions.

Major companies, generally, had reduced prices. Magnolia cut third grade gasoline from 15 to 11 cents and lowered regular and premium grades to 16 and 18 cents, respectively, off one cent.

Another Mass. Bank Tops $25,000,000 in Resources

Massachusetts is one of the 12 States to add another bank to its list of commercial banks with over $25,000,000 in total resources, according to the First 1940 edition of Rand McNally Bankers Directory, just published. Those listed in Massachusetts are as follows:

Bank and City—	Resources
First National Bank, Boston	$847,336,000
National Shawmut Bank, Boston	239,686,000
Merchants Nat'l Bank, Boston	117,679,000
State Street Trust Co., Boston	101,887,000
Second National Bank, Boston	97,573,000
Boston Safe Dep. & Tr., Boston	48,052,000
N. E. Trust Co., Boston	43,583,000
Worcester City Tr. Co., Worcester	42,944,000
National Rockland Bank, Boston	38,161,000
Third Natl. Bk. & Tr., Springfield	36,778,000
(New) Harvard Trust, Cambridge	25,397,000

There are 275 commercial banks in the country with over $25,000,000 in total resources—a gain of 14 banks in six months. Total resources of these 275 amount to $43,265,359,000—a gain of $3,092,139,000 in six months.

G. M. Pay Roll Next Highest Last 10 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Increased orders from customers enabled General Motors Corporation to maintain in 1939 the highest pay roll since 1929, with the exception of 1937; to pay out factory wages that were $74,900,000 higher or 40 per cent greater than those of 1938 and to employ an average of 29,929 more hourly workers in its United States plants, according to the company's annual report to employees today.

A 46 per cent improvement over 1938 in the sales of automobiles to United States dealers and a 32 per cent gain in sales throughout the world is also announced.

"When automobile customers buy more freely the effects are felt far beyond plant communities," the report continues. "As the volume of orders rises, deliveries of raw materials and parts can be stepped up, with more work in the supplying industries. Salesrooms and service establishments are busier, too. A good year for us always means a good year for thousands of other men and women in nearly every part of the country."

A segmented silver dollar chart was employed in the report to illustrate what happned to the dollars received last year from General Motors customers. Nearly half of each dollar or 47 3-5 cents was paid out for materials, supplies and parts required in manufacture. Taxes took 7 2-5 cents. Of the remainder, the largest share, 28 cents, represented wages and salaries other than executive pay, which was three-fifths of one cent.

About 3.1 cents was set aside for plant renewal. Stockholders received 11 3-5 cents, while 1.7 cents went to promote future opportunities.

The General Motors tax bill for 1939 was $102,000,000, or $523 for each employee in the United States, as compared with $450 in 1938.

A total of 37,036 hourly-paid employees received advances of $1,612,622 in 1939 under the Employee Benefit Plans—a program devised to stabilize income over the seasonal production valleys. Of this amount $1,395,679 was repaid in 1939 and an amount of $159,720 remained outstanding at Dec. 31, 1939. The plans, with slight modifications, are being continued in 1940.

Tells of Upturn

Blank & Stoller

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Chairman of United States Steel Corporation.

SEC to Abandon 'Sponsor' System Begun by Kennedy

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Securities Commission, it was learned today, has decided to abandon its original "sponsor" system under which each commissioner devoted most of his attention to one particular sphere.

The change, instituted for a trial period, resulted from a recent disagreement over a personnel matter between Commissioner Robert E. Healy and Joseph L. Weiner, Director of the Public Utilities Division. Mr. Healy then told Chairman Jerome N. Frank that he no longer would sponsor Mr. Weiner's division.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain and first chairman of the SEC, introduced the sponsorship idea. It never was a formally recognized procedure, but was nonetheless strictly observed.

Under the sponsorship system, persons dealt with the commissioner sponsoring the division in which their business would be handled.

Under the new system, commissioners will share routine matters and persons will not be referred to any particular commissioner.

U. S. Steel Corp. Shows Gains In Output, Shipments in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation, in presenting its annual report of operations for the year 1939, has discarded the usual staid form of presentation, heavy with accounting terminology and statistical tables, and given in its place a simplified story of "how the corporation earned its living," addressed to both stockholders and employees.

The corporation last year "sold to the public goods and services" amounting to $857,000,000. Of this amount $310,000,000 was used for the purchase of goods and services from others, $61,000,000 was accounted for in the "wear and usage of facilities," $67,000,000 was paid out in taxes, and $9,000,000 for interest. This left $410,000,000, of which $369,000,000 was disposed of for wages and salaries for men. $25,000,000 for the holders of preferred stock and $16,000,000 was set aside for future needs.

Shipments Rise

During 1939 production and shipment tonnages were greater than in any year since 1930 with the exceptions of 1936 and 1937, according to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board, in a statement accompanying the report. Public shipments of rolled and finished steel products by the corporation's subsidiaries during the year amounted to 11,707,251 net tons, compared with shipments of 7,315,506 net tons in 1938, or an increase of 60 per cent.

Net income of the corporation in 1939 available for dividends on the capital stocks of the corporation amounted to $41,119,934, compared with a deficit in 1938 of $7,717,454. Four regular dividends were declared during the year on the preferred stock leaving a balance of $15,900,257 out of such income. This compares with a deficit of $32,937,131 in 1938 after preferred payments.

"The lower relative earnings of 1939," he said, "were due to a number of factors, an important one being that a considerable part of the total tonnage consisted of products yielding lower prices The increased tonnage failed to reduce unit costs sufficiently to offset the influence of the lower price yield. . . . Costs over which the corporation has no control have advanced faster than technical savings without corresponding price advances."

Working capital of the corporation was increased by $39,116,645 to $431,988,446 from $392,871,801; cash rose $46,704,889 to $165,190,478 from $118,485,589; and inventories increased $15,074,442 to $294,593,046 from $279,518,604.

Taxes Also Higher

The total of all taxes paid was $67,017,086, compared with $48,842,131 in 1938. These included State and Federal social security taxes of $14,818,056, against $11,309,215. Last year's taxes were equal to $299.39 an employee, to $5.59 a ton of finished steel shipped, to $7.41 per $100 of revenue and to $7.70 a common share, the report said.

Of individual stockholders at the year-end, 100,642 were men owning 3,555,422 shares and 91,406 were women owning 3,057,451 shares; 9,757 trustees and guardians owned 878,301 shares and 14,571 brokers and others held 4,228,194 shares. There were 880 charitable, religious and educational holders of 143,851 shares and 130 insurance companies holding 442,844 shares.

Total pay roll for 1939 was $368,577,711, with 233,844 employed, compared with $282,209,332 and 202,108 the year before.

In addition to increased demand for heavy goods during the year, the report said there was a continuation of the general trend toward lighter steels, which further justified the expenditure made by the management in recent years for new plants and facilities to meet this situation.

Some Wool Sells In Boston Market; Prices Are Lower

Wool is selling in the Boston market for future delivery, on a small scale to be sure, but sufficient to indicate the softness of the current market. Prices show a sagging tendency, particularly in domestic wools.

Fine territory wools of good French combing lengths, and in original bags, are selling for July delivery, around 78 to 80 cents, scoured, and delivered to mills. This is about a nickel off recent quotations in the Boston market.

Most mills seem to have sufficient wool on hand or on order to care for early requirements.

Shearing is under way in some sections of the wool growing belt, and contracts for wools still on the sheeps' back are being made right along, usually at prices under recent market levels in the Boston area.

Mohair, too, is slow.

Mexico Orders Expropriation Of More Land

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Word that the Mexican Government had decreed the expropriation of 1,500,000 acres of chicle-producing land belonging to three American concerns in the State of Chiapas was seen at the State Department as evidence that Mexico City was determined to press its program of nationalizing valuable foreign oil and agricultural properties despite the fact that no settlement has been reached in a number of similar cases.

That the Mexican Government should proceed to a new expropriation while the question of payment to American oil companies for seizure of properties is still unsettled indicates that the Mexican Government feels confident that once again the United States will not go beyond a formal protest, it is held.

Special interest was aroused by the fact that the latest expropriation decree, unlike earlier ones made under the Mexican Agrarian Law, does not provide for compensation since it is claimed that the titles to the properties had never been valid.

It is felt that the expropriation may have been prompted by the current presidential campaign in which the candidate of the revolutionary party now in power is said to be facing a bitter fight. Much of the support given President Lazaro Cardenas, who is working for continuation of his party in power, came from the firm stand he took against the British and American companies.

Aircraft Firms Gain $62,000,000 Assets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission disclosed that 19 aircraft manufacturers had an aggregate increase in assets of $62,000,000 between 1935 and 1938.

The aircraft makers were the only group of nine industries covered in a recent study to show a year to year increase in assets, business volume, net profits and dividends paid. Assets rose from $97,000,000 in 1935 to $159,000,000 in 1938, while net profits jumped from $3,000,000 to $20,000,000.

New Issues

$28,160,000

City of Miami, Florida

3½%, 3¾% and 4% Refunding Bonds of 1940

Dated April 1, 1940 — Due July 1, 1941-65 incl.

Bonds maturing after 1960 will be subject to redemption on July 1, 1945, or on any interest payment date thereafter prior to their respective maturities, either in whole or in part, in the inverse order of their maturities, at 103% if redeemed on or prior to July 1, 1950, at 102% if redeemed thereafter and on or prior to July 1, 1955, at 101% if redeemed thereafter and on or prior to July 1, 1960, and at 100% thereafter to maturity, plus accrued interest in each case.

Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1 and July 1 (first coupon due January 1, 1941), payable in New York City at the Chemical Bank & Trust Company. Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal only or as to both principal and interest, and interchangeable with respect to fully registered bonds.

Interest Exempt from all present Federal Income Taxes

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND YIELDS

Amount	Rate	Due	Yield	Amount	Rate	Due	Yield	Amount	Rate	Due	Yield
$ 400,000	4%	1941	1.00%	$1,100,000	4%	1949	3.20%	$1,400,000	3½%	1957	3.60%
400,000	4	1942	1.50	1,100,000	4	1950	3.30	1,500,000	3½	1958	3.60
400,000	4	1943	2.00	1,100,000	3¾	1951	3.40	1,500,000	3½	1959	3.65
400,000	4	1944	2.25	1,200,000	3¾	1952	3.50	1,600,000	3½	1960	3.65
500,000	4	1945	2.50	1,200,000	3½	1953	3.50	1,600,000	3¾	1961	3.75
500,000	4	1946	2.75	1,300,000	3½	1954	3.50	1,700,000	3¾	1962	3.75
500,000	4	1947	3.00	1,300,000	3½	1955	3.55	1,800,000	3¾ ea. yr.	1963-64	3.75
1,000,000	4	1948	3.10	1,400,000	3½	1956	3.55	1,460,000	3¾	1965	3.75

(Accrued Interest to Be Added)

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Masslich and Mitchell, Attorneys, New York City.

The Chase National Bank — Smith, Barney & Co. — Chemical Bank & Trust Company — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers

Phelps, Fenn & Co. — Hornblower & Weeks — Paine, Webber & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated

Union Securities Corporation — The First Cleveland Corporation Cleveland — McDonald-Coolidge & Co. Cleveland — Reynolds & Co. — The Wisconsin Company Milwaukee

Schlater, Noyes & Gardner Incorporated — Bacon, Stevenson & Co. — Darby & Co., Inc. — W. E. Hutton & Co. — Swiss American Corporation

First National Bank & Trust Company of Minneapolis — The Robinson-Humphrey Co. Atlanta — Hayden, Miller & Co. Cleveland — R. H. Moulton & Company Incorporated

Starkweather & Co. — Paul H. Davis & Co. Chicago — Braun, Bosworth & Co. Toledo — Trust Company of Georgia Atlanta — First of Michigan Corporation

Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy Incorporated — The Illinois Company of Chicago — Coffin & Burr Incorporated — Wells-Dickey Company Minneapolis — Commerce Trust Company Kansas City, Mo.

Hawley, Huller & Co. Cleveland — Singer, Deane & Scribner Pittsburgh — Bigelow, Webb & Co., Inc. Minneapolis — Mason-Hagan, Inc. Richmond — Fenner & Beane

Wheelock & Cummins, Inc. Des Moines — Putnam & Co. Hartford — Merrill, Turben & Co. Cleveland — Soucy & Co. — Benjamin Lewis & Co. Chicago — Martin, Burns & Corbett, Inc. Chicago

The First National Bank of Miami — Atlantic National Bank Jacksonville — First National Bank Palm Beach — Miami Beach First National Bank Miami Beach

Boston, March 28, 1940.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Transactions Of Securities Listed by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Motors Corporation sold 3,500 shares of Bendix Aviation Corporation common stock in January, the Securities Commission disclosed in a supplementary report on transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations.

General Motors, which had reported the sale of 3,000 shares in December, still held 472,500 shares of Bendix common at the end of January.

Cary W. Bok of Philadelphia reported the transfer from a trust established under the will of Edward Bok to direct holding of 42,989 shares of common stock and 6,862 shares of $7 cumulative preferred stock of Curtis Publishing Company. This increased Bok's direct holdings to 44,029 and 8,171 shares, respectively.

Many Transactions

Other transactions reported included:

James L. Kraft of Chicago bought 6,000 shares of Stokely Brothers & Co. common stock. Frederick M. Small of York, Pa., sold 10,900 shares of Martin Parry Corp. capital stock, reducing his holding by one-third.

George W. Ritter of Toledo, Ohio, bought 2,300 shares of Willys Overland Motors common. Martin W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bought 215 shares of the capital stock.

Ralph M. Singer of Los Angeles sold 1,000 shares of Brewster Aeronautical capital stock. F. J. Kingsbury Jr., of New Haven, Conn., acquired 2,295 shares of Bridgeport Brass Co. common through a bequest and sold 600 shares. Celotex Corporation sold 1,500 shares of Certainteed Products Corporation $1 par common.

Archie W. Dunham of Salt Lake City, Utah, bought 5,000 shares of Condor Gold Mining Company common.

John A. Fry of Detroit reported the transfer of 20,600 shares of Detroit Michigan stove common held jointly with his wife. He said the transfer was in partial settlement of obligations. They held 55,000 shares jointly at the end of the month.

J. O. Eaton of Cleveland bought 500 shares of Eaton Manufacturing Company common. R. H. Daigneau of Austin, Minn., reported the transfer of 4,831 shares of Geo. A. Hormel & Company common to a joint account.

Lerner Stock Sold

Joseph J. Lerner of New York sold 2,000 shares of Lerner Stores Corporation common. Charles D. Marshall of Pittsburgh reported a gift of 2,400 shares of National Enameling & Stamping Company common. A. M. Custer of Johnstown, Pa., bought 1,000 shares of Penn Traffic Co. common. Cecil H. Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave away 464 shares of Procter & Gamble Co. common.

Robert R. Guthrie of New York disposed of 1,300 shares of White Sewing Machine Corporation common, including a gift of 25 shares. Joseph L. Martin of New York bought 1,600 shares of Wichita River Oil Corp. $10 par common. Rembert Wurlitzer of New York sold 200 shares of Rudolph Wurlitzer Company common.

George Friedland of Philadelphia reported the disposal of an option for 1,000 shares of common stock of Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.15	12.93
Affiliated F Inc	3.44	3.76
Amerex Hold	16.375	17.875
Am Business Shrs	3.15	3.47
Am Gen Equip Inc	.33	.38
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.66	16.84
British Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	24.17	26.13
Bullock Fund	13.375	14.75
Can Inv Fund	3.25	4.00
Century Shrs Tr	25.51	27.43
Chain St Inv	18.22	19.38
Dividend Shrs	1.20	1.31
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.79	19.10
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.53	12.38
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.50	25.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.69	20.12
Fund Investors Inc	17.63	19.16
Gen Capital	30.34	32.62
Gen Investors Tr	5.01	5.46
Incorp Investors Tr	15.93	17.13
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.50	35.50
Maryland Fund	3.90	4.70
Mass Invest Tr	20.79	22.35
Mutual Invest	10.79	11.80
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.36
New England Fund	12.47	13.44
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	20.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.39	.44
Putnam Fund	13.94	14.91
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.95	8.00
Railway & Light Sec	8.625	...
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.50	...
Repub Invest Fund	10.34	10.84
Scudder S & C	84.64	86.36
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.55	16.48
Stand Util Inc	.39	.43
State Street Invest	72.75	75.50
Supervised Shares	9.97	10.84
Trusteed Am Bk B	.58	.64
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.86	.96
US El Lt & P Voting	.98	...
Wellington Fund	14.13	15.53
World Investment Tr	3.59	3.98
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.85	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.96	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.60	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.90	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.53	....
Diversified Tr D	6.00	6.75
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.10	4.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.14	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.34	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.91	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.85	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	26.4	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.34	10.84
Super of Am Tr AA	2.57	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.25	....
US Elect Lt & Pow "B"	2.25	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.375	2.25
FirstBostonCorp	15.75	17.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton&Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.74	29.23	S-1	25.60	28.04
B-2	21.52	23.54	S-2	13.80	15.18
B-3	13.89	15.27	S-3	9.77	10.82
B-4	6.46	7.13	S-4	3.95	4.45
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.73	16.17	K-2	9.82	10.82

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Copper quiet; electrolytic spot 11.25-50; export, fas NY, 11.20. Tin steady; spot and nearby 45.87½; forward 45.75. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.05-10; East St. Louis 4.90. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite, and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '47-'43	109.23	109.23	109.23
1 3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.27	109.72
1 3s '48-'46	111.10	110.10	111.10
1 3⅛s '52-'49	112.31	112.31	112.31
2 2½s '53-'49	106.19	106.19	106.19
51 2½s '52-'50	106.24	106.23	106.24
100 2¾s '54-'51	108.14	108.13	108.14
3 3s '55-'51	111.11	111.1	111.11
18 2⅞s '60-'55	108.30	108.28	108.28
7 2¾s '63-'58	107.16	107.16	107.16
30 2¾s '65-'60	107.19	107.16	107.18
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 2¾s '47-'42	105	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	108	108	108
1 Aa Gt Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
25 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¾	79½	79¾
14 Alleghany cv 5s '49	71¾	71½	71¾
35 Alleghany 5s '50 st	47	47	47
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110	110¼
43 Am & For P 5s 2030	64	63	64
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅜	105	105⅜
13 Am T & T 5½s '43	108 1-32	108 1-32	108 1-32
7 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
9 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109½	109⅜	109½
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¼	103	103
2 Arm Del 4s '57	102½	102¼	102½
9 Arm Del 4s '55	103	102½	102½
19 AT&SF 4s '95	104⅞	104½	104⅞
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	100	100	100
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 A C Line 1st4s '52	70	70	70
8 A C Line clt 4s '52	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
8 A C Line 4½s '64	53⅝	53½	53⅝
5 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5 B&O '95 C st	30	29⅞	30
11 B & O 2000 D st	26⅛	26	26⅛
37 B & O '96F St	26	25⅞	26
19 B & O cv '60 st	14½	14¼	14⅜
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅞	67½	67⅞
12 B & O Pie&Wv 4s '51 st	59	58	58⅝
6 B & O sw '50 st	46½	46¼	46¼
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	57	57	57
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	56	56	56
1 Bang&Aroo 5s '48	96	96	96
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	116	116
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	134⅛	134	134⅛
4 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110	110	110
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	49⅝	49	49
8 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	49½	49½	49½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101½	101½	101½
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66ct	89⅛	89	89
1 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn5s'41	47	47	47
2 Bklyn Un El 1st5s'50ct	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97⅝	97½	97⅝
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	107	106¾	106¾
14 Buf R&P '57 st	37	36⅝	37
10 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58	58	58
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98	98	98
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97¾	97½	97½
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	111	111	111
2 Can Pac 5s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
17 Can Pac 4s perp	68	67½	68
15 Cerriers & Gen 5s '50	100	100	100
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2½	2½	2½
1 Cen of Ge cn 5s '45	7	7	7
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¼	67	67
13 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
9 Cen RR NJ 5s '98 reg	16	15½	16
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15½	15½	15½
1 ChampP&F(38)4¾s50	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 C&O 3½s '96D	9	98⅞	99
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
16 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88½	88	88½
4 CB&Q 4½s '77	83⅛	83	83
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
3 CB&Q 4s/Ill '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
23 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29	28¼	28¼
3 Chi I&L 5s '66	9¾	9¾	9¾
18 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7	6⅞	7
9 CMS&P& ap5s 2000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	27½	27½	27½
19 CM&SP 4½s 89C	27⅞	27	27⅞
8 CM&SP 4½s 89E	27½	27½	27½
24 CM&SP gen 4s 89	27⅛	26½	27⅛
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18½	18½	18½
26 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	9⅞	10
10 Chi & NW 4¾s 49	17½	17½	17½
12 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10	9½	10
24 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10	10	10
7 Chi & N W4s 87 st	17½	17	17½
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	44	44	44
6 CRI&P 4½s 52A	7⅞	7¾	7¾
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
17 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
37 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7½	7⅜	7½
6 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	105 29A-32	105 29-32	105 29-32
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109¼	109	109
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
11 Ch& W Ind 4s 52	94	94	94
1 Childs Co 5s 43	57	57	57
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Cin Un Terb 3s 69	111	111	111
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¾	49½	49½
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	47½	47½	47½
10 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	63	63	63
5 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	86¾	86	86
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	75⅜	75	75
2 Col & So 4½s 80	28½	28	28
2 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105	104¾	104¾
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
50 Comwlth Edcv3½s58	128¾	128½	128¾
10 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Con Edis 3½s 58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	104¾	104¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	107½	108
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58½	58½	58½
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 D & R G 4½s '36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
21 D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Osd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	109	109	109
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	111	111	111
1 DulMissabe&I 3½s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 DuquesneLt3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109	109	109
6 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	105	105	105
28 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¼	16	16⅛
51 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	16	16¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	55¼	55¼	55¼
36 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	25	25¼
3 Erie cv 4s '53 A	22⅞	22¼	22¼
10 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	107	106⅞	107
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	104½	104½	104½
3 GaCar&Nor6s'34	21	21	21
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105½	105½	105½
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	90½	90½	90½
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84	83⅞	84
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101½	100⅞	101¼
34 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93	92¼	93
13 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75¼	75	75¼
19 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110	109¾	110
1 Hockg V 4½s '99	121	121	121
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33¾	33½	33½
2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	15½	15½
2 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43	43	43
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	43½	43¼	43½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
9 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43¼	43	43
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Indpls & Lou 4s '56	16½	16½	16½
8 Indus Rayon 4½s 2'48	105¼	105⅛	105¼
8 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	36¾	36½	36½
15 InterbRTr rfg5s'66ct	77	77	77
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	77	77	77
6 InterlakeIron cv4s'47	86	86	86
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	67½	67	67
11 Int Paper 6s '55	98	97½	97½
14 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	99	98	98
12 Int T&T 4½s '52	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
11 Int T&T 5s '55	44¾	44½	44¾
1 JamesF&Cyea 4s '59	54	54	54
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	38	38	38
22 KCFtS&M 4s ¼36 ct	37	37	37
10 K C South 5s '50	67	66⅞	67
7 K C South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
28 K C Term 4s '60	107⅝	107½	107½
6 Koppers Co 4s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	86½	86½	86½
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	53½	53½	53½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
8 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	24½	24½	24½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17	17	17
2 Leh Val 4½s2003 asd	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14⅝	14½	14½
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
1 Liquid Carb 4s 47	110	110	110
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	92	92	92
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	80	80	80
3 Manhat Ry 4s82	82	81¾	82
1 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013ct	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
3 Mead Corp 6s45A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
6 Midland RR NJ 5s40	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
7 MSP&SSMar 5s38	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s38	6	6	6
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s38	6	6	6
2 Mo-Ill 5s 59	73	73	73
11 M-K-T 5s 62A	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
5 M-K-T 4s 62B	15	15	15
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14 Mo Pac 5s 65A	21¼	20¾	20⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 65Act	20½	20½	20½
93 Mo Pac 5s77F	21	20¾	21
60 Mo Pac 5s 78G	21	21	21
3 Mo Pac 5s 78G	20½	20½	20½
64 Mo Pac 5s80H	21	20¾	21
3 Mo Pac 5sH 80 ct	20½	20½	20½
80 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21	20¾	21
4 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
26 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Monongah Ry 4s 60	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
107 Mont Pow 3¾s66	100½	100¼	100½
5 Mor & Essex 5s55	37¾	37¼	37¾
34 Mor & Essex 4½s55	32⅞	32½	32½
11 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	42	42	42
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s68	109	109	109
2 Nassau El 4s51ct	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s51ww	107½	107⅜	107½
5 Nat Distill 3½s49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	38½	38½	38½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	105½	105½	105½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
59 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
1 NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58½	58½
10 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56¾	56¼	56¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	76¾	76¾	76¾
12 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81	80¼	81
7 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	64¾	64	64¾
11 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55	54¾	54¾
5 NYCh&StL 3⅜s'47	83½	83½	83½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
27 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21½	21¼	21½
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	32	32	32
30 NYNH&H 4½s '67	20¾	20½	20¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s '47	16½	16½	16½
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16½	16½	16½
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	106	106	106
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
44 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55	54½	54⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	46⅛	46¼	46¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46½	46½	46½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42¾	42¾
16 Nor Pac 4s 97	65	65	65
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅜	40½	40½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	104½	104½	104½
2 Ontario Tran 5s 45	105	105	105
6 Or Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅛	106	106
2 Otil-Steel 4½s 62A	74½	74½	74½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	58¾	58⅜	58¾
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110	109½	109½
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
8 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	87	86⅞	86⅞
2 Pen Co 3½s '44 D	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Pen Co 4s 63	104	104	104
1 Penn-Dix 6s 41A	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102¼	102¼
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88½	88⅜	88⅜
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98	97½	97½
15 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
18 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85¼	85	85⅛
25 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	66½	66⅛	66½
10 Peoria&El inc 4s '90	9¼	9	9
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	57⅝	57½	57⅝
5 Pheips Dodge 3½s '52	111	111	111
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¾	11½	11¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8	8	8
3 PCC&SL 5s '70A	105¾	105½	105¾
3 PCC&SL 5s '75B	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 PCC&St L 4½s '77	99	98¼	98¼
1 PCC&S L 4½s '42B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
23 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73⅛	72¾	73⅛
6 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	73⅜	72½	72½
38 Postal Tel&G 5s '53	22½	22⅜	22⅜
4 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84	84	84
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	3½	3½	3½
13 Ready 4½s '97A	70¾	70	70
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57½	57	57
6 Rem Rand 4¼s2'56ww	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	100½	100½	100½
2 Repub Steel 5½s '54	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Repub Steel 4½s '61	96½	96½	96½
6 Repub Steel 4½s '56	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
4 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106	106	106
1 Rio Gr W) clt 4s '49	10½	10½	10½
18 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	64	63½	63⅝
6 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33ct	63	63	63
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	42	42	42
12 St L S F 5s '50 B	14½	14½	14½
65 St L S F 4½s '78	12¾	12½	12¾
24 StLSF4½s'78 ct st	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
19 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
2 St L SW 5s '52	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	10	10	10
22 St L SW 1st 4s '89	65	65	65
9 StP&KC ShL4½s '41	6¾	6¾	6¾
13 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	97½	97½	97½
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	62	62	62
1 San Diego G&E 4s '65	111	111	111
2 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	29	28	28
10 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6½	6⅜	6½
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12½	12½	12½
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4½	4½
2 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50 Shell Un 2½s '54	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	24	23½	23½
12 Simmons cv 4s '52	102¼	102	102¼
24 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105½	105½	105½
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	99⅛	99	99⅛
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44½	44½	44½
15 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43¾	43½	43¾
30 So Pac 4½s '69	43½	43½	43½
20 So Pac clt 4s '49	43⅞	43½	43½
4 So Pac 3¾s '46	51½	51⅜	51½
22 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48½	48	48¼
4 South Ry 6½s '56	80	79⅝	80
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	76	76	76
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	87¾	87½	87¾
35 South Ry gen 4s '56	56⅜	55¾	56⅜
5 S W Bel Tel 3s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Staley Mfg 4s '46	106	106	106
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Studebaker cv 6s '45	109½	109⅜	109½
29 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅜	105¼	105¼
3 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s'50	90	90	90
17 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107½	107	107
21 Tex Corp 3s '59	1½	1½	1½
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	70	70	70
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '64	92	92	92
25 Third Ave aj 5s '60	20¼	20	20¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	59	59	59
1 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	97¼	96¾	97¼
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73	73	73
13 Unit Drug 5s '53	84⅜	84¼	84¼
1 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	106	106
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
6 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	102	102	102
16 Utah P & L 5s '44	102½	102⅛	102½
10 Util P&L 5s '59	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Va & SW cn 5s '58	60	60	60
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44¼	4 4	44¼
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17½	17½	17½
10 Wabash 5s '76 B	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	44½	44½	44½
6 Walwrth 4s '55	67	66¾	67
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	90	90	90
1 West Shore 4s 2361	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	127¼	127¼	127¼
6 Westn Md4s '52	83¾	83½	83¾
2 WNY & Pa gen 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
2 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Western Un 5s'51	70½	70½	70½
5 Western Un 5s'60	68¼	67¾	68¼
2 Wheel Stl 4½s'56 A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	106	106	106
1 Wilston Sal 4s'60	110¾	110¾	110¾
50 Wis Cen 4s'49	22⅞	22¾	22¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Antioquia 7s'45 D	14¼	14¼	14¼
22 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛
9 Argentine 4½s'48	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
9 Argentine 4½s'71	92¼	92	92
14 Australia 5s'55	79	79	79
2 Australia 5s'57	78	77½	77½
26 Australia 4½s'56	71¾	71	71¾
2 Belgium 6½s'49	100½	100½	100½
5 Brazil 8s'41	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 Brazil 6½s' '26-57	16⅜	16¾	16¾
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
10 Breda, Ernes 7s'54	98	97½	98
1 Brisbane 5s'57	66	6 6	66
1 Brisbane 5s'58	67	67	67
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	60½	60½	60½
6 Canada 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 Canada 4s '60	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Canada 3¼s '61	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Canada 2½s '45	93½	93½	93½
2 Carlsbad 8s '54	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
20 Chile 6s '60 asd	14	14	14
10 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Chile 6s '63 asd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33¼	33¼	33¼
18 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Copenhag 4½s '53	40	39¼	39¼
1 Cuba 5½s '53	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Cuba 5½s '45	80½	80½	80½
64 Cuba 4½s '77	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
11 Denmark 6s '42	63	61⅛	61⅛
4 Denmark 4½s '62	42½	42⅛	42½
1 Dom 5½s '42	75	75	75
1 Finland 6s '45	75	75	75
3 Ger Gov 5½s '65	12½	12	12
1 Hung Munic 7s '46	9¼	9¼	9¼
36 Italy 7s 1951	65½	64¾	65
19 Japan 6½s '54	88	88	88
10 Japan 5½s '65	64	64	64
5 Lombard El 7s '52	70	70	70
20 Mex 5s asd '45	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Milan City 6½s '52	46⅜	46	46
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Montevideo 7s '52	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
10 Norway 6s '44	95⅝	95½	95⅝
2 Norway 6s '43	95½	95½	95½
5 Norway 4½s '56	81½	81½	81½
24 Norway 4¼s '65	75⅝	75	75
22 Norway 4s '63	72⅝	72½	72⅝
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	64	63½	64
23 Panama 5s '63A st asd	71⅞	71¼	71¼
3 Paulista Ry 7s '42	69½	69½	69½
21 Peru 1st 6s 60	10⅛	10	10
7 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7 Queensld 7s 41	100½	100½	100½
5 Queensld 6s 47	85½	85½	86½
2 Rhine-West 6s 55	16¾	16⅝	16¾
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Rio Gr Sul 7s 66	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
16 Santa Fe Prov 4s '64	79½	79½	79½
5 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	12½	12¼	12½
11 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	37¼	36¾	37¼
1 Sydney 5½s 55	73	73	73
1 Taiwan El P 5½s71	62½	62½	62½
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	64¾	64½	64¾
3 Urug a) 3¾s4s4½s79	51½	51½	51½
2 Urug 3⅞s 78 Dec	48½	48½	48½
3 Urug cv3¾s 4s4½s 79	50½	50½	50½
2 Yokohama 6s 61	66½	66¼	66¼

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 4,387,000. Previous day 7,191,000. Week ago 4,443,176. Year ago 6,377,000. Two years ago 9,783,000. Jan. 1 to date 388,639,300. Year ago 454,489,025. Two years ago 462,975,030.

Structural Steel Contracts Up 18 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

New contracts for fabricated structural steel closed during the month of February were 92,526 tons or 18 per cent higher than bookings for January, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

Shipments for the entire industry in February were estimated at 91,875 tons, compared with the previous month's total of 109,496 tons.

Heard in Wall Street

The "tax exempt" situation seems undisturbed by the recent unanimous Supreme Court decision supporting the State of Oklahoma against the Tradesmen's National Bank of Oklahoma City. The bank kicked against a State franchise tax which applied on all the bank's income including the income from federal bonds. The Supreme Court upheld the State Supreme Court in the view that such a franchise tax is constitutional.

Reason the case went up so high was the previous existence of a divided Supreme Court decision in McAllen vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts (279 U. S. 620) in which Massachusetts had amended its franchise tax with the intent of discriminating against income from Government bonds. Mr. McAllen objected and the Supreme Court sustained him, Justices Holmes (of Beverly) and Brandeis dissenting.

If the Oklahoma decision means anything it may mean a slight weakening of the weight of the McAllen decision, which was divided anyway. It looks as though Government bond income to a corporation is subject to a franchise tax on the corporation for the privilege of doing business.

An indication of the hazards for investors in utility simplification may be seen in the outlook for the preferred stock of Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern under a purely intrastate simplification now being proposed for the Niagara Hudson system. The plan is to consolidate the Central New York Power Corporation and the New York Power & Light Corporation and the various companies owned by B N & E. Protection on the preferreds of the first two will be stepped up from 6.5 per cent of gross to 10.8, but for the B N & E preferred it will drop from around 13.7 per cent down to 5.75 per cent. Since the plan was announced the B N & E preferred has dropped from 108 to 98.

It looks as though the IBA actually caught the SEC off-base in its interpretation of the Utility Act of 1935 as supporting the U-12F -2 or arm's length bargaining rule. The explanation is involved, but the gist of it is that the arm's length bargaining that Congress required the SEC to enforce was not between utility and underwriter but between the various parts of holding company systems, i. e., intracompany and inter-affiliate. This was where the abuses had been shown up (such as up-stream loans, excessive engineering charges, and the like). There is apparently no mandate or authority in the law at all for the SEC to require arm's length bargaining, competitive bidding, shopping around, or anything else in dealings between utility companies and underwriters. That the SEC was touché seems the more likely from the violence of its reply to the IBA charges—"ill-tempered obstructionism and Government baiting." There was no ill temper in the IBA's brief and the only obstructionism or baiting was in the carefully documented effort to show that the SEC had exceeded its authority under the law.

U. S. Steel has gone streamlined on its annual report. The income statement is called "How the Corporation Earned its Living in 1939" and the last six figures are actually rounded off the millions. Net income is called "Wages for the Use of Facilities." The balance sheet is presented in the form of scales. And so on. However, for those who like their figures straight, they all are there, in the back.

The House Appropriation Committee's cut in the Wage & Hours Division's money for next year indicates how some of the new agencies may fare if a new party gets in power. Administration of the Guffey Coal Act faces the same difficulty. In both cases the law is nothing if there isn't enough money for a host of inspectors. Primary difficulty of the Wage & Hour people today is the fact that complaints are piling up in mountainous fashion, investigations being months behind. Nevertheless, the Wage Hour Administration is strenuously opposing any effort to relieve them of supervision over "farm workers," wholesale and retail distributors' employees, and persons making over $150 a month. This in turn is reminiscent of the SEC's vigorous opposition to any effort to cut down the work which keeps the lights burning until late in the evening at the SEC building.

H. F.

Bank of England

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of March 27 showed (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 543,106, increase 2,466; bullion 1,298, decrease 26; reserves 38,192, decrease 2,492; public deposits 43,143, decrease 6,341; private deposits 140,154, increase 280; government securities 134,189, increase 550; other securities 29,120, decrease 4,102. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 21.8 per cent compared with 21.4 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600 Aero Sup B (.20g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
400 Air Assoc (½)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
100 Air Investors	2¾	2¾	2¾
300 Air Inv war	½	½	½
20 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	105½	105½	105½
20 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	95½	95½	95½
250 Alum Co Am (1e) xd	160⅞	160	160
200 Alum Co Am pf (6)	117¾	117¾	117¾
100 Alum Ltd (1½e)	100	100	100
50 Alum Ltd pf (6)	107	107	107
130 Am Book (4)	44½	44½	44½
200 Am Box Board	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
50 Am Cap pr pf (5½)	80	80	80
600 Am Centrifugal	⅜	⅜	⅜
1800 Am Cyan B (.60)	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
6000 Am Exp Lines (¼e)	18	16⅝	17⅛
1000 Am Gas & El (1.60)	34⅞	34¾	34¾
200 Am Laun Mch (.80)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100 Am Light & T (1.20)	15	15	15
1000 Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
75 Am Pot&Ch (4¾g)	103	103	103
1600 Am Republics	8¼	7⅝	7⅝
100 Am Seal Kap (.12e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
2400 Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
500 Am Superpow pf	13	12¾	12¾
100 Apex Elec Mfg (¼e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2¼	2¼
400 Ark Nat Gas pf (.60d)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300 Asso G & El A	¼	¼	¼
200 Atl Cst Fish	2⅝	2½	2½
130 Atl Cst Line Co (1g)	18¾	18½	18½
4800 Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
700 Atlas Ply (¼e)	17⅝	17	17
100 Automat Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Avery & Sons	7¾	7¾	7¾
200 Avery & S war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1800 Aviation & Tran	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
600 Babcock & Wil	24	23⅞	24
100 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
300 Baldwin Loco war	6½	6¼	6¼
100 Baldwin Rub (¼e)	7	7	7
200 Barium Sta Stl	½	½	½
1600 Bath Iron Wks	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
1600 Beech Airc	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
9900 Bell Airc	29⅛	28½	28¾
500 Bellanca Airc	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
200 Berk & Gay Furn	¼	¼	¼
1600 Bliss (E W)	16	15½	15½
100 Blue Ridge	1	1	1
100 Blumenthal (S)	7	7	7
20 Bohack (H C) 1 pf	31½	30½	30½
150 Borne Scrym (3½g)	44½	44	44
100 Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500 Braz Tr L & P	7	7	7
1000 Breeze Corp (½g)	6⅛	5⅞	6
15200 Brewst Aero (.20g)	17⅝	16¾	17
• 100 Bridgpt Mach	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200 Brill A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250 Brown Co pf	27	27	27
200 Brown F&W (.20g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400 Brown Rubber	2½	2⅜	2½
50 Buckeye P L (1e)	38¼	38¼	38¼
600 Buf N&EP pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
100 Buf N&EP 1 pf (5)	101½	101⅜	101½
1400 Can Col Airw	9½	8⅞	8⅞
100 Can Marconi (.04e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Carrier Corp	12	11⅞	12
100 Carter (JW) (.15e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Casco Prod (1e)	9½	9½	9½
400 Catalin Ah (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
275 Celanese ptc pf (7a)	119	117	117¼
25 Celluloid pf	31¼	31¼	31¼
300 Cen &2SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	15½	15½	15½
150 CenNYPow pf (5)	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
100 Cen Ohio Stl (.30e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50 Cen P&L pf (7)	112½	112½	112½
50 Cen St El 6% pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
50 Charis (.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150 Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	79¼	78¾	79¼
25 Childs pf	29⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2200 Cities Service	5	4⅞	5
300 Cit Svc pf	60½	60¼	60½
10 Cit Svc pf BB	56	56	56
20 CSP&L$7 pf (15¾k)	104	103¼	103¼
120 CCP&L$6 pf (13½k)	98	97	98
300 Claude Neon Its	½	½	½
200 Cleve Tract	6⅛	6	6⅛
200 Colo Fuel & I war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
350 Colts P F Arms(2)	81	79	80½
25 Colum G&E pf (5)	67½	67½	67½
600 Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25 Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	43¼	43¼	43¼
50 Comm P Svc (.65e)	35¾	35¾	35¾
100 Compo Sh M vtc (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100 Cons Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
600 Cons Stl Corp	4⅞	4¾	4¾
10 Cont G&E pr pf (7)	92	92	92
200 Cont Roll & Stl	6⅛	6	6⅛
100 Copper Range	5¼	5⅛	5¼
700 Cosden Petro	1½	1⅜	1½
100 Cosden Petro pf	10	10	10
400 Creole Pet (½a)	20¾	20¼	20¼
100 Crocker-Wh El M	5	5	5
100 Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 Crown C Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Dayton Rub (¼e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
1000 Decca Records (.20e)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
400 DetGask&Mfg (½e)	10½	10	10½
200 Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1½	1½	1½
100 Det Mich Stove	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 TivcoTwinTrk (.40g)	8½	8½	8½
100 Dubulier Cond (.13g)	1½	1½	1½
200 Duro-Test	2	2	2
350 East G&F 6pf	24¼	23⅝	23⅝
800 East G&Fprpf (1⅛k)	54	53¼	53¼
150 Econ Gro Strs (¼e)	16⅝	16¼	16¼
9400 El Bond & Sh	6⅜	6	6¼
1200 El Bond&Sh pf(6)	70¼	69¼	70¼
200 El Bo&Sh $5 pf(5)	61	60½	61
150 El P&L 2pf A	15	14½	14½
600 Electrol vtc	1⅛	1	1⅛
10 Emp G&F 6½% pf	67½	67½	67½
10 Emp G&F 6% pf	66½	66½	66½
300 Equity Corp	½	½	½
125 Equitp Corp $3 pf (3)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
400 Esquire Inc (.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1000 Fairchild Ave (.40g)	11	10½	10⅞
11300 Fairchild En&Air	5⅞	5½	5⅝
60 Falstaff Brew (.60g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
150 Fanny Farm (1½h)	26½	26	26
3000 Fansteel Met	15½	14⅞	15⅜
100 Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
4100 Fisk Rub	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
75 FlaP&L $7 pf (3.95k)	112	110½	110½
100 Froedt G & M (.20e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
400 Fruehauf Tra (¼e)	30¼	30	30⅛
25 Gen Invest pf	57	57	57
1200 Gen Invest war			
1200 Gen Invest war	1-32	1-64	1-64
20 Gen Pub S pf	38¾	38½	38¾
50 Gen WatG&E pf (3)	38¾	38¾	38¾
100 Gilbert (AC)	7½	7½	7½
400 Glen Ald Coal (⅛e)	7½	7¼	7⅜
50 GodchauxSugA (2)	24	24	24
200 Gorh Mfg (1e)	26¾	26¾	26¾
50 Gt A&P nv (3½e)	105½	105½	105½
100 Greenf T & D	8¾	8¾	8¾
5000 GrumTircE (1.05g)	18	17½	17⅝
200 Gulf Oil	34¾	34½	34½
20 Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	112¾	112¾	112¾
500 Hall Lamy (.60e)	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
100 Hartford Ray vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Harvard Brew (.05g)	2	2	2
100 HatCorpAmB (1.10g)	8	8	8
50 Hearn D St pf (¾k)	20	20	20
100 Hecla Min (.10e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300 Helena Rubin (¾e)	9⅞	7⅞	9⅞
100 Hoe (R) & Co A	7½	7½	7½
50 Horn & Hard (2)	35	35	35
600 Humble Oil (⅜e)	61¼	60⅝	61
200 Hum-Ross F (.15e)	5	5	5
600 Hygrade Sylv (⅜e)	47	44	46½
600 Ill Iowa Pow	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
400 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5-	5⅛	5⅜
900 Ill Iowa Pow pf	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
200 Ill Zinc	7⅛	7	7⅛
500 Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	10⅞	10⅝	10¾
600 Ind Pipe L (.10e)	7	6⅞	6⅞
10 Ind Svc 6% pf	14	14	14
30 Ind Svc 7% pf	15	12	15
130 Indpls P&L pf (6½)	110½	110½	110½
200 Ins Co N Am (2a)	72½	72⅛	72½
200 Int Cig Mch (2)	23	23	23
300 Int Hyd El pf	10	9½	10
1600 Int Pap Pow war	1¾	1½	1½
1000 Internat Pet (1½a)	16⅞	16½	16⅞
100 Inter S Raz B	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Inter Util A	9	9	9
500 Inter Vitamin (.30)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Int Home Eq (6)	8¼	8¼	8¼
75 Inters Pw Del pf	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100 Invest Roy (.04)	⅜	⅜	⅜
400 Irving Air Ch	16¼	16	16¼
200 Jacobs (F L)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100 Jeannette Gla	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10 Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	100	100	100
60 Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	109	109	109
600 Jones & Lau Stl	29⅞	29	29
60 Kings Co Ltg pf D (5)	73	73	73
100 Kingston Prd (.10g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Kirby Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Krueger Brew (½)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
700 Lake Shore M (½e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
200 Lane-Wells (1)	10¼	9¾	10¼
200 Lehigh C&N (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
100 Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 Line Material (½g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
50 Lipton pf (1½)	20	20	20
400 Lone Star Gas (.20e)	10	9¾	10
100 Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25 Long Is L pf	41	41	41
125 Long Is L pf B	38⅝	37¾	38⅝
200 Louis L&E (.10e)	20	20	20
50 Lynch Corp (2)	29	29	29
300 Master Elec (.60e)	32	30½	32
100 McWill Dredg	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100 Mead John (3a)	170	170	170
300 Memph N Gas (.15e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300 Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
1000 Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
100 Mid St P Avtc (.63e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Midland Stl (½e)	18½	18½	18½
100 Midwest Oil (.90)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Missouri P Svc (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
1300 Mock J Voeh (¼e)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300 Molybdenum	7	7	7
10 Montg Ward A	167	167	167
2200 Mt City Cop (.15g)	4¼	4	4⅛
100 Mount Prod (.60)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100 Mount Sta Pow new	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50 Muskeg P Ring (.35e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
20 Muskogee pf	77½	77½	77½
300 Nat Auto Fib (.40e)	10¼	10	10
300 Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
30 Nat Brew	26	26	26
1000 Nat Fuel G	12⅝	12½	12½
525 Nta P&L pf	95	93½	95
100 Nat Rub Mch (.30g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300 Nat Sug Ref	10	9⅝	9½
400 Nat Trans (.85g)	11¼	11	11¼
100 Nat Tun & Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Nat Un Rad	½	½	½
175 N E P A 6%pf(3k)	71¾	70½	71¾
100 N H Clock	5¾	5¾	5¾
300 New Idea Inc (.60)	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
100 N J Zinc (½e)	61	61	61
100 NY&HonRos (¾e) 2	21¼	21	21
900 NY Shipbd 1d sh	15⅝	15⅝	15½
170 NY Wat Svc pf	25½	24	25½
1100 Niag Hud Pow	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200 Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	92	91	91
10 Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	83	83	83
100 Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Niag Sh Md M B (¼g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200 Niles-Bem-P (½e)	64½	64	64½
1900 Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅝	⅛
350 Nor Am L&P pf	103½	99¼	99¼
100 Nor Am RayB (½e)	26	26	26
800 Nor Sta Pw A	13	12½	13
200 Novadel-Ag (2)	34¾	34¼	34¼
25 Ohio Ed pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
150 Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	49	49	49
50 Okla N G cv pf(5½)	116¾	116¼	116¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	147.46	30.68	24.56
Net change	—.01	—.11	+.28
Previous close	147.47	30.79	24.28
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800 Oldetyme Dist	2½	2½	2½
400 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	34¾	34¼	34¾
4300 Pantepec Oil Ven	5	5	5
10 Pender Gr A(3½)	48½	48½	48½
200 Pender Gr B (1g)	13	12½	13
300 Penin Tel (½e)	13¾	12½	13¾
1100 Pennroad (.10g)	2	1⅞	1⅞
3100 Pa-Cent Airl	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞
25 Penn Edis$2.50pf	38	38	38
10 Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
50 Pa Salt (2e)	171	171	171
50 Pa Wat ¾ Pow (4)	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
100 Pharis T&R (.15e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
14800 Phoenix Sec	14⅛	13½	13⅞
950 Phoen Sec pf	44¼	43¼	44
100 Pioneer Gold (.40)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Pitts Pl Gl	101½	101½	101½
300 Polaris Mng	1	1	1
100 Potrero Sugar	¾	¾	¾
100 Pratt & Lam (½e)	22¼	22¼	22¼
800 Premier Gld (.12)	1	1	1
1300 Prud Inves (¼g)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
575 P S Ind $7 pr pf	95¼	91¼	95¼
225 P S Ind $6 pf	48¼	46½	48¼
350 Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	79	78⅛	79
225 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	24¾	24⅛	24¾
200 Pug Sd P&T (½e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
50 Raym Conc	12	12	12
100 Raytheon Mfg	1	1	1
100 Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
5000 Republic Avia	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
200 Rheem Mfg(1)	19½	19½	19½
200 Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Rome Cable (.20e)	11½	11½	11½
200 Root Pet jf	7	6¾	6¾
50 Toyal Type (2e)	63½	63½	63½
100 Ryerson&Haynes	1½	1½	1½
600 St Regis Pap	2⅝	2½	2⅝
175 St Regis Pap pf	63½	59¾	62¾
100 Salt Dome Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100 Samson Unit	½	½	½
700 Scovill Mfg (¼e)	28¾	28⅛	28¾
100 Sec Corp Gen	⅛	⅛	⅛
5500 Segal Lock&H	1⅛	1	1⅛
1300 Selected Indus	⅝	½	⅝
50 Selected Ind cv	5	5	5
50 Sel Ind pr (5½)	57	57	57
100 Sentry S Con	1	1	1
800 Shat-Denn (.275g)	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
1700 Simmons Har & Pt	2⅝	2⅜	2½
200 Solar Mfg	1½	1½	1½
200 Sonotone	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Soss Mfg (½)	4½	4½	4½
10 So Cal Ed pf (1½)	45	45	45

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200 So C Ed B pf (1½)	30	30	30
800 South Pipe L (¼e)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
600 Sou Union Gas	3	3	3
100 Spencer Shoe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
—100 Stand C&S (1.60)	16	16	16
150 Stand2C&S pf (1.60)	23	22⅞	23
100 St Oil Ky	20½	20½	20½
800 St Oil Ohio	36⅛	35⅝	35¾
25 St Oil Ohio pf (5)	110	110	110
700 St Pow&Lt	⅛	¼	¼
50 St Pow&L pf	23	23	23
300 Stand Prod (¼e)	9	9	9
100 StandStlSprg (½e)	34¾	34¾	34¾
300 Starrett Corp vts	1	1⅛	1⅛
50 Stein (A) & Co	13¼	13¼	13¼
100 Ster Br Strs (.20g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
200 Sterl Al Prod (¾g)	8⅛	8	8
100 Sullivan Mach	12	12	12
100 Sun Ray Drug (.40e)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200 Sunray Oil (.05e)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100 Superior Oil Cal	34¾	34¾	34¾
100 Taggart	4½	4½	4½
100 Tampa El (2.24)	30	30	30
500 Tastyeast A	¼	¼	¼
300 Technicolor (1g)	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
100 Texon Oil&L (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
400 Tilo Roof	12¼	12	12¼
100 Tob&Al stks (3.40g)	59	57	59
100 Tob Prod Exp (.40g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150 Todd Shipyds (¾e)	67	66½	66½
200 Trans-Lux (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200 Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Tubize Chat	9¼	9	9
50 Tubize Chat A (2g)	35½	35½	35½
200 Udylite Corp (10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300 Unexceled Mfg	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
2500 Unit Airc pr (.10e)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
13700 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1	⅞	⅞
600 Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2000 Unit Gas	1½	1⅜	1½
2500 Unit Lt&Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 Unit Lt&Pow B	⅝	⅝	⅝
4200 Unit Lt&P pf	36¾	35⅝	36⅛
100 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	77½	77	77⅛
200 Unit Specialts	6¼	6½	6½
1000 U S Foil B	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
30 U S Plywood (.30e)	17¾	27	27¼
600 US Plywd cv pf (1½)	34¾	34	34¾
2100 Unit Wall Pap	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
2200 Univ Corp vtc	6⅛	5⅝	5¾
100 Univ Pict	11	11	11
150 Univ Prod (.40e)	17⅝	17	17⅝
125 Utah P&L pf	69½	68	68
150 Util P&L pf	17½	17½	17½
100 Util & Ind pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Utility Equit	⅛	⅛	⅛
25 Util Equit pr (2d)	53½	53½	53½
600 Valspar Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50 Valspar pf (1k)	27	26½	26½
100 Van Norm MT	27	27	27
10 Virg Pub Svc pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100 Wagner Bak vtc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Walker Min	1	1	1
100 Wellington Oil	2½	2½	2½
200 Wentwth Mfg (.20g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1800 West Air Exp	7	6¾	6¾
100 West Grocer	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Williams (RC) (.15g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Willson Prod (.20e)	10⅝	10½	10½
300 Wilson-Jones (½g)	9½	9½	9½
700 Wright Harg (.40a)	5⅝	5½	5⅝

Total stock sales today, estimated, 280,-0 shares; year ago, 190,335 shares.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	1.04⅞	1.06⅛	1.04¾	1.04⅞	1.05¼
July	1.03⅝	1.04⅞	1.03⅜	1.03⅝	1.03⅞
September	1.03	1.04⅛	1.02⅞	1.03¼	1.03⅜
Corn					
May	56⅝	57	56½	56¾	56⅝
July	57¾	58¼	57⅝	57¾	57⅝
September	58⅛	58¾	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛
Oats					
May	41½	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
July	36⅝	37	36½	36⅝	36½
September	33½	33½	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
Soy Beans					
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10½	1.10¼
July	1.08	1.08	1.07½	1.07½	1.07¼
Rye					
May	66⅞	67⅜	66½	66¾	67
July	67⅞	68⅜	67½	67⅞	68⅛
September	68⅝	69⅜	68⅝	68¾	69⅛
Lard					
March	....	....	....	5.57	5.50
May	5.62-65	5.67	5.62	5.65	5.57
July	5.85	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.77
Septemb'r	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.07	6.00
October	6.12	6.17	6.12	6.15	6.10

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
New York					
May	10.48	10.57	10.48	10.54	10.48
July	10.28	10.37	10.28	10.34	10.29
Oct. (new)	9.79	9.87	9.79	9.84	9.79
Dec. (new)	9.64	9.73	9.64	9.70	9.65
Spots 10.79.					
Liverpool					
May	7.82	7.83	7.68	7.74	7.58
July	7.83	7.83	7.67	7.73	7.59
October	7.56	7.57	7.42	7.47	7.34
January	7.45	7.45	7.32	7.35	7.23

Hides

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.70	13.75	13.55	13.55	13.70
Sept.	13.93	13.98	13.79	13.79	13.95
Dec.	14.19	14.19	14.18	14.18	14.06

Crude Rubber

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.06	18.17	18.06	18.17	18.12
July	17.80	17.90	17.80	17.89	17.85

Copper

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
Sept.	10.08	10.13	10.08	10.10	10.08

Boston Stocks

March 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	103	101¾	101¾	102¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	86	86	86	85⅜
8.00	Bos Edison	144⅛	144	144⅛	144
5.00	Bos Elevated	48	48	48	48
..	B&M pr pf	8	8	8	8⅛
..	B&M st A pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	B&M st B pf	3	3	3	2⅛
..	B&M st D pf	3½	3½	3½	2¼
.64b	Bos Pers Prop	17½	17½	17½	15
..	Copper Range	5	4¾	5	4¾
..	E G&Fuel pf	24¼	24	24¼	23½
4.50c	E G&F pr pf	53⅝	53	53⅝	52½
1.00b	Employers Gr	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
.60b	Lowe's Boston	14	14	14	14
..	Mass Util Asso	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
..	Nat Tunnel	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6.50	N E T&Tel	132⅜	132	132	132
..	North Butte	54c	51c	54c	54c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	78	78	78	78
.40	Shawmut As	11	10⅞	11	10¾
..	Sulliv Mach	12	12	12	12
2.50	Unit Shoe M	77¾	77	77	77¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old $10 par common stock prior to 2-for-1 split-up.

Japanese Sugar Output

NEW YORK—Production of sugar in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1939-40 season is forecast at 1,366,000 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 1,663,000 tons manufactured last season, a decrease of 297,000 tons or approximately 17.8 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company from Tokyo. Last year's production was a record for the Japanese Empire.

"Olds" Sales Up Sharply

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Sales of Oldsmobile automobiles from Jan. 1 to March 20, inclusive, totaled 36,472 compared with 26,680 cars sold in the coresponding period of 1939, D. E. Ralston, General Sales Manager of the Oldsmobile division of General Motors, announced. Sales for the second ten-day period of March were 5,968 cars, compared with 3,999 in the same period a year ago.

Argentine Wool Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—The Argentine Information Bureau reports wool exports from Argentina to the United States in the first two months of this year increased to $8,747,900 from $2,147,800 in the like period last year. Substantial gains in shipments to the United States also were recorded in Linseed, hides and skins and dairy products.

Wesson Oil Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co. reports for the quarter ended March 2 an indicated net profit of $379,929, equal to 15 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $925,706, or $1.08 a share, in the preceding quarter and net loss of $306,003 for the comparable period a year earlier.

Noranda Mines Revenue

TORONTO (CP)—Noranda Mines, Ltd., reports revenue of $21,813,605 from metal production and $1,908,481 from investments and other sources, a total of $23,722,086 in the year ended December 31, 1939. This compares with a total revenue of $22,560,924 in the previous year.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
6 Ala Pow 5s '51	106	106	106
9 Ala Pow 4½s '67	103¼	103	103
11 Am P&L 6s 2016	101¾	101⅛	101½
4 Ark P&L 5s '56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 As Elec 4½s '53	52⅜	51⅝	52
22 As G&E 5s '50	14	13½	13½
10 As G&E 5s '68	13⅝	13⅜	13½
16 As G&E 4½s '49	13½	13⅜	13⅜
10 As T&T 5½s '55A	67⅝	66	66
5 Atlan City El 3¼s '64	109	109	109
36 Bald Y 6s '50	110½	109	109
18 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	111	110¾	110¾
5 Bell T Can 5s'60 C	111½	111½	111½
5 Beth St 6s'98	151¼	151¼	151¼
5 Biarm El 4½s'68	97½	97	97½
3 Birming Gas 5s'59	96¼	96	96¼
2 Can Nor P 5s'53	97	97	97
7 Can Pac 6s'42	77¾	77	77¾
2 Cen Pow 5s'57 D	100	100	100
43 Cen St El 5½s'54	34	33⅜	33¾
33 Cen St El 5s'48	34	33¼	34
12 Cen St P&L 5½s'53	81	80½	81
6 Chi&Ill Mid 4½s'56	105	105	105
19 Chi Ry 5s'27 ct	44	43¾	44
10 Cities Ser 5s'69	69¾	69¼	69¾
3 Cities Ser 5s'6 6	72½	72½	72½
5 Cities Ser 5s'58	69¾	69¼	69¼
14 Cities Ser 5s'50	70⅞	70¼	70⅞
2 Cit S P & L 5½s'49	86½	86	86½
18 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	85½	85¼	85½
3 Commun P&L 5s'57	94½	94⅛	94⅛
8 Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	110½	110½	110½
1 Con G Balt 4½s '54	126	126	126
9 Can Gas Ut 6s '43 st	88⅜	88¼	88¼
20 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	91¼	91	91⅛
6 Cuban Tob 5s '44	58⅜	58¾	58⅜
8 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	94⅜	94	94
27 East G&F 4s '56 A	84¼	83⅝	83¾
50 Elec P&L 5s 2030	81½	80⅞	81
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Fed Water 5½s '54	100⅜	100	100⅜
3 Fla P&L 5s '54	104½	104⅛	104⅛
8 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
8 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
6 GatineauPo3¾s'69	84¾	84¾	84¾
11 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	98½	97¾	98½
1 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9 Geo Pow 5s '67	107½	107⅜	107½
4 Geo P&L 5s '78	72	71	72
2 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72	71⅝	72
1 Green Mt Pw 3¾s '63	104½	104½	104½
3 Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
14 Ill Pw&L 5s '56 C	104⅜	103¾	104⅜
6 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	100½	100	100¼
13 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	107¼	107	107¼
4 Ill Pw&L 5½s'54B	105½	105¼	105½
1 Ind Hyd El 5s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
20 Ind Svc s '50	66½	65½	66½
26 Ind Svc 5s '63A	66	64¾	66
6 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	71	70¾	70¾
3 Int P Sec 7s '57 E	42½	42	42
14 Inters Pow 5s '57	65¾	65½	65½
19 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	106½	106¼	106½
3 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61B	106	106	106
4 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	40½	40	40
1 Jer CenP&L4½s '61C	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Jer Cen P&L5s '47B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Lou P&L 5s 57	107½	107½	107½
1 Metro Ed 4s 71	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Metro Ed 4s '65 G	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Mid St Pet 6½s'45A	99½	99½	99½
8 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	102¼	102	101¼
1 Minn P& 4½s 78	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Minn P&L 5s 55	106⅛	106	106
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Miss Pow 5s '55	103⅛	103	103¼
2 Mo Pub Svc 5s'60	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
3 Nassau & Suf 5s '45	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	21	21	21
3 Nebr Pw2¼s'81	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	82	81⅛	82
17 N Eng G&E 5s '50	68	67¼	67¼
2 N Eng G&E 5s '48	69	69	69
6 N Eng G&E 5s '47	68	68	68
10 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	100⅛	100	100⅛
18 N Eng Pow 5s '48	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1 N Eng Pow Co 3¼s '61	109½	109½	109½
1 NY & West Lt 5s 54	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
3 NY St E&G 4½s80	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 NY St E&G 3¾s 64	107½	107½	107½
1 Nor Am L&P 5½56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 No Bos Lt P 3½s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Nor'west P S 5s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	109	108⅝	109
6 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	109	108¾	108¾
1 Okla Nat Gas 3¾s '55	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Okla P & Wat 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
1 Pac G & E 6s '41 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Pac Inv 5s '48 A	96¾	95	95
7 Pac P & L 5s '55	94	93⅝	93⅝
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	103½	103	103
15 Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	106½	106½	106½
2 Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	108	108	108
16 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	97¼	97	97
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	98¼	98	98
11 Phila El P 5½s '72	111¼	111	111¼
10 Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	100	100	100
4 Pitts Steel 6s '48	101½	101⅜	101⅜
3 Portland G&C 5s '40	91	91	91
12 Portland G&C 5s '40 ct	88⅝	88½	88⅝
2 Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	52	52	52
5 Pow Cor Can 4½s'59B	87	86⅞	87
12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	96	95⅝	95⅝
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	95	95	95
16 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	91⅛	90¾	90¾
4 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	91	90¾	91
4 SherWyo 6s '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	109½	109½	109½
8 SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
2 So'wes Pub S 6s '45 A	107½	107½	107½
1 Spalding 5s '89	59	59	59
34 Stand & & E 6s '48 st	65¾	65	65⅝
12 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	65¾	65	65¼
21 Stand G&E 6s '51	66	65½	65½
24 Stand G&E 6s '57	65½	65¼	65⅜
12 Stand G&E 6s 66	65⅞	65	65⅞
51 Stand P&L 6s 57	65⅝	64¾	65
3 Starrett Corp 5s '50	20	19½	20
8 Tex El S 5s 60	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Tex P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Tide Wat P 5s 79A	100¼	99⅞	100¼
7 Twin CRT 5½s'52A	65½	65	65
1 Ulen&Co6s50 4th st	11	11	11
19 Unit L&P 6½s'74	83	82	83
23 Unit L&P 6s '75	81	80¾	81
10 Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	92½	92¼	92⅜
2 Unit L&Ry 6s '73 A	79½	79½	79½
1 Utah U&L 4½s'44	99	99	99
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Virg Pub C 5s50B	102½	102½	102½
3 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	8	7¾	7¾
1 Wash Ry&El 4s '51	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 West Newsp Un 6s '44	56	55⅞	56
7 West Pa El 5s 2030	107½	107½	107½
2 Wisc P&L 4s 56A	107	107	107

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Pied Hy-El 6½s '60A	47½	47½	47½
2 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	20½	20½	20½
6 Santiago Chile 7s '49	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Stinnes 4s '40 2d st	45	45	45
2 Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	29	29	29
5 Terni Elec 6½s '53	40	40	40

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) without warrants. (war) Warrants.

British Sale Of U. S. Issues Is Slackening

WASHINGTON (AP) — British selling of American securities slackened considerably in December, the Treasury disclosed.

The United Kingdom sold $10,029,000 worth of American securities and Canada sold $3,860,000, while in November United Kingdom sales totalled $22,172,000 and Canadian sales $4,168,000.

Since the war began, the British Empire has steadily liquidated American securities to get dollars with which to buy airplanes and other supplies.

France, on the other hand, was a net purchaser of American securities for the second straight month. That country bought $1,442,000 worth in December and $1,666,000 in November.

Switzerland purchased $6,535,000 worth in December while other purchasers, in lesser amounts, included Italy, the Netherlands and Latin America. Small sales were made by Germany and the Far East.

The net total of all foreign transactions in American securities in December was $5,187,000 of sales, compared with $19,995,000 of sales in November. This brought net sales for the year to $112,357,000.

During 1939, however, huge sums of foreign capital were transferred to the United States for deposit in American banks, and the net capital movement for the year added $1,118,799,000 to foreign investments and deposits in this country. This was the largest figure since 1936.

Offsetting withdrawal of foreign capital through the sale of American securities, was the addition of $1,090,486,000 to foreign bank deposits here, addition of $30,568,000 to foreign brokerage balances in this country, and the payment of $110,102,000 to Americans for the sale of foreign securities they formerly owned.

Freight Carloadings Up 0.1 P. C. in Week; 3 P. C. Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 619,886 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 23.

This was an increase of 901 cars, or .1 of one per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 17,938, or 3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 46,934, or 8.2 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Incr. over— Last wk.	Yr. ago
Misc. freight	259,598	6,459	7,502
Less than carlot merchandise	147,685	158	†6,034
Coal	118,034	†7,838	7,756
Grain and grain pr.	31,441	†136	†238
Livestock	10,797	158	†518
Forest products	33,346	2,469	5,225
Ore	10,444	134	2,867
Coke	8,541	†503	1,378

†Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, March 28

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.56	$3.51½	$8.2397
Cables	3.56	3.51½	8.2397
France—franc	.0201	.0200	†
Belgium—belga	.1707	.1702	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0073	.0073	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0185x	.0185x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0342x	.0342x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2335	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2212	.2212	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4175	.4175	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8175	.8012	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	§

*Currency in China — cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21⅛	23⅛
Do 6% pf	111	..
Do 7% pf	137	..
Brock G & L	5½	7
Central Me Pow 6% pf	101	105
Do 7% pf	108	112
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	104	..
East Util Assoc	28¾	30¾
Do convert	3⅞	4⅞
Fall River G Wks	21⅛	23⅛
Fitchburg G & El	48	51
Green Mt Powr pf	80	85
Hartford Elec	68¼	71⅛
Haverhill Elec	45¼	..
Haverhill Gas	11	12½
Holyoke Wat Pow	16¼	18¼
Lawrence G & L	50	..
Lowell Elec	54¼	..
Lynn Gas & Elec	89½	93⅛
Mass Powr & Lt pf	25	27
Mass Utl Assoc pf	35	37½
N E G & L 5½% pf	36½	38½
N E Powr Assoc	11⅛	13⅛
Do 6% pf	69½	72½
N E Pub Serv	⅝	1¼
Do 7% pr ln	69	72
Do 6% pr ln	64	67
Do 7% pf	13	15
Do 6% pf	12	14
Newport Elec	27¾	29¾
Nor Bos Lt Prop pf	49¾	52¾
Providence Gas	9⅜	10⅞
Pub Serv of NH 6% pf	105	109
R I Pub Serv pf	32⅝	35⅛
Rockland Lt & Pow	11¼	12¾
Springfield Gas	14⅜	16⅛
Twin States G&E pr pf	106	..
West Mass Cos	32⅝	35⅛

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 26 compared with March 25, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $8,274,709.42 ($10,862,021.70); expenditures, $14,805,013.20 ($21,206,902.34); net balance, $2,552,366,451.65 ($3,431,929,438.77); working balance included $1,832,800,176.87 ($2,776,526,291.70); customs receipts for month, $23,938,711.45 ($24,398,080.42); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $4,394,290,600.24 ($4,371,002,340.86); expenditures, $7,061,930,083.36 ($6,665,160,366.49); excess of expenditures, $2,667,639,483.12 ($2,294,158,025.63); gross debt, $42,514,591,240.65 ($39,968,931,574.07); increase over previous day, $736,646.90; gold assets, $18,406,921,993.44 ($15,103,866,932.61).

Middle Western Orchestras Share in Recording Classics

Review of Recordings

In a list of releases from American symphony orchestras in past weeks, of newsworthy mention are Columbia albums by the Cleveland Orchestra and a single disk by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. With its recent signing up of the Chicago Symphony, Columbia now has available the orchestral resources of three Middle Western symphonic aggregations.

Topping Columbia's releases is Artur Rodzinski's batoning with the Cleveland Orchestra of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite, a brilliantly done rendition of the symphonic tale of the Sultana who delayed the Sultan's vengeance with her fantastic stories. The other Cleveland album, Jaromir Weinberger's "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," has received considerable radio publicity and is a charming English folk song with seven variations and a fugue.

The Minneapolis Symphony, which has begun to pick up again under the direction of Dimitri Mitropoulos, the Greek conductor, does a very good version of Beethoven's "Coriolan" Overture.

Outstanding Victor album is, in our opinion, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's version of Debussy's "La Mer" ("The Sea"), with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This composition, three sketches depicting the many moods of the sea, is perhaps the greatest of Debussy's scores employing water themes.

Trailing not far behind in excellence is Arturo Toscanini's Victor interpretation, with the NBC Symphony of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, in C Minor, which will undoubtedly be the prime "American" version of this standard work. Another good Victor album is the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, John Barbirolli conducting, in Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," one of the Russian's symphonic works based on literature, and much like the "Romeo and Juliet" Overture.

A significant American ballet work is recorded with the playing by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, for Victor, of Walter Piston's Suite from the Ballet "The Incredible Flutist." An amusing work that almost reminds one in spots of Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka," this ballet, first danced by the Hans Weiner troupe at the Boston "Pops" in May, 1938, tells of the effect which the visit of a circus troupe, and especially its magical flutist, has upon a small town.

A couple of two-piano teams are waxed, with Genia Nemenoff and Pierre Luboshutz doing a Victor album of Saint-Saens's Variations on a Theme of Beethoven, and the team of Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson in the serene Bach air, "Sheep May Safely Graze," from the "Birthday Cantata," coupled with the Handel "Arrival of the Queen of Sheba," from "Solomon." Reginald Stewart, heretofore known as a conductor, makes his record début as a pianist in Chabrier's "Scherzo-Valse," No. 10 of the "Pieces Pittoresques," coupled with Rubinstein's "Staccato Etude," two energetic pieces, capably performed.

There is a goodly offering of American music, both folk and spiritual, in current releases, among the most unusual and interesting being a Victor album of Ballads of the American Revolution and the War of 1812, sung by John and Lucy Allison, with Sawyer's Minute Men, an accompanying group with modern hill-billy registration, rather than the harpsichords and viols of the songs' periods. In these pieces may be traced many familiar tunes.

Roland Hayes, negro tenor, is heard in a single Columbia disk singing the spirituals, "Hear de Lambs a-Cryin'," in minor strain, "Plenty Good Room," in shouting syncopation, and a dramatic unaccompanied "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" A new artist to records, John Jacob Niles, produces unusual falsetto effects in a Victor coupling of "John Henry," the mythical roustabout of the Mississippi, and "Jack o' Diamonds," a gambler's lament. The Hall Johnson Choir contributes to Victor three standard favorites, "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho," "Walk Together Chillun," and "Bye and Bye."

Josephine Antoine, young Metropolitan singer, is in excellent voice in two favorite operatic arias, for Columbia, "Je Suis Titania," from Thomas's "Mignon," and the "Jewel Song," from Gounod's "Faust."

Student Courts Of San Jose Get Good Safety Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Favorable results are being obtained from the safety education program conducted in San Jose by means of student courts which have been delegated authority to judge student violations of the City bicycle ordinance by Police Judge Percy O'Connor.

Pointing out it is both convenient and educational to have the students themselves judge the violations, Judge O'Connor vested power in a group of students from the four junior high schools, the San Jose high school, and the San Jose technical school to act as judges and associate justices.

Sponsored by Ray McClintic and Miss Lottie Morthland of the faculty of the Woodrow Wilson junior high school, a court is set up in each of the specified schools where boys and girls arrested by city police for riding bicycles without lights and licenses, or for violating the ordinance in any respect, must appear for judgment.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning. 11.79mc. (25.4m.). 15.13mc. (19.8m.). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening. 6.04mc. (49.6m.). 11.73mc. (25.6m.). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m.). 6.04mc. (49.6m.). 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays. 11.79mc. (25.m.) 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays. 6.04mc. (49.6m.). 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesdays and Fridays. 6.04mc. (49.6m.). 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 11 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Friday noon, May 10. 11.79mc. (25.4m.). 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

High Pennsylvania Court Reverses Slaying Verdict

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP)—The first victory scored by the Commonwealth in its efforts to smash a ruthless slay-for-pay syndicate was nullified today, temporarily at least, by a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision granting a new trial to a man sentenced to capital punishment.

That man is Herman Petrillo, former salesman and alleged leader of the ring. He was convicted a year ago to poisoning a WPA worker who, investigators contend, was among scores of persons slain for insurance in eastern states.

The Supreme Court, in a ruling yesterday at Pittsburgh, sharply rebuked the judge who presided at Petrillo's trial, declaring the defendant did not receive a fair chance and that some of the evidence violated his constitutional rights.

$50 Loan Became $4,395, Victim Says

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Anthony Delotti, a money-lender accused of having accepted from a housewife $4,395 in principal and interest on an obligation that began as a $50 loan—and of having told her she still owed him $400—was indicted yesterday.

He was accused by the Government of having aided his victim, Mrs. Grace Basso, in the forgery of $2,500 in stolen postal savings certificates which she was claimed to have cashed in an effort to repay him at a rate of interest declared by the prosecution to have amounted to 1,040 per cent a year.

Mrs. Basso already is under state indictment, accused of forgery and grand larceny.

United States Attorney John T. Cahill's version of her extraordinary debt was this: First, she borrowed $50. Then within a week she owed Delotti $60. She made part payments, and borrowed more. All this continued until at last her efforts at mental arithmetic were unequal to the job. In any case, Mr. Cahill's office said she had declared she was almost certain of this one thing:

That no more than $250 of all she ostensibly owed over a period of months had gone for her own use, and that the rest represented Delotti's claims.

N. Y. Blind Society Seeks More Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—A city-wide campaign to raise $556,356, launched by the New York Association for the Blind to build a new "Lighthouse" and expansion of other services to the blind, is on here today.

More than 500 men and women, including Miss Helen Keller, Vice-President of the Association, attended an inaugural dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. Among the speakers were Thomas P. Gore, one-time Senator from Oklahoma; Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Mrs. George F. Baker, Chairman of the Lighthouse Fund Women's Committee, and Gordon Auchincloss, General Chairman of the Fund committees.

The blind are not asking for charity, but for aid which will enable them to make their own way in the world, Mr. Smith declared. Every dollar given to their assistance helped them to earn $4, he said, adding that articles made by blind artisans last year sold for $300,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Tourist camps; dry land and irrigated farms, dude and stock ranches. Write FRANK WILHELM, Bonded Agent, 2916 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE FULL TIME or spare time business for married woman, preferably a mother, who wants independence and steady, year-round income. No door-to-door canvassing. Operate from your home. Get paid every day you work. Nationally advertised, fast selling children's garments with exclusive features that mothers want on sight. Liberal commissions. Telephone essential. Write for free book and money-making plan. Tell about yourself in first letter. Replies confidential. Klad-ezee, 243 First Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BLIND BROOK LODGE
68 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.
A Distinguished Residence Affording
The Finest in Gracious Living
3-4 ROOMS.....$60
Wood-burning fireplaces, tennis courts, paddle tennis, playground, tenants' gardens; restaurant, garage, guest rooms, elevators.
RYE 1683.

1945 Commonwealth Avenue,
Brighton, Mass.
You are looking for smart, livable quarters with a good address, and a moderate rental. May we show you our suites, consisting of Hall, Living-Room, Chamber, Kitchen-Dinette, Colored Tile with Shower, Modern Elevator Building, craftexed throughout, good approach, free refrigeration, $50.00 and $53.00; smaller suites $38.00 to $42.00.
Management on Premises.
References.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Lorchmont 327

Yonkers, N. Y.
FLEETWOOD
Three Minutes' Walk to Station
Overlooking Bronx River Parkway
Modern elevator building, spacious 3 and 4 room apartments, with 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.
MODERATE RENTALS
MRS. WALTHER
Resident Agent
1472 Midland Ave. Beverly 8244
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

QUEENS BOROUGH, New York City—Woman wishes someone to share her apartment with her. Write Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

MT. VERNON, N. Y., 12 Willard Ave.—An attractive 6-room lower floor, in modern 2-family house; oil burner, refrigerator; near station; reasonably priced. Hillcrest 3868-W.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N.Y.C. TR. 7-8195.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

The Ainsworth Studio
Ballroom Dancing
Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Cl. 6-2353

FOR SALE OR RENT

SACRIFICE STUDIO HOME—Studio 24x24, living room 18x24; 2 acres; hill top overlooking Westport and river; 4 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 kitchens, 2 baths, shower, sleeping porch; oil burner, electricity, gas. Tel. Westport 3733. R. S., P. O. Box 65, Saugatuck, Conn.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HAIRDRESSING

AL, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
Creators of individual Hair Styles
186 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 1633

HELP WANTED

C. P. A. for ASSISTANT to busy executive; experienced in time-study work, credit collections and auditing; Christian Scientist preferred; send photo; state expectations. Write Box S-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS; Washington, D. C.; Protestant, young, attractive, athletic, joyous, keenly and lovingly interested in children, able to assist with studies; to help care for boy 10½, girl 8, about May 1st, to go north for summer, salary $90; references. Box N-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER to care for two small boys, Christian Scientist preferred; father commutes to New York; $50 per month; sleep in. Write Box S-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1378.

HOUSES WANTED

SMALL HOUSE OR FARM, in or near Buffalo, May 1st, or summer house; May 1st to Oct. 1st. B. K. Piler, 109 Nassau Ave., Kenmore, N. Y. De. 7923.

MANUFACTURERS WANTED

WISH to negotiate with established manufacturer or individual who can make and market new type shoe accessory which establishes universal standard for natural foot comfort. Now in current use by important chain shoe group. Simple to manufacture. Popular price. Interesting to shoe or accessory manufacturer. Write Box S-12, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 or more mornings. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960—Wa. 3-7451, N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

RYE, N. Y.—In heart of Greenhaven; English brick residence; 8 rooms, 3 baths, oil burner; insulated; sell for half of original cost, small amount cash. G. C. DeCOSTERD, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C. CH. 4-1980.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 E. 21st St. (Apt. 5-F)—Redecorated, unfurnished room; share furnished kitchen, bathroom; reasonable; opposite church; lady.

N. Y. C., 106th West—Outside suite, large studio and bedroom, modern bath, shower; airy, cross ventilation, artistically furnished; bachelor's apartment; appreciative gentleman; $8. Academy 2-2788.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St.—Single room with private bath; also extra large; 12th floor; all transportation; near church. TR. 7-9800.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Modern, attractive, well fur. room in private home; unlimited telephone; excellent transportation. 331 Webster St., N. W. MRS. JENNIE D. LARSON.

Local Classified

(Continued)

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR—featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct through exhibits; sales and district manager openings, part and full time; experience not necessary, but social contacts essential; generous overwriting. DicKinS, Inc., Fall River, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, 5 years with Christian Scientist; English; go anywhere. SIMMONS, 430 E. 65th St. (Apt. 54), N. Y. C.

FLORIST and horticulturist, commercial or private; 30 years' exp., capable superintending estate. SCHWARTZ, 132 North Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Office, or work of any nature. Monroe 8758. MRS. ALICE I. WRALEY, 220 Oxford Street.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN, PIANO INSTRUCTION—Advanced Students and Beginners, ACCOMPANYING—Singers and Instrumentalists. 1 Sheridan Square, N. Y. C. Tel. Ch. 2-4857.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A., B. D., S. T. M. Author and International Lecturer, plans to start new BIBLE LECTURE COURSES, as follows: NEW YORK, Mon., Apr. 1st, at 3, "Apostles of the Old Testament"; and at 7:45, "Development of the Old Testament"; NORWALK, Conn., Fri., Apr. 5th, at 8; JAMAICA, L. I., Thurs., Apr. 11th, at 8; ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Tues., Apr. 9th, at 8:30. Also afternoons in FOREST HILLS. Write 504 W. 111, N. Y. C.; Phone, UNi. 4-8318 (pref. 8 to 10 A. M.).

MALONE MONTHLY MUSICALES—presenting Olive DeCoveny, Soprano; Gertrude Watts, Contralto, in Recital. Hotel Ministink, Port Jervis, N. Y. March 28.

SINGERS WANTED for World's Fair Concert. ROBERT MALONE Carnegie Hall Choral. CO. 5-9739. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4402. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, marten. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Exclusive with Howland's
FAMOUS "SEAMPRUFE" SLIPS AND GOWNS
SLIPS $2.00 GOWNS $2.98
HOWLAND'S

Electrolux Cleaner
EDWARD A. STUBENHAUS
Bonded Representative
41 Henderson Road, Fairfield, Conn.
Phone 9-3010
FREE DEMONSTRATION

HAMILTON WATCHES
Henry C. Reid & Son
1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

MEIGS
SALE! ROMAN STRIPES INSIDE-OUT HOSIERY
95c
Reg. $1.15

MILLER FLOOR LAMPS
New and Exclusive With
READ'S

SPRING Is the Time to Freshen Your Home
HOUSE PAINTS
at
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

"WEAR-EVER" ALUMINUM
Handy Sauce Pot Sale
SPECIAL PRICE $5.25
2, 3, 4 and 6-QT. WITH COVERS
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave 301 Greenwich Ave

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Patterns in Sterling Silver by America's Leading Silversmiths
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 74-W

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lamp Shades
also
Shades Made to Order and Recovered
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

JELLY DOUGHNUTS
(Apple-Grape Jelly Filled)
35c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

CHEVROLET
Sales and Service
DROWN CHEVROLET CO.
Home of Dependable Used Cars

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main St. Phone 1661

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
18 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

R.W. Camp Co.
Quality Clothes for the Men of the Family
Visit our Boys' Own Shop
Outfitters for Boy Scouts
412-416 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1855
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

On Your Way!
In a *Sportleigh* COAT
$19.95 Winston Tweeds Camel's Hair Plaids
Use a Frankel Charge Account
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street Stamford
115 Washington St., South Norwalk

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

We Are Now Showing
THE NEW SPRING
KNIT-TEX COATS, $32.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Atlantic Street Stamford

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

Lucius S. Beardsley
Architect
Builder
Phone 4-2850 93 Fifth Street

Everything to Brighten Your Home for Spring!
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Step Out in Your Best for Spring 1940
with dress accessories that reflect the latest trend in styles. BLOUSES—SKIRTS—NECKWEAR—JEWELRY—BOUTONNIERES—GLOVES—HANDKERCHIEFS.
Prices Always Reasonable

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Visit Our
New Dress, Corset and Millinery Department
On the Second Floor
More space for more style than ever. Conveniently located in pleasant surroundings.
A complete selection of the newest modes in Spring Hats $3.98 up.
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

Spring Fashions for Smart Women
Coats—Dresses—Suits
Accessories
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street Waterbury

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

(Continued)

A subtle hint of spring in the air reminds one to "Fix-Up—Paint-Up." May we help you?
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3634

Maryland

BALTIMORE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3309-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

New York

ALBANY

John G. Myers
We Have Opened Our
New BUDGET COAT SHOP
. . . on the Maiden Lane Level
Here you'll find truly exciting displays of Budget Coat Fashions for Spring and cooler Summer evenings. Junior, Misses' and Half-Sizes all at
$10.95
The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Ave. Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Harry Simmons Furniture Co., Inc.
Broadway, Cor. Madison Ave.
Now Featuring that which is new in fine furniture from recent Grand Rapids markets, at prices in keeping with low cost of selling.

We Invite You to See Our
Top Coats $25 to $80
Suits $30 to $65
BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET

Exclusively at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
CRAIGLEIGH COATS
for Sports and Dress Wear

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

Costume Accessories
Smart new costume jewelry, gloves, handbags, handkerchiefs brighten the Spring Scene. You'll find a great array of these brighteners in our main floor departments; see them today at
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

New Spring Footwear for Boys and Girls of All Ages
Fresh Stocks Just Arrived
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3633 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
472-1473 TUCKAHOE

COAL

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel 4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meldrum Bros.
Del-Park Garage and Socony Service Stations
Mobilgas and Mobiloil
General Tires
Delco Batteries
Cars Waxed $1.99 Up
For Service Telephone
1432 DELAWARE AVE.
North of Delavan GR. 9763
2058 DELAWARE AVE.
At Amherst RI. 9764

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

GEORGE M. SHERRIE
199 Delaware Rd. Ri 7126
House Painting
Paper Hanging
Paper Furnished

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 Delaware Ave. 304 Main St.

NIXON'S
are headquarters for
Keystone Movie Cameras and Equipment
1519 HERTEL AVENUE

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
18 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

CORTLAND

For Quality
RUG CLEANING
THE CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 COURT ST. PHONE 107
CORTLAND, N. Y.

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Known for Good Meats
We know how to select good meat and how to cut it. Try our steaks!
Frosted Foods Vegetables
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. DIAL 9135

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ELMIRA
(Continued)

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Inc.
"Elmira's Home Center"
New Made-to-Order

SLIP COVERS
$21.50 for 6 Pieces (Sofa, Chair, 4 Cushions)
SELECT FROM 2 PATTERNS
All 50" Sunfast Crash—Tubfast and Preshrunk
★ Rose ★ Blue ★ Green ★ Wine
Third Floor

GLOVERSVILLE

"LAROS"
DIMENSIONAL SLIPS
To Fit All Figures Perfectly
ARGERSINGER'S

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3410 14 Hill Street

New SPRING Showing of
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

The New Imperial Washable Wallpapers and Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1320

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We are Agents for all
EDISON BARGAIN CAMPAIGNS
MARCH—APRIL—MAY

G. E. Vacuum Cleaner	$62.50	Sp.	$36.00
Proctor Iron	12.50	Sp.	1.95
Artistic Lamp	21.75	Sp.	2.95
	$96.75		$40.90

at $2.45 per month
CROKER-EVANS
41-27 Main Street Fl. 9-6056

Share in the Profits You Help to Create
LET US COVER with INSURANCE
FIRE AUTO LIABILITY
LIFE ANNUITIES
Thomas Maiphy Agency
40-18 MAIN STREET Fl. 9-0898
Convert your Insurance Premium into an Investment.

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

Service for Every Home
THE LEADER LAUNDRY
Prices to Fit Every Budget
42-03 162nd Street Fl. 9-2373

HAUSER'S
PRIME MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
171-74 Queens Ave. (46th Ave.)
Between Auburndale and 172nd St.
Orders called for and delivered. Fl. 7-3108

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5000
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
NO JOB TOO BIG OR TOO SMALL
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEAN and STORE
Your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc. at
MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor. All work done on premises. Same Day Service.
Forest Hills 7228 Austin Street Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

FREEPORT

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN RIEMER, Prop.
Delicatessen—Groceries
27 SO. MAIN STREET
We Deliver Call Freeport 913-923

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CARL GROEPLER'S
SERVICE STATION
Expert Automobile Repairs
Wheel Alignment
Cor. N. Main and Davis St. Ph. Free. 2895

GREAT NECK

Slip Covers Made to Order
3 Pieces—Sofa and 2 Chairs $24.95
Curtains, Draperies and Upholstering
CREATIVE DECORATORS
114 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 755

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

High Class Ladies' Tailor
DRESSMAKER and FURRIER
Suits, Coats and Dresses made to order . . . Spring fashions, imported and domestic materials now on display . . . Consult us about your remodeling and altering problems . . . Yes! We do French dry cleaning and dyeing.
Phone HAvemeyer 4-6556
80-09 Roosevelt Avenue A. A. Mancinelli
Jackson Heights, N. Y. Prop.

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

EDISON BARGAIN PLUS
A. E. DANIELS
G. E. Vacuum Six-Way Floor Lamp —Proctor Never-Lift Iron
$96.90 Value for $40.50
May be had $2.45 monthly in 17 months.
86-01 Roosevelt Ave. NE. 9-3066

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

Dulion's
Phone HA. 6-1079
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th Street, Jackson Heights

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

S & M Service Station
GREASING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Free pick-up and delivery.
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway Phone Lyn 3164

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willis Conn Shoes
New Spring Footwear
Style—Comfort—Economy
Edward Shoes for Children
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
Rich. Hill 2-3254 111-21 Jamaica Ave.

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

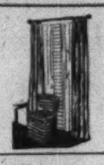
RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

ROOM for every bone
PLAY for every muscle
Pro-tek-tiv Shoes
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
9019 Jamaica Ave. 115-11 Jamaica Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
(Continued)

GELLER'S

Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 JAMAICA AVE.
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Mobilgas
C. FILLING STATIONS INC.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIX-UP—PAINT-UP and SAVE with MASTER MIXED PAINTS from
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
N. R. 1960 NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N R 10376 Private Parties

La Rose Shoppe
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alterations
• NEMO • FLEXEES
• BIEN JOLIE • GOSSARD
• LILY OF FRANCE
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.

"Pianos Exclusively"
ARTHUR F. OLSEN Pres.
490 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 8220—N. R. 1170

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Treadeasy Shoes
by
SINGER-ADLER
Our Only Store
862 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

FREDA BEAUTY SALON

274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St WI. 2-5900

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

GREAT KILLS JEWELERS
Expert Watch Repairing
Makers of Fine Jewelry
3985 Amboy Road. Phone Hon. 6-0551
We specialize in Repairing Antique and Grandfather Clocks

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP

409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
For beautiful, lustrous hair try a Pel-Mel winter reconditioning oil permanent wave, $5.00—$10.00. 7 expert beauticians
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
PELHAM, N. Y.
House Wares — Devoe Paints — Christmas Tree Decorations — Practical Gifts

Picards
STYLE VALUES
Large Selection of Dresses and Hats
(Also large sizes)
203 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone Port Chester 3467

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
After-Easter Clean-Up of Spring
SUITS—COATS
DRESSES
offer you a fine opportunity to dress up and save!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St. Poughkeepsie N Y

"It's a Wallace Year"
The Wallace Company

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
SW FINE FOODS

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

Beauty Studio

Machine and Machineless Permanents
$2.95 to $10.00
ANN AUSTIN ADLER
693 Plymouth Ave., So. Gen. 4847-R

VAN INGEN FUEL SERVICE
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 83

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMER FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave S. at Court
Call or Write

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes—Cleaners, etc.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 481-482

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
444 MONROE AVENUE

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Coleman's Amoco Service
Complete Automotive Service
SCARSDALE 4680
ON GREYROCK ROAD JUST SOUTH OF GARTH ROAD

For Your Printing
THE PRINTER WICK
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
60 EAST PARKWAY

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 281

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Luggage Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WATERTOWN

Please Mention the Monitor When Ordering
QUALITY COAL
HIGGINS and WILKIE, Inc.
SEWALL'S ISLAND PHONE 2567

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcement
On April 1, 1940 we will be located in our new building at 174-186 Grove Street, with better parking facilities.
In our new and larger quarters we will expand our Automotive Service to include Brakes, Lubrication, Wheel and Frame Alignment in addition to our present specialties—Batteries, Ignition, Starters, Generators, Magnetos, Motor Tune-Up, Carburetors, Speedometers, Shock Absorbers, Radiators, and Radio.
ALLISON GORDON
174-186 Grove Street
Tel. White Plains 7949

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

United Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Repairing and Altering Expertly Done
CALL AND DELIVER
103 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 4310

SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
Your Home

16 Martine Ave., White Plains
Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St., Port Chester. Ph. Port Chester 3913

MAX GLOCKNER JR.
When You Have That Spring Urge to
"Paint Up and Fix Up"
CALL W. P 6167
1 Borneman Place

KELVINATOR
$119.95
Only $2 Monthly
RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

Quality Canned Foods for Delicious Meals
WHITE PLAINS PRODUCE MARKET
—GROCERS and FRUITERERS—
Prompt Delivery 25 Grove St.
Free Parking W. P. 3130—7707

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540-6541
52 Lawrence Street

Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6435

RED CROSS SHOES
All Styles
All Sizes

One Price
$6.50
18 Main Street Tel. Yon. 2164
21 So. 4th Avenue, Mount Vernon

The H. & M. GROCERY
401 Riverdale Ave. Tel. Yonkers 842
A. HANLEY, Mgr.
Free Delivery Service
GROCERIES—VEGETABLES

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The Pan American Union will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on April 14, and most of the 21 member Republics have signified their intention to commemorate the event by the issuance of postage stamps.

The First International Conference of American Republics met in Washington, D. C., under the leadership of James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States, and in 1890 passed and adopted a resolution that established the Pan American Union.

The member Republics today include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The Pan American Union Building at Washington, D. C., where records of the Union are kept and its members hold their meetings, was dedicated in 1910. This majestic and beautiful structure was made possible through the donation of Andrew Carnegie of $850,000, the balance of more than $1,000,000 being contributed by member governments. This building has appeared in the design of some Latin American postage stamps.

The five stamps honoring scientists of the "Famous American" series: The 1c John James Audubon; the 2c Dr. Crawford W. Long; the 3c Luther Burbank; the 10c Jane Addams; and the 5c Dr. Walter Reed.

There is a great sense of cooperation and unity of thought in the Union and the United States Government had this in mind when it selected the design of the new stamp commemorating the anniversary to be issued April 14.

Stamps From Other Countries

Belgium—Consideration has been given to the issuance of a special set of stamps on behalf of the Finnish Relief Fund.

Bulgaria—A pictorial set of airmail stamps has made its appearance. This set includes the 1 leva, green, showing a bi-motored airplane in flight; the 2 levas, red, airplane above castle; the 4 levas, orange, plane over country estate; 6 levas, blue, mail being loaded into plane; 10 levas, brown, trio of planes over state building; 16 levas, purple, plane flying over mountains; 30 levas, violet, bird and plane in flight; 45 levas, gray-violet, plane above building; 70 levas, red, plane over mountain; 100 levas, green, plane with figure 6 in background.

Japan—A new 10 sen postcard pictures the White Heron Castle at Himeji. This castle was built in 1340 by A. Sadanori and improved in 1577 by Toyotomi Hideyoshi who later became the shogun or ruler of Japan. The castle takes its name from its white walls. The card is for international use, 10 sen being the charge for such postage.

New Zealand—The 7d. value of the Centenary set of stamps has been withdrawn from circulation, and in its place an 8d. value has been issued.

Nigeria—A new 1 shilling, 3 pence stamp of azure blue color, showing the head portrait of King George VI, has been issued for airmail use.

Portugal—A new set of 10 postage due stamps has been issued. The design, common to all stamps in the set, features the value in the center, with sprays of leaves on either side.

Syria—New sets of stamps for both postage and airmail purposes are reported as being nearly ready for release. The postage issue will contain the values of 0.10, 0.20, 0.25, 1.00, 1.50, 2.50, 5.00, 7.50 and 50.00 piastres. The airmail set will contain the values of 0.25, 0.50, 1.00, 2.00, 5.00, 10.00 and 50.00 piastres.

Turkey—A series of four stamps for the annual Red Crescent (Red Cross) has been issued. The values are the 2-paras., light green, showing a smiling child; the 1-kurus, pale blue, 2½k., red-violet, and 5k., purple, showing a nurse holding a child.

STAMPS & COINS

FREE! Any 10 Stamps You Select FREE! from one of our Approval Selections. Just send Names and Addresses of 2 Active Collector Friends and Size of your Collection. Ranger Stamp Co., Dept. M Box 2547, Dallas Tex.

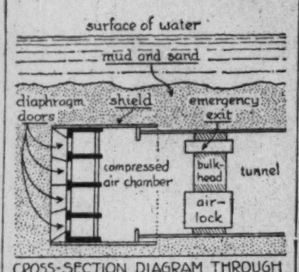
COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY of all times and countries; fine selections always on hand for sale. Desirable numismatic material liberally purchased. NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. 95 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Tunnels Are Dug Under Rivers and Bays?

The most difficult type of tunnel engineering is that which requires working at considerable depths under free water. A device known as a shield, used with or without compressed air, is commonly employed in such work.

The shield used today is essentially a cylindrical shell of steel or iron, in which is a diaphragm or disc of heavy steel plate. The shield extends from one to 10 feet or so in front of the diaphragm and from six to more than 20 feet behind. Such a shield is used where the tunneling is being done through relatively soft materials, such as sand or mud.



CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAM THROUGH SHIELD, AIR-LOCK, AND TUNNEL

The diaphragm has a number of openings in it and doors devised to permit rapid closing of the holes in an emergency. The excavating is done through these openings, and in very large tunnels there are platforms in front of the opening on which the workers stand while digging.

To push the heavy shield forward, a ring of hydraulic jacks arranged around the circumference of the diaphragm is used. On one diaphragm, which was about 21 feet in diameter, 24 jacks were used having a combined power of 3,000 tons.

Where too much water seeps into the working space for it to be kept down by pumping, compressed air may be used, for water can be kept out of an underground chamber by filling it with compressed air. In order for men and materials to enter and leave the working chamber, an air-lock is used. This is essentially an air-tight room with two doors, one opening to the outside air and the other to the working chamber. The lock is entered from the outside and then compressed air is admitted slowly until the pressure in the lock equals that in the working chamber. The process is reversed on leaving the lock.

The use of compressed air in underwater tunneling requires expert handling. In, say, a tunnel 22 feet in diameter, the water pressure at the bottom may be over nine pounds per square inch more than that at the roof of the tunnel. The compressed air must strike a nice balance between too much, causing a "blowout" or escape of air through the roof, and too little, permitting the mud and water to rush into the tunnel from the bottom.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Dry Tortugas?
2. The capital of New Mexico?
3. Quito?
4. The church from which lanterns were hung to apprise Paul Revere of the approaching march of the British?
5. The Skagerrak?
6. Hull House?
7. The Monongahela River?
8. Princes Street?
9. The Corcoran Gallery of Art?
10. The Gold Coast?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

The Source

As are families, so is society. If well ordered, well introduced and well governed, they are the springs from which go forth the streams of national greatness and prosperity—of civil order and public happiness.—Thayer.

Party Fun

Buried Capitals Game

Here is an enjoyable pencil-and-paper game that will keep your guests quiet for ten or fifteen minutes and at the same time give them an opportunity to brush up on their geography.

Prepare as many slips as there are guests, each with the following ten sentences written on them. In the sentences the names of ten state capitals are hidden. For example, in the sentence, "The glowing neon sign, like a gaily colored beacon, cordially invited all and sundry to eat fried chicken, Southern style," the capital of New Hampshire, Concord, is hidden between the words "bea**con**" and "**cordi**ally."

1. Doubtless it was a lemur you saw in the forest.
2. I want you to buy your sister Helen a nice big doll.
3. It is unlawful to use a cut-out on your exhaust inside the city limits.
4. After seeing the performance at Oberammergau, Gus tacitly admitted his mistake as to its worth.
5. Oscar was busily engaged in constructing a chart for determining the trend of food prices.
6. The huge freight vessel warping slowly up to the pier recalled past high-seas adventure to the ancient mariner.
7. They resolved to be quite frank, for the time being at least.
8. "Yes," declared the judge, "after sentencing the hobo, I seriously lectured him on his improvident ways."
9. The signal was the plaintive coo of the mourning dove, repeated three times.
10. Mary Jane enjoyed playing jacks once in a while, but her favorite game was hide-and-seek.

Answers

1. Salem; 2. Helena; 3. Austin; 4. Augusta; 5. Hartford; 6. Pierre; 7. Frankfort; 8. Boise; 9. Dover; 10. Jackson.

W. P. K., Des Moines

But Once

I shall pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it—for I shall not pass this way again.—Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire.

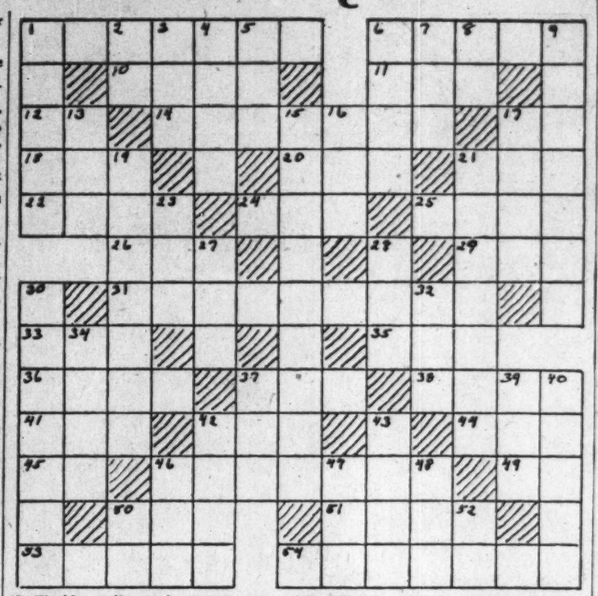
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A group of islands southwest of Florida.
2. Santa Fe.
3. The capital of Ecuador; elevation 9,348 feet.
4. Old North Church, Boston, Mass.
5. An arm of the North Sea between Denmark and Norway; 150 miles long.
6. Chicago. It was founded by Miss Jane Addams as the first American settlement for the advancement of the underprivileged.
7. It rises in West Virginia and flows into the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, Pa.; length, 128 miles.
8. Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains some of the finest buildings and monuments in the city.
9. Washington, D. C.
10. It lies along the Gulf of Guinea, British West Africa; area, 78,802 square miles.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What prophet had vision of the wheels?
6—Who composed the famous "Liebestraum"?
10—What do you call strakes of a wheel, collectively?
11—What is a county of western Iowa?
12—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
14—What is capital of Sicily?
17—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
18—Who was one of the kindred of Elihu (Job 32:2)?
20—What is one of Loyalty Islands?
21—Where is Beaver Dam (abbr.)?
22—What river of Asia joins Ingoda forming Shilka River?
24—What is a city of Valley County, Neb.?
25—What do you call the 40 days just before Easter?
26—What is smallest canton of Switzerland?
29—Who was chief god of Babylon?
31—What is the capital of Maryland?
33—In what month was Washington Irving born (abbr.)?
35—What small insect is remarkable for industry, economy, and architectural skill?
36—"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my ——."
37—Who wrote "Fables in Slang"?
38—What is a manufacturing city of Thuringia, Germany?
41—In speaking of Biblical Beraiah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
42—What suffix denotes "process"?
44—Who was son of Peleg (I Chron. 1:25)?
45—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?
46—A frescoer paints on what?
49—Where is Brattleboro (abbr.)?
50—Grassy meadow is what?
51—What Russian ruler was known as "the Terrible"?
53—Where is the Dominican Republic?
54—What American statesman sponsored the Erie Canal?

Down

1—What is largest of Kuril Islands?
2—What is French for "and"?
3—What is undressed hide of a young steer?
4—What is native name of Persia?
5—Snakelike fish is what?
6—What is capital of Peru?
7—What is an artificial language?
8—Chubut River is on what continent (abbr.)?
9—What is Scotland's national emblem?
13—Would a gallongee be a man, ape, or cap?
15—Who said: "Every man is like the company he is wont to keep?
16—The lehua has flowers of what color?
17—What tree is abundant in Maine?
19—Whose opera is "The Marriage of Figaro"?
21—Who was a famous American lexicographer?
23—Who was Joshua's father?
27—What is an African antelope?
28—Where is Panama City (abbr.)?
30—Who was one of three sons of Noah?
32—What is suffix of present participle?
34—What is a town of northern Maui, Hawaii?
37—Who was one of sons of Jether?
39—What is the Apocalypse (abbr.)?
40—What is a commune of France?
42—What was a river of Daniel's vision?
43—Who was third son of Jacob and Leah?
46—Would you don, pet, or row a zati?
47—Sesame is what?
48—Hastened.
50—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
52—In what division of Bible is 39 Down (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Footnotes to History

Forerunners of the Pilgrims in New England

When in 1620 the English Separatists (they were not called "Pilgrims" until the next century) established their colony at Plymouth, they were not, as is commonly supposed, the first British settlers on the New England coast. Nearly two decades before, a group of 20 colonists had been carried to this region of "North Virginia" for the purpose of inaugurating a permanent frontier post. But circumstance and their own weaknesses doomed the attempt.

It was in the spring of 1602 that Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, navigating for the Earl of Southampton, brought the two-score people to the New World. In mid-May, his tiny vessel reached Cape Cod, as he named it. He was the first Englishman to land there.

Rounding the Cape, the mariner entered Buzzards Bay, calling it Gosnold's Hope. He determined to settle one of the islands, Elizabeth, now Cuttyhunk. A fort and storehouse were accordingly erected.

Dame Fortune did not smile on the pioneers. The Indians, destined to be almost annihilated by a plague in 1617, thus making it possible for the Pilgrims to survive, were in 1602 powerful and hostile. Supplies went low. Quarrels grew. So, when a month later Gosnold weighed anchor, not a settler would remain behind. Thus ingloriously perished the first attempt to colonize New England.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Daily Quotation

EVERY moment of resistance to temptation is a victory.—FABER.

Bible Facts

Pharaoh's Chief Butler

In Genesis, chapter 40, we read of "the butler of the king of Egypt" (verse 1), who is described as one of "Pharaoh's officers" (verse 7) and as "the chief butler" (verse 9). It appears that he had incurred the displeasure of the king and found himself in prison as a result, but was eventually restored to his former position, as Joseph had predicted (verse 21).

The post of chief butler, or official cupbearer, was one of considerable importance in those days in an oriental court, because it was mainly the responsibility of such a man to see that his master was not endangered by plots to put him out of the way by means of poison. Thus, like Nehemiah, who held a similar position at a Persian court (Neh. 2:1), Pharaoh's chief butler was one who could readily gain the ear of the king, and when eventually he recalled his debt of gratitude to Joseph, he was instrumental in obtaining Joseph's release from prison (Gen. 41:9-14).

In Lighter Vein

A Mistake

"So Miss Goldreck broke off her engagement with that magazine editor, did she?"

"Yes, she wrote him some love letters and he returned them with a rejection slip stating that while he was always pleased to see such things and they undoubtedly possessed merit, he was greatly overstocked with other contributions of a similar nature."—Pathfinder.

Perfect Announcer

Although it was Wiggins's first reception, his buttling was perfect.

"Stand erect and announce the name of every person who comes to the door during the afternoon," Mrs. Van Ritzer had instructed him.

Wiggins had been doing elegantly. All were present now but the guest of honor. He should arrive most any time.

All eyes focused on Wiggins as he paused to announce the guest of honor. A hush fell over the big reception room. This was the great moment of Mrs. Van Ritzer's most formal affair.

Wiggins cleared his throat and called in a firm voice:

"Mister Yeagley, the Fuller Brush Man!"—Montreal Star.

As Ordered

Mother (on sea trip, to husband): "Johnny's getting more and more rowdy by the minute. Speak to him."

Father (reading): "Hello, Johnny."

Hm-m!

The teacher was testing the knowledge of the kindergarten class. Tossing a half dollar on the desk, she said sharply, "What is that?"

Instantly a voice from the back of the room replied, "Tails!"

R. F. D.

Monitor Camera Club from Dorothy S. Zimmerman, Gary, Ind.

A copy of the Monitor arrives at Ogden Dunes, Indiana

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Generous Frohman

New York

Charles Frohman was entering one of his own theaters one day, when the doorkeeper, who had never seen him, refused him admission. Sir James M. Barrie, the author, was with him.

Much to Barrie's amazement, Frohman did not make his identity known, but turned away.

"Why in the world didn't you tell the man who you are?" asked Barrie.

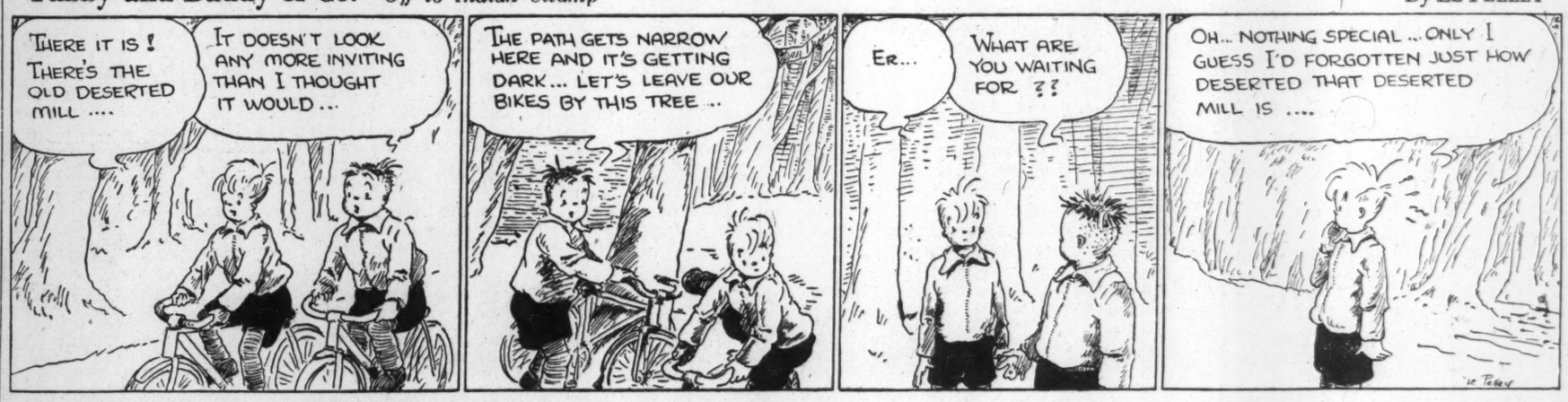
"It would have humiliated him greatly," answered Frohman. "He's a good man all right. Knows his business."

A Verse for Today . . .

If thou hast done foolishly in lifting up thyself, or if thou hast thought evil, lay thine hand upon thy mouth.—Prov. 30:32.

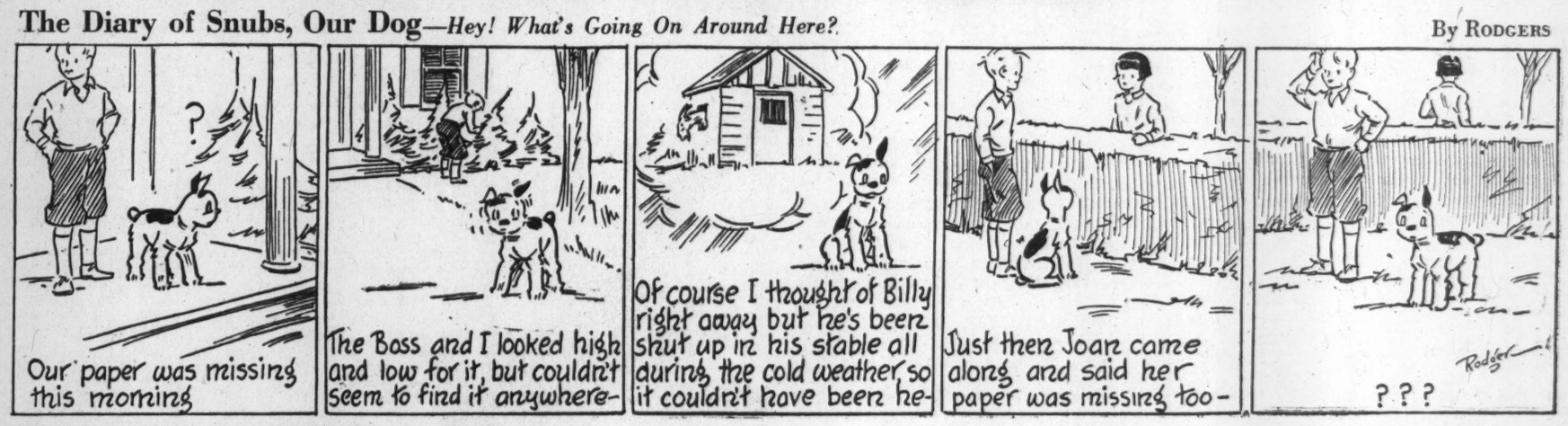
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Off to Indian Swamp*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! What's Going On Around Here?*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Surprise!*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Economy Under Test

Economy does not mean merely scrimping or penny-pinching. It means wise use of resources. But neither a family nor a nation can exercise much wisdom in the use of revenues it has not raised.

This is essentially the situation of the United States. This is essentially the importance of budget control in Congress. This is why it is urgent to keep appropriations this year at least as close to balance with governmental receipts as the Presidential budget provided.

The family farm, or in this case the national economy, may be capable of producing a great deal more income. But it takes very exceptional circumstances to warrant spending that income before it is produced or collected. And in Congress this year, as Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia very frankly pointed out in opposing increases of grants for the CCC and NYA, there is no disposition either to levy new taxes or raise the national debt limit.

Political candor would require one or the other of these courses, preferably new taxes, if large additions to the budget are to be made. But there seem to be indications that a logrolling bee is in progress between the relief bloc, including supporters of the CCC and NYA, and the farm bloc, which has hopes of carrying the $297,000,000 for farm parity payments and surplus crop disposal which the Senate added to the Department of Agriculture bill.

The fact that Sister Sue, Brother John, Uncle Ned, and possibly even Mother and Dad themselves, join in spending the family patrimony, each granting the others' wishes so that he may have what he wants himself, does not make the effects less damaging or the ultimate reckoning more easy.

If Uncle Sam's family is to keep its credit good and its title clear to the old homestead, the family council on Capitol Hill in Washington will have to hold the line somewhere close to the economies which seemed in prospect in the earlier weeks of the present congressional session.

The Air Is Safe

The remarkable record just made by the domestic air lines of the United States, operating for a year with complete safety of passengers and personnel, demonstrates what an industry may achieve by dropping its commercial rivalries for the common cause of safety.

The domestic air carriers have won back tremendous public confidence, registered by mounting passenger, mail and express totals. In twelve months they have recovered from a low point of early 1939 where travelers were rapidly losing faith in the safety of air transport.

The mere figure—2,000,000 passengers carried more than 87,000,000 miles without a fatality during the twelve months—does not convey the whole story. For the average transport plane leaves the ground more than half filled with passengers. Certain key city routes are served by more flights than they are by railroad schedules. Present air fares have been reduced to a point comparable with de luxe rail travel.

To obtain its safety performance record the air transport industry was steadfast in the task of closing every loophole to change it from a "relatively" to a "positively" safe method of travel. The operators voluntarily made "gentlemen's agreements" not to fly competitive travel routes if a single company thought the weather was unsafe. They began to treat an airway as being fifty miles wide and to arrange minimum altitudes at least 1,000 feet above the highest mountain peak—a simple change that is largely responsible for ending crashes into mountains.

They developed more sensitive instruments to tell them at any moment just how far above the ground their planes were. They secured more dependable weather forecasting, more dependable engines and carburetors, more efficient de-icing apparatus. And finally they adopted more rigid traffic regulations on the airways and forced the remainder of the flying industry to stricter regulation in order to keep itinerant and private flying under control.

One salutary feature of the safety record is the fact that it has been achieved with the help of the Administration that only a few years ago called down the wrath of the air lines for its air mail cancellations. The Civil Aeronautics Authority, appointed to regulate the aviation industry, has since become a model for regulative governmental agencies that is being eyed enviously by other boards.

The air transport industry is now faced with the task of retaining the confidence which the public has reposed in it. This it will do by keeping constantly before it the motto of one of the operators that "aviation is not unsafe, but, like the sea, it is unforgiving of carelessness or neglect."

Doughnuts Aweigh

Time: March thirtieth. Place: Bangor, Maine. Event: Maine Hotel Men's Association honors the humble doughnut and the man who modernized it.

Ninety years ago Hanson Gregory, captain of a schooner and dabbler in the culinary art, is said to have first put the hole in the doughnut. According to legend, the captain once lost six men overboard after they had eaten too many soggy holeless doughnuts; they "sank to the bottom like plummets before a rescue could be made."

From the foregoing incident, it is said, the name "sinkers" was evolved. But the captain believed that doughnuts did not deserve such a bad reputation. Consequently he began experimenting, and finally invented the life-preserver pattern which permits the fat to encircle the dough, inside and out, and to fry it thoroughly. The doughnut became justly more popular after Gregory evolved the new style. The hotel men's gesture reminds all Americans how well the schooner captain served them, with no thought of personal profit.

Is Repeal the Solution?

Public confidence in the Massachusetts State Racing Commission will be strengthened if the Commission rejects the application of the newly organized Revere Racing Association to conduct 100 nights of dog racing at Wonderland Park, Revere, during 1940.

Six weeks ago it turned down similar applications from the Bay State Greyhound Association and the Old Harbor Kennel Club because it was not "satisfied with the ownership of the tracks." The new Revere organization carries on its stockholders' list thirty-eight of the forty-four stockholders in the former associations which conducted dog races at Revere from 1935 through 1939. Moreover, of the six Bay State and Old Harbor stockholders not now included in the new outfit, several have relatives holding stock in the Revere Racing Association. It is therefore felt that the new racing firm will be controlled by the same interests.

Feeling has been general that only through strong executive action will the Racing Commission be forced to clean up racing in Massachusetts. Yet in the last analysis, no mere reorganization can eliminate the inherent evils of legalized gambling. The charge that dog racing in particular has attracted persons who can ill afford to gamble their meager earnings has never been refuted. Pari-mutuel betting has effected a lowering of Massachusetts morals.

While the State Racing Commission has the authority to refuse to allow dog racing, such an eventuality is hardly looked for. Therefore, the only real solution, it is believed, is the staging of an effective educational campaign directed toward repeal of all gambling laws at the 1942 November election.

Green Pastures

It is not only political fences which are being put in order these days in the United States. Farmers are mending their fences around their meadows and pastures, for pastures will be getting green again before long and livestock will be turned out to grass.

As happy and frisky as boys and girls on the last day of school are cows and horses on their first day in pasture, escaping from the dim barn into the sunshine and changing their diet from dry hay to succulent green grass. And farm boys whose chore it is to drive the cows to and from pasture are almost as delighted as the stock. They have missed this cheerful chore during the winter.

In the days when some men of this generation were chore boys, the fences were mostly rail, straggling picturesquely around the pasture edges.

It was the boy's job—his and his collie dog's—to drive the cows to and from pasture, and the dog enjoyed it as much as the boy. After milking, when it was time to take the cows to the night pasture, the cows showed the way, as Daniel Smythe says:

> The three cows I can barely see,
> The darkness folds so evenly, . . .
> There is not much for me to say:
> The cows lead me; they know the way.

As the season progressed from planting to haying and harvesting, it still was usually the boy's task to drive the cows back and forth. Happiness as well as grass grew in those green pastures.

International Democracy

There is reason for gratitude in every sign that the world is beginning to awake to the necessity of striving for democracy between as well as within nations. In a recent article in the Nation, Thomas Mann puts forth a most arresting definition of democracy which has application to the international as well as to the national scene. "Democracy," he writes, "is a legal relationship between liberty and equality, between the claims of the individual and society, a relationship which is labile and must be constantly reconstituted."

In the present century such a reconstitution has been gradually going on, as democratic concepts have been advancing from the older ideals of a laissez-faire individualism to newer ideals of social responsibility. But until recently too few people have realized that there is no more room within the world community than within the national community for the sort of unbridled "individualism" which is simply a cloak for predatory selfishness and is the precursor of anarchy.

Mr. Mann, surveying the situation today, feels hopeful that statesmen and ordinary citizens will learn from the present state of anarchy the necessity of establishing democracy between nations.

The voice of this distinguished German, speaking on behalf of a democracy wide enough to include nations as well as individuals, is one of the hopeful signs of the times. Exile though he is, Mr. Mann speaks for the Germany which must eventually rise from the ruins of National Socialism to take its part in a new order—that order which is bound, sooner or later, to come to a world unable to find satisfaction in a liberty that denies equality or in an equality imposed at the expense of liberty.

In such a world, no nation, even those which, like the United States, now consider themselves aloof, will be able to ignore the social responsibilities which will rest on it. For nations as for their citizens, individual liberty is the first word in the creed of democracy, but it is not the last.

Mirror of World Opinion

How Propaganda Works

How seriously should we take the propaganda of Dr. Goebbels? The public in Britain, France, India and elsewhere—for Dr. Goebbels has his public—treat it as excellent entertainment and discuss it with a laugh. But derision, though it is an excellent antidote, is not a sufficient cure. . . .

Dr. Goebbels has learnt from Lenin that the first task of subversive propaganda is not to create a public opinion in your favor, but to destroy the unity of your opponents.

The German propagandist starts, therefore, by a consideration, not of his own country's message, but of the social conditions in the country he is attacking. . . .

To take an extreme instance, German propaganda has commended the moral courage of the conscientious objector in Britain. It has done so, not in the hope that the conscientious objector will become a Nazi, but because he sees the nuisance value to Great Britain of a strong movement against war. It has stirred up an agitation against the Hungarian landlords, not because Hitler believes in the confiscation of the *latifundia*—the German landlords still control their estates—but because peasant unrest will play into the hands of Nazi imperialism.

It is interesting to observe Dr. Goebbels' tender solicitude for the conditions of the British worker, for the plight of the evacuee, for the allowances to soldiers' wives, for the peoples of India, and for everyone of those democratic privilcges which he has destroyed in Germany.

. . . On the English air, he becomes one of those humanitarian socialists, whose heart is even softer than his head; on the French, a near-communist determined to liberate his country from slavery to international finance; on the American, an isolationist who is 100 per cent American; Eastern European listeners find in him a passionate advocate of land-reform and opponent of "Jewish" imperialism; in India he is the enemy of Imperialism.—From *Indian Information*, New Delhi.

Horse and Buggy Days

The only part of the Democratic platform of 1896 that is likely to be remembered by the person who was then old enough to vote is the plank declaring for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation.

A delver into the records offers reminder that the Democratic National platform of that year contained also the following:

> We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace.
>
> We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions.
>
> During all these years the Democratic Party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of the Republic.
>
> We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government, and reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Such were the quaint notions of the Democratic Party before the days of automobiles, airplanes and streamlined trains, and when the Constitution was made of granite instead of rubber, and the people felt in honor bound to pay their way through any peacetime emergency without cost to posterity.

Funny old fogies, the Democrats of 1896.—*The Oregonian*, Portland.

Watch Out, Elephant!

Shall We Rent or Buy a Farm?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Wide Horizon article Mary Taylor poses important questions: Shall they rent "a poor, thin, run-down farm, buy one, or sell off and quit?" Their landlady and her husband are taking over the farm the Taylor's have been renting.

The Taylors have a good inventory of machinery and livestock, over $3,000. They have at least four years' experience in farming. They have paid an average rent of $937 per year.

Shall they rent or buy? Unless there are some unusual factors, the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of ownership.

First, consider the practical side. In Mrs. Taylor's article she states, "We have paid this landowner the difference between $818 and $937, or $119, which we might have applied to the principal. We'd also have our half as we do now and could increase the value of the other half, too, by feeding it through livestock and poultry as we do our half. Our savings could be used as principal or as working capital."

It is true in every case observed that owners do use better farming methods. An illustration of this essential point is Mrs. Taylor's comment to the effect that they get a considerable return from their poultry, and could do better in cold weather if they had better hen houses. She also states they need larger space for their poultry. A small investment of this sort might easily mean an additional $200 to $400 in the annual profit.

Further, she says that they have wanted to go into small fruits, strawberries, and raspberries, but since they rent one year at a time, they have not done so. The writer has had personal experience with both these crops, and knows that a surprisingly small patch will give a profit of $100 over plants, fertilizer, and picking costs. A half acre of each crop will add $400 to $500 to the income if one has a good market. Two hundred dollars profit per half acre of either of these crops is not unusual. Here again, ownership would mean increased income. It is frequently observed that their cash crops mean a great deal to farm families.

The general outline as given in the article would indicate that the chief line of income would be livestock fed from the grain, grass and legumes raised. The sum for the Taylors would be larger if they could feed out the half now sold for the landlord's share.

Besides this phase, there are the intangible, but as vitally important, benefits that come from ownership. We prize that which is our own. There is a feeling that it reflects ourselves, our industry, judgment, and initiative. It is true that the family farm is a way of living as well as a place to make a living. But since society is organized as it is and uses money to exchange values, the economic side of farming is just as important as it is in making shoes or sealing wax. Farmers must make money enough to exchange for values that others produce. Farming requires brain as well as brawn; it requires initiative and judgment.

For most farm families ownership inspires a program that means better farming and a higher return in income. And it gives a sense of permanence and peace that are perhaps its two deepest satisfactions. P. S.

Newton Highlands, Mass.

Why Census Questions?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"A century and a half ago the census was aimed primarily at furnishing a basis for representation in the House of Representatives." This statement in an "Intimate Message from Washington" arrested my attention, because it occurred to me to question what change, if any, the passing of time had made in the primary purpose of the census. A search of my copy of the Constitution revealed no change. The simple wording does not specifically state that the census shall be taken solely for the purpose of apportioning representation, but the spirit of Article I, Section II (3) cannot be mistaken in this respect. This was the original idea of the census and the Constitution has not changed on the subject.

The reasonableness or unreasonableness of all questions having no bearing on "the actual enumeration" should be determined by the persons questioned, and I believe the Government would secure greater co-operation from the public if it were to endeavor to explain fully the value or necessity of the questions and answers. Compulsion in the matter of answering the questions seems to me to be as much an "unreasonable search," in violation of the Bill of Rights, as physical handling of "the person," since the mind and the body both constitute the human person, and are held by many to be one. JOHN H. NERL

Cincinnati, Ohio

"Arithmetic in Reapportionment"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers of your news article on "Arithmetic in Reapportionment" may be interested in the following corrections of certain inaccuracies.

It is not a question of an "academic feud" between two professors. The method of equal proportions (first published in 1921, not 1911 as stated in your article) is not a pet scheme of any professor. It simply represents the recognized solution of an old problem. In 1921, this solution was unanimously approved by the standing committee appointed jointly by the American Statistical Association and the American Economics Association to Advise the Director of the Census. In 1929, it was unanimously approved by a special committee appointed by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Both these committees reported that if Congress desires to put each State as nearly as possible on a par with every other State in the matter of representation, the method of equal proportions is to be preferred.

The theory of this method has been readily available in the literature for a dozen years (see especially a very clear discussion by Professor Z. Chafee, Jr., in the Harvard Law Review for 1929); and during this period not a single contrary article has appeared in any scientific journal.

Fortunately, however, no appeal to authority is required to establish the fairness of any apportionment made according to the method of equal proportions. Any congressman, or any citizen, can figure it out for himself. For example, take an actual case in 1920. Under the method of equal proportions, Ohio, with 24 seats, would have an average congressional district of 239,975, while Louisiana, with 7 seats, would have an average congressional district of 256,930: and since 256,930 is greater than 239,975 by 7 per cent, we may say that the inequality between the two States, under the method of equal proportions, would have been 7 per cent. Under the method of major fractions, on the other hand, Ohio would have had 23 seats and an average district of 250,408, while Louisiana would have 8 seats and an average district of 224,814; and the inequality would have come out 11 per cent. Thus the transfer of a seat from Ohio to Louisiana would have resulted in increasing the inequality between these two States from 7 per cent to 11 per cent.

And so in general. Under the method of equal proportions, when the reapportioners get through, no seat can be transferred from any State to any other State without increasing the inequality between them.

To attribute this desirable property to the method of major fractions instead of the method of equal proportions (as is done in your article) is to fly in the face of the multiplication table.

(PROF.) EDWARD V. HUNTINGTON, Harvard University. Cambridge, Mass.

Highest Lighthouse?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article in the Monitor recently said the highest lighthouse is up 4,200 feet. In La Paz, Bolivia, South America, are two lighthouses at an elevation of 12,000 feet, placed there to keep the natives from riding over a great steep cliff similar to the rim of our Grand Canyon of Arizona. A. L. D.

Evans City, Pa.

The Wide Horizon

They Don't Want to Fight!

By Edward R. Murrow

From a Columbia Network address radiocast from London

I thought maybe you'd like to hear something about the young men who don't want to fight: the conscientious objectors; those who refuse to fight "for king and country." Roughly three out of every hundred Britishers between the ages of 20 and 22 ask to be exempt from military service. If you're interested only in armies and not the individuals, then this story is not for you. But if the three in every hundred interest you—the misfits, cowards, men of moral courage, call them what you will—then here is their story, or at least part of it.

The council chambers of Fuller Town Hall look like a courtroom. Five elderly men sit behind a bench; a judge, the president of a university, the senior civil servant, the secretary of a trade union and a city alderman. They all wear plain clothes and appear to be eminently respectable gentlemen. The little gallery at the back of the room is crowded with a variety of persons. Most of them are leaning forward. The atmosphere is just between that of a church and a courtroom.

* * *

Down on the floor, all alone, looking up at the five men, is a boy. He is 20 years and 7 months old. He is small and wiry with sandy hair, as Irish a man as ever was. He has been drafted and has asked for exemption as a conscientious objector. The five men on the bench must decide what to do with him.

They question him. Why doesn't he want to fight? Because to him it would be murder. War settles nothing. Four of his cousins were killed fighting in the Irish troubles and nothing was settled. The questions and answers are informal. The boy is given plenty of time to formulate his answers.

Would his conscience permit him to continue in a factory? It would. There is a whispered conversation on the bench, and the judge tells him that he will be registered as a conscientious objector and need not go to war. And up in the gallery an elderly lady leans back in her chair and relaxes.

* * *

Next comes a fat, dark-haired boy. He works in a shell factory and is prepared to go on working there. But he doesn't want to fight. He doesn't belong to any religious body opposed to war; he just doesn't like war. Another hurried conference on the bench and the young munitions worker is not a true conscientious objector. He must go to the army.

On it goes. I've seen twenty of those boys pass before the conscientious objectors' tribunal: a boy who refuses to take an oath to anyone except to his God; boys who say that they refuse to recognize the right of Britain to send them off to war because they are Welshmen. Every case I saw received careful attention and plenty of time. The men on the bench seemed really to try to understand what the boys were talking about. I talked with those men on the bench for over an hour, and I asked them for a definition of conscience and they couldn't give me one. But they all agreed that a British subject should have the right to say what his conscience dictates before he is forced to fight.

Some of those boys may have been faking. Maybe they were cowards. I don't know. But I saw at least a few of them leave the courtroom clutching the only thing many of us have left, that undefinable thing called conscience.

The Bookshelf

New Guinea Frontier

"If a white man's box (radio) can talk then why shouldn't his canoe (plane) fly?" This was the reasoning of Stone Age men, discovered in one of the earth's last remaining frontiers by the NEW GUINEA EXPEDITION (New York: McBride. $3.50) of Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand. When all the plants and strange animals collected in a rugged and primitive country have disappeared, their joint report in the form of this popularly written book will remain as an outstanding contribution.

It began in January, 1936, when Dr. Rand, ornithologist and assistant leader, and G. H. H. Tate, mammalogist, left New York for New Guinea via Los Angeles and Sydney, N. S. W., their destination being the little white settlement at Daru, a small island at the mouth of the Fly River. Richard Archbold, leader, and pilot of the expedition's plane; Russell Rogers, pilot, and Ewing Julstedt, radio operator, followed later, taking the plane by freighter to Brisbane, where it was assembled and flown to Daru, the coastal base of operations.

Ever since such early naturalists as A. R. Wallace and Luigi Maria D'Albertis visited the country in the last century, the rich flora and fauna of New Guinea have attracted the attention of researchers. But few penetrated farther than the coastal villages, partly because of head-hunting natives, partly because long treks inland would require many weeks of the hardest kind of travel and sufficient food provisions could not be carried.

The Archbold Expedition solved the problem by flying in, and also flying in required provisions and equipment. Modern radio equipment assured communication by the party which encamped on the Black River, 600 miles inland, with Karu, the coastal base. Ticklish situations arose from time to time among the savages, but none proved too difficult, for the natives were kept busy helping the expedition locate rare specimens of birds, plants, animals and insects, the primary interest of the explorers.

The plane was destroyed in a sudden storm on the coast while picking up supplies to take inland. That forced the expedition to adopt the very Stone Age practices of natives they had traveled half way around the world to study and observe.

It wasn't an easy task, but to save themselves and valuable collections, the five white men, aided by sixty blacks, constructed rafts and embarked on a ride down swollen streams and through rapids.

There is a possibility that another decade or two will see even the interior of New Guinea no longer primitive. Already the search for gold and other minerals is sending prospectors into the vast unmapped areas of Papua and the effort to find new petroleum deposits takes geologists still farther into the interior of this little-known land. H. B. N.